Part 1: Introduction

Prepared on behalf of:
Derbyshire Dales District Council

Date: August 2016

Prepared by:
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Contract Number: C0018
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## Glossary

<table>
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<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMR (Authority Monitoring Report)</td>
<td>A document within the LDF that monitors progress in implementing the Local Development Scheme and the effectiveness of the Council’s adopted policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative Effects</td>
<td>Cumulative effects arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect; or where several individual effects of the plan (e.g. noise, dust and visual) have a combined effect. Includes synergistic effects where interactions produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects. Cumulative effects are also taken to mean ‘in-combination effects’ under the Habitats Directive, where other plans or projects in combination with a plan might affect European sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Plan</td>
<td>The statutory framework for planning decisions, comprising the Development Plan Documents prepared by local planning authorities (including the County Council and District Councils).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct/Indirect</td>
<td>Distinguishes between effects that are a direct result of the policy (e.g. land loss) or are secondary, they occur away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPD (Development Plan Document)</td>
<td>A document containing local planning polices or proposals which form part of the Development Plan, which has been subject to independent examination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Duration                                  | 0 – 5 years (e.g. construction period)  
5 - 20 years (e.g. beyond construction up to the end of the plan period)  
20+ years (e.g. operation period and beyond the end of the plan period)                                                                 |
| European sites                            | Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) - designated under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC); and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) - designated under the Wild Birds Directive (2009/147/EC). 
‘Ramsar sites’, designated under the Ramsar Convention 1971, are treated by UK Government policy as if they were European sites in terms of the protection and management afforded to them. They should be included in assessment, where relevant. |
| Frequency                                 | Described in this report as either:  
- Continual; or  
- Defined by number of occurrences (e.g. per annum); or  
- Intermittent.                                                                 |
| Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)    | An assessment in accordance with the Habitats Regulations (the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 2010 as amended) to ascertain the significance of potential impacts of a plan on relevant European sites. The assessment determines whether the plan would adversely affect the integrity of the sites in terms of its nature conservation |
objectives. Where negative effects are identified, other options should be examined to avoid any potential for damaging effects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irreversible</td>
<td>The receptor would require significant intervention to return to (future) baseline condition, e.g. infrastructure improvements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDD (Local Development Document)</td>
<td>The main group of documents within the LDF, comprising Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Plan</td>
<td>A plan prepared by District, Unitary and National Park authorities but which is being superseded by Development Plan Documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework)</td>
<td>Published in March 2012, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF consolidates and replaces most previous planning policy guidance from Government. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude</td>
<td>High 80%+ receptor or environmental capacity affected. Medium 40-80%of receptor or environmental capacity of affected Low 20-40% of receptor or capacity affected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Lasting or intended to last or remaining unchanged indefinitely e.g. arising from infrastructure or continual effects from traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probability</td>
<td>Low 20-40% Medium 40-80% High &gt;80% e.g. highly likely that a receptor will be affected or effect will occur based on available evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposals Map</td>
<td>A map accompanying the LDF showing areas of protection and identifying locations for land use and development proposals included in the adopted Development Plan Documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversible</td>
<td>The receptor can return to (future) baseline condition without significant intervention, e.g. management or operational measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA (Sustainability Appraisal)</td>
<td>A systematic process required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive, aimed at appraising the social, environmental and economic effects of plan strategies and policies and ensuring that they accord with the objectives of sustainable development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCI (Statement of Community Involvement)</td>
<td>A document within the LDF setting out the District Council’s proposals for involving the local community and other stakeholders in the preparation of LDDs and the determination of planning applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment)</td>
<td>A process required by EU Directive 2001/42/EC (known as the SEA Directive) and the SEA Regulations (Statutory Instrument No. 1633) for the formal assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Spatial extent                          | International / Transboundary - Effects extending beyond the UK  
                                      | National - Effects within England or the UK but extending beyond region  
                                      | Regional - Effects within the East Midlands or extending beyond Local  
                                      | Local – Effects within the District Council or confined to the local area, typically <5km from source.  
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------
| Temporary                             | Lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent e.g. during construction. |
1 Introduction

Derbyshire Dales District Council (‘the District Council’) prepared a Derbyshire Dales Local Plan – Pre Submission Plan following a decision to withdraw the previous Local Plan from Examination in order that the full Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) for housing within the Derbyshire Dales can be reconsidered.

The Local Plan must be subjected to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), a parallel process which commences at an early stage in plan preparation. The objective of SA is to assess the potential effects of a plan on the environmental, social and economic character of the area which the plan influences.

The SA Report is the main output of the SA and it is formed of four parts:

- Part 1: Introduction - sets out the context for the sustainability appraisal, and identifies where the requirements of the Regulations have been met.
- Part 2: Scoping Report - sets out the scope of the sustainability appraisal, provides an outline of the contents and main objectives of the Local Plan, the baseline data, the sustainability objectives and targets of other relevant documents, the key sustainability issues and the assessment framework used to assess the Local Plan.
- Part 3: Results of the Sustainability Appraisal and Proposed Monitoring Strategy - this sets out the assessment methodology, the findings of the SA and reasonable alternatives, it identifies the significant environmental effects of the Local Plan and proposes a strategy for monitoring significant effects. It also includes an audit trail setting out the alternative options considered for the Local Plan and the reasons for the chosen approach (Part 3, Section 3).
- Part 4: Non-technical Summary - this encompasses the scope, the findings and the monitoring strategy.

A Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (HRA) has also been prepared, to consider whether there would be any impact on important European nature conservation sites. A separate HRA Report has been prepared and it is available on the District Council’s website here: http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/LocalPlan

The Scoping Report was prepared in 2015 and consulted on during August and September 2015. The Scoping Report provides baseline information on the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the plan area, including the likely evolution of the baseline within the plan. The Scoping Report also identifies the significant effects that the assessment will need to focus on. In addition, the Scoping Report describes the scope and content of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan. The Scoping Report has been amended following consultation with statutory consultees and other targeted stakeholders (such as the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust and Derbyshire County Council) and forms Part 2 of the SA Report.

Part 1, Page 1 of 8
An SA Report was prepared in the first quarter of 2016 and was consulted on between April and May 2016 alongside the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan – Draft Plan. This SA Report has subsequently been updated to reflect changes made between the Draft Plan and the Pre Submission Local Plan versions. The SA report reflects significant changes which have required assessment, including the addition of new sites as allocations and some alterations to policy wording. These changes to the Local Plan versions have occurred as a result of the public consultation on the Draft Plan in April / May 2016.

1.1 Regulatory Requirements

1.1.1 Sustainability Appraisal

SA of Local Plans is required under section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) also requires SA of Local Plans. The SA must incorporate the requirements within the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations). In relation to local planning in England, it is accepted practice to integrate the requirements of SA and SEA in to a single assessment process, as set out in the Planning Practice Guidance (updated 2014). The purpose of SA is to appraise the environmental, social and economic effects of plans and programmes. The Local Plan policies and site allocations and their reasonable alternatives will be subjected to ‘testing’ to determine their sustainability merits, in order to help develop the most sustainable policies and proposals as an integral part of the plan’s development.

Section 2 of this document sets out how the requirements of the SEA Regulations have been met.

1.1.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment

The SA incorporates a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in line with the requirement of the European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (The SEA Directive). The SEA Directive aims at a high level of protection of the environment, and to integrate the consideration of the environment into the preparation and adoption of plans and with a view to promoting sustainable development. The SEA Directive was transposed into English law through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SEA Regulations) and applies to a range of English plans and programmes, including Local Plans.

1.1.3 Habitats Regulation Assessment

Article 6 of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) requires all Member States to undertake an ‘appropriate assessment’ of any plan or project requiring authorisation which would be likely to have a significant effect upon an SPA.

In the UK the Habitats Directive has been transposed into domestic legislation as the Habitats Regulations 2010 which requires an assessment of any plans which are likely to have a significant
effect on any Natura 2000 sites, i.e. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar wetland sites; this is commonly referred to as a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). This requirement includes strategic plans with an impact on land use.

Any potential effects from the Local Plan on European sites must be reported within an Environmental Report (or SA Report as appropriate) and it is best practice therefore to include any HRA findings within the Environmental or SA Report (see Part 3 of the SA Report).

1.2 Approach to the SA

The SA of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Regulations and following SEA Guidance produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government\(^1\). Figure 1.1 shows the SA process.

An SA was undertaken for the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan which was withdrawn from Examination in October 2014. This previous SA provides useful information for the SA of the emerging Local Plan. Information from the following previous SA reports has been used and updated in the preparation of this document:

- Derbyshire Dales Local Plan Submission Sustainability Appraisal Report; Derbyshire Dales District Council, May 2014;
- Derbyshire Dales Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Addendum; ENVIRON, March 2013; and
- Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report; Derbyshire Dales District Council and High Peak Borough Council, April 2009.

\(^1\) A practical guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment; Department for Communities and Local Government, 2005
Figure 1.1 The SA process

(Source: Adapted from Department for Communities and Local Government (2014) Planning Practice Guidance)
1.3 Who carried out the SA?

The SA (and HRA) has been undertaken by independent consultants from ClearLead Consulting Limited who have worked closely with the District Council’s planning policy officers during the preparation of the Local Plan. Consultants from ClearLead Consulting Limited have also undertaken the parallel HRA.

1.4 Consultation

The public and environmental authorities have been given the opportunity to comment at key stages throughout the plan’s development.

This Scoping Report (now forming Part 2 of the SA Report) was consulted on with the statutory consultees (Environment Agency, Heritage England and Natural England) for a 6 week consultation period between 6th August and 18th September 2015. Other interested parties were also invited to comment on the report and the relevant documents were made available on the Council’s website. The consultation period was extended from the legally required 5 week period in accordance with best practice in order to allow sufficient time for consultees to respond during the summer vacation period.

The first iteration of the SA Report was consulted on alongside the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan – Draft Plan between 7th April and 19th May 2016. The public and the statutory consultees (Environment Agency, Heritage England and Natural England) were invited to comment on the first iteration of the SA Report. It was specifically sent to the following organisations for comment:

- Environment Agency;
- Heritage England;
- Natural England;
- Derbyshire Economic Partnership;
- Lowland Derbyshire Local Nature Partnership;
- Peak District Local Nature Partnership;
- Chesterfield Borough Council;
- High Peak Borough Council;
- Peak District National Park;
- Amber Valley Borough Council;
- Derby City Council;
- South Derbyshire District Council;
- North East Derbyshire District Council;
- Bolsover District Council;
- Derbyshire County Council; and
- East Staffordshire Borough Council.
How to comment on this report:
Please provide responses by 22nd September 2016 to:
Esther Lindley
Senior Planning Policy Officer
Regeneration and Policy
Derbyshire Dales District Council
Town Hall
Bank Road
Matlock
DE4 3NN
localplan@derbyshiredales.gov.uk

Following each consultation period, the comments received are considered and any necessary changes made to the Scoping Report and SA Report. Comments received on the first iteration of the SA Report were also reviewed by the plan authors at Derbyshire Dales District Council for relevance to the Local Plan. Actions taken in response to their comments have been recorded.
2 How the SA is Meeting the Requirements of the Regulations

This SA Report includes the elements required by the SEA Regulations. Table 1.1 signposts the relevant sections of the SA Report that represent the required contents of the statutory Environmental Report.

Table 2.1: How the Requirements of the SEA Regulations have been met

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEA Regulations – requirement for an Environmental Report</th>
<th>Where covered in the SA Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.</td>
<td>The whole SA Report (Parts 1 – 4) does this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.</td>
<td>The contents and main objectives of the plan are presented in Part 2: Scoping Report. The plan’s relationships to other plans and programmes is addressed in Part 2: Scoping Report Section 3 and Part 2 Annex A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme and the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.</td>
<td>Part 2: Scoping Report Section 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.</td>
<td>Part 2: Scoping Report Section 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.</td>
<td>Part 2: Scoping Report Section 4 and Part 2 Annex B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.  (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects).</td>
<td>Part 3: Results of the Sustainability Appraisal and Proposed Monitoring Strategy, Section 4 and Annexes B and C (the definition of significance is addressed in Part 2, Section 2.4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEA Regulations – requirement for an Environmental Report</td>
<td>Where covered in the SA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.</td>
<td>Part 3: Results of the Sustainability Appraisal and Proposed Monitoring Strategy, Annexes B and C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.</td>
<td>Part 3: Results of the Sustainability Appraisal and Proposed Monitoring Strategy, Section 2 and Part 3 Annex A. Difficulties are addressed in Part 2, Section 4.16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Regulation 17.</td>
<td>Part 3: Results of the Sustainability Appraisal and Proposed Monitoring Strategy, Section 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.</td>
<td>Part 4: Non-technical Summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Regulation 12(3) and (4))</td>
<td>The whole SA Report (Parts 1 – 4) does this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation Authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Regulation 13).</td>
<td>The public and environmental authorities have been given the opportunity to comment at key stages throughout the plans development. The consultation periods are stated in this document (Part 1: Introduction) in Section 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Part 2 Annex C: Detailed SA Framework
Part 2 Annex D: Consultation Log
1 Introduction

Derbyshire Dales District Council (‘the Council’) has prepared a Revised Local Plan following a decision to withdraw the previous Local Plan from Examination in order that the full Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) for housing within the Derbyshire Dales can be reconsidered.

The Local Plan must be subjected to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), a parallel process which commences at an early stage in plan preparation. The objective of SA is to assess the potential effects of a plan on the environmental, social and economic character of the area which the plan influences.

The first step in undertaking an SA is to ‘scope’ the assessment, culminating in the production of a Scoping Report (this document). The Scoping Report provides baseline information on the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the plan area, including the likely evolution of the baseline within the plan. The Scoping Report also sets out an appropriate methodology and framework for the assessment of the plan and its alternatives at later stages and identifies the significant effects that the assessment will need to focus on.

This Scoping Report has been amended following consultation with consultees during August and September 2015 and reflects updated evidence available in August 2016.

This Scoping Report is a part of Stage A of the SA process (Scoping – see Part 1 of the SA Report for the SA process) and 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 and 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 Regulations with regards to Scoping are as follows:

- “When deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information that must be included in the [environmental] report, the responsible authority shall consult the consultation bodies.” (Part 3, Paragraph 5); and
- “Where a consultation body wishes to respond to a consultation under paragraph (5), it shall do so within the period of 5 weeks beginning with the date on which it receives the responsible authority’s invitation to engage in the consultation.” (Part 3, Paragraph 6)
This requirement has been met through the consultation on this report.

In relation to the presentation and availability of information, reporting should include:

“any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 8)

These have been identified within Section 4.15 and 4.16 of this report.

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

- Provide reasons for eliminating issues from further consideration; and
- Provide a methodology to focus the appraisal on significant issues.

These elements of best practice have both been undertaken through the identification of sustainability issues which is described in Section 4 of this report.

An SA process was undertaken for the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan which was withdrawn from Examination in October 2014. This SA provides useful information for the SA of the Revised Local Plan, to which this Scoping Report relates. Information from the following previous SA reports has been used and updated in the preparation of this document:

- Derbyshire Dales Local Plan Submission Sustainability Appraisal Report; Derbyshire Dales District Council, May 2014;
- Derbyshire Dales Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Addendum; ENVIRON, March 2013; and
- Derbyshire Dales and High Peak Joint Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report; Derbyshire Dales District Council and High Peak Borough Council, April 2009.

1.1 The Structure of this document

The remaining sections of this document are structured as follows:

- **Section 2 Outline of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan** describes the Derbyshire Dales Revised Local Plan and sets out its objectives;
- **Section 3 Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes** presents the key messages identified through the review of relevant policies, programmes and plans. This section is supported by Annex A;
- **Section 4 Baseline Data and Key Sustainability Issues** discusses the Sustainability themes identified for the SA and key sustainability issues affecting the District. This section is supported by Annex B; and
- **Section 5 Scope of the SA** presents the SA Framework to be used to appraise the sustainability performance of the Local Plan and its alternatives. This section is supported by Annex C.
1.2 Consultation on this document

This report was consulted on with the statutory consultees (Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England) in order to ensure that it provides sufficient information to ensure that a robust and legally compliant SA can be carried out. Other interested parties were also invited to comment on the report and the relevant documents were made available on the Council’s website for the 6 week consultation period between 6th August and 18th September 2015. The consultation period was extended from the legally required 5 week period in accordance with best practice in order to allow sufficient time for consultees to respond during the summer vacation period.

The following questions were posed in order to guide responses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions to guide responses:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Have we included all the relevant plans and programmes that are of significance to the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan and sustainability?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Can you suggest any other information/facts and figures that may be suitable for inclusion in the baseline information collected for the SA of the Local Plan?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Have we correctly identified the main sustainability issues?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Do you think that we have correctly identified the potential significant effects of the Local Plan and therefore, the scope of the assessment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Do you think that the SA Framework is appropriate?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Does the scoping report provide sufficient information to ensure that an appropriate SA can be carried out?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following the consultation period, the comments received have been considered and changes and updates have been made to the Scoping Report in response to the comments. The log of comments and response to them are presented within Annex D. Most of the changes to the Scoping Report have been the addition of baseline data, issues and documents within Annex A. The key changes are those made to the SA Framework in Section 5 and these have been clearly marked within Table 5.1.
2 The Scope and Content of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan

2.1 Description of the Plan

The SEA Regulations require information on:

“An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme.” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 1).

Derbyshire Dales District Council are preparing a Revised Local Plan, which will set out the overall vision, objectives and policies for future development of the parts of the Derbyshire Dales that lie outside the Peak District National Park. The plan will seek to address the District’s future housing and employment needs, whilst taking account of the Districts special environmental qualities. The Derbyshire Dales Local Plan will include a series of strategic policies which are intended to address the strategic priorities of the area as well as provide guidance to the development management process in the day to day determination of planning applications. Once adopted the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan will guide development across the plan area up to the year 2033.

2.2 Plan Vision and Objectives

The vision for the Local Plan is reproduced within Box 2.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 2.1: Strategic Vision of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan - Draft Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The vision for the Derbyshire Dales is that it will be widely recognised as a distinctive rural area with vibrant villages and market towns, which reflects the character of the Derbyshire Dales landscape. The area will complement and not compete with Sheffield and Derby and out-commuting will reflect a sustainable balance of living and working.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development in the Derbyshire Dales will be managed in a sustainable way that mitigates against, and responds to, our changing climate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The traditional character of the Market Towns and larger villages serving the smaller settlements within their rural hinterland will be maintained with increasing emphasis on the promotion of sustainable communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The landscape of the Derbyshire Dales is a complex combination of physical and cultural elements, developed over centuries to produce a landscape of particularly high quality which will be protected and enhanced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New development particularly in Ashbourne, Matlock, and Wirksworth, will seek to satisfy the identified social and economic needs of local residents, which in turn will be supported by the protection and enhancement of areas of open and green space within and around them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Opportunities for the provision of new and improved recreation opportunities will be brought forward.

Market towns will be encouraged to respond to pressure from competing centres outside the area in order to further strengthen the Peak District’s economy, provide more choice and reduce the need to travel. Proactive measures will be taken to maximise the use of previously developed land whilst recognising that some development will be required on greenfield land.

Where required, larger villages including Tansley, Doveridge and Brailsford will benefit from development with access to an improved range of amenities and facilities including schools and healthcare provision. Areas of countryside and green space around the villages of the plan will act as an important resource for recreational uses.

The sustainability of the villages and countryside will be promoted through appropriate investment, including agricultural diversification, and affordable homes that will help people remain in, or return to, their local communities.

The character of the Derbyshire Dales will be protected and enhanced with care taken to ensure new development is well integrated with its surroundings. The integrity of our towns and villages will be maintained by ensuring that there is appropriate separation between settlements, in particular between Matlock and Darley Dale along the A6 corridor.

Strengthening the local economy to deliver higher-level skills and wages will be facilitated through the proactive development of new employment opportunities in Matlock, Ashbourne and Wirksworth, and improved telecommunications connectivity.

The rich legacy of craft and industrial traditions, like textile manufacture, will complement new sectors and provide employment that secures the traditions of the Peak District. Where appropriate, redundant quarry sites will be sensitively re-used to bring economic benefits to the area. The Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site will continue grow in significance and increasing visitor numbers will lead to the development of new accommodation and attractions in and around the corridor.

Residents will be happier, healthier and more active and will enjoy an improved quality of life. The promotion of healthy and sustainable communities will improve access to a wider range of local jobs, housing, high quality services and facilities, cultural and leisure opportunities.

Opportunities to secure improvements in accessibility to services and facilities throughout the rural area will be seized. There will be an emphasis upon minimising the adverse impacts of traffic on the adjoining Peak District National Park together with finding more sustainable ways to reap the benefits of tourism in the towns and villages without increasing the use of the private car.
A set of objectives for the Local Plan are presented within Box 2.2. The vision and objectives were consulted on with the public as part of a Local Plan initial strategy consultation in early November 2015.

**Box 2.2: Strategic Objectives of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan – Pre Submission Plan**

**Protecting Derbyshire Dales Character**

SO1: To protect and enhance the Green Infrastructure Network

SO2: To maintain, enhance and conserve the areas distinct landscape characteristics, biodiversity, and cultural and historic environment.

SO3. To ensure that design of new development is of high quality, promotes local distinctiveness and integrates effectively with its setting.

SO4: To protect and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the District’s towns and villages.

SO5: To address, mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change on people, wildlife and places.

**Promoting Healthy and Sustainable Communities**

SO6: To meet the objectively assessed housing need of the District, subject to consideration of other Strategic Objectives of the Local Plan.

SO7: To ensure that there is an adequate mix of housing types, sizes and tenures to meet the need of all sectors of the community.

SO8: To protect and facilitate the necessary infrastructure, connectivity, services and facilities to support the development of the District and connectivity.

SO9: To support developments that minimise risks to safety and health as a result of crime (or fear of crime), flooding, pollution and climate change of local residents, employees or visitors

SO10. To encourage development that increases opportunities for healthy lifestyles.

SO11: To promote the efficient use of suitably located previously developed land and buildings whilst minimising the use of greenfield land.

SO12: To facilitate low carbon development and energy generation from renewable sources, of a type, and scale appropriate to its location

SO13. To increase the opportunities for travel using sustainable forms of transport by securing improvements to public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure.
Box 2.2 Continued: Strategic Objectives of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan - Draft Plan
Supporting the Rural Economy and Enhancing Prosperity

S014: To facilitate development that will support the growth of the District’s economy, particularly through improving the quality of local employment.

SO15: To support employment development in locations and of a scale appropriate to the plan area.

SO16: To support and develop the District’s tourism and cultural offer.

SO17: To strengthen the vitality and viability of the District’s market towns as places for employment, shopping, services, leisure and tourism.

2.3 Overview of the Plan Area

The Local Plan Area covers the parts of Derbyshire Dales which sit outside the Peak District National Park, which is a local planning authority in its own right. The Plan Area can be seen on Figure 2.1.

The Derbyshire Dales Local Planning Authority area comprises 33,000 hectares and has a resident population of over 44,700 people.

The area is largely rural and includes attractive countryside interspersed with a large number of villages and hamlets. The area includes Matlock, Wirksworth and Ashbourne, which are long established rural market towns. These towns act as service centres to wide rural hinterlands and are home to 47% of the total population, whilst 29% live within large villages and the remaining 24% are scattered among the rural parishes in small villages and hamlets.

The geographical position of Derbyshire Dales and its close proximity to the major cities such as Sheffield and Derby put much of the Plan Area within easy commuting distance of these major conurbations. This relationship affects the role and function of the towns and villages, as well as the local housing market and the local economy of the plan area. The map below shows the relationship between the Local Plan Area and the surrounding area.

The proximity of the National Park is reflected in the quality of the landscapes in which the towns and villages of the local plan are set. The landscape of the Derbyshire Dales is key to the fortunes of the area, attracting people to live and work in the area, as well as playing an important role for the economy both inside and outside the National Park.
Figure 2.1: Relationship between the Derbyshire Dales Plan Area and surrounding area
3 Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

3.1 Introduction

The legislative context in which the Local Plan is being prepared can best be understood through a review of related policies, plans, and programmes (PPP). The SEA Regulations require information on:

- “An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 1); and
- “The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 5)

The review process ensures that the Local Plan complies with existing PPP at international, national and regional levels of governance and also reinforces and supports local plans and strategies. The process entails identifying and reviewing those PPP and environmental protection objectives that are directly relevant to both the Local Plan and the SA. Carrying out this review at an early stage allows for any inconsistencies or constraints within the Local Plan to be addressed and also contributes to the development of an SA framework.

For practical reasons the scoping task of identifying related plans and programmes cannot yield an exhaustive or definitive list of legislative/non-legislative documents. The review has been focussed to ensure that only policies that are current and of direct relevance to the Local Plan are reviewed. A detailed outline of the policy documents, the objectives and the targets reviewed is set out in Annex A. Table 3.1 outlines the key messages of the policy documents for the Local Plan and the SA.

The completed review of policies, plans and programmes provides the context for the SA and helps to inform an SA Framework of objectives and questions which will guide the subsequent appraisal process (see Section 6).

3.2 Summary of Key Messages

Table 3.1 sets out the key messages drawn from the review of PPP. These messages are reflected within the detailed SA Framework which can be found in Annex C.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA Theme</th>
<th>Key Messages from PPP Review</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Air, Noise and Light Pollution       | ● Ensure that air quality is maintained or enhanced and that emissions of air pollutants are kept to a minimum.  
● Minimise noise pollution.  
● Protect tranquil areas from noise pollution.  
● Reduce light pollution.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure| ● Protect and enhance biodiversity, including designated sites, priority species, habitats and ecological networks.  
● Protect and enhance biodiversity, including designated sites, priority species, habitats and ecological networks.  
● Avoid damage to, and protect, geologically important sites.  
● Identify opportunities for green infrastructure provision, recognising the multiple functions that green infrastructure provides to the District.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Climate Change                       | ● Minimise the effects of climate change.  
● Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that may cause climate change.  
● Encourage the provision of renewable energy.  
● Move towards a low carbon economy.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Community Safety and Neighbourhood Quality | ● Reduce crime including the fear of crime.  
● Reduce anti-social behaviour.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Economy and Employment               | ● Encourage rural diversification and support rural economic growth.  
● Create local employment opportunities, particularly in the private sector.  
● Enhance skills in the workforce to reduce unemployment and deprivation.  
● Ensure that there is an adequate supply of employment land to meet local needs and to attract inward investment.  
● Encourage economic diversification including growth in high value, high growth, high knowledge economic sectors.  
● Support manufacturing, including food and drink, knowledge and creative industries.  
● Support micro businesses and start-ups.  
● Promote the vitality of town centres and support retail and leisure sectors.  
● Strengthen the visitor economy and encourage overnight stays.  
● Increase access to employment opportunities for young people.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Health and Wellbeing                 | ● Promote improvements to health and wellbeing, particularly in relation to older people, early years and mental health.  
● Improve public health by strengthening local public health activities which connect people with nature.  
● Protect important green spaces.  
● Promote healthier lifestyles.  
● Ensure that there are appropriate facilities for the disabled and elderly.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA Theme and Key Messages from PPP Review</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Population and Equality | Ensure social equality and prosperity for all.  
In both more and less prosperous areas, to tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs. |
| Housing | Enable housing growth and deliver a mix of high quality housing to meet local needs.  
The NPPF requires the Local Plan to seek to deliver the full Objectively Assessed Housing Need (OAHN) of the area for market and affordable housing, and identify a five year supply of deliverable sites to meet the identified need.  
Make appropriate provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople. |
| Landscape Character and Natural Resources | Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of natural landscapes and townscapes.  
Promote access to the countryside.  
Promote high quality design that respects and enhances local character.  
Encourage the use of previously developed (brownfield) land.  
Promote the re-use of derelict land and buildings.  
Reduce land contamination.  
Protect soil quality and minimise the loss of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land.  
Promote high quality design. |
| Leisure and Recreation | Deliver safe and secure networks of green infrastructure and open space.  
Improve participation in sports.  
Improve access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation in order to contribute to the health and well-being of communities.  
Promote the vitality of town centres and leisure sectors. |
| Townscape Quality, Historic and Cultural Heritage | Conserve and enhance cultural heritage assets and their settings.  
Maintain and enhance access to cultural heritage assets.  
Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness.  
Improve the quality of the built environment. |
| Transport and Accessibility | Ensure that air quality is maintained or enhanced and that emissions of air pollutants are kept to a minimum.  
Encourage walking and cycling.  
Enhance accessibility to key community facilities, services and jobs for all.  
Ensure timely investment in transportation infrastructure to accommodate new development.  
Encourage sustainable transport and reduce the need to travel.  
Reduce traffic and congestion.  
Provide high quality services, community facility and social infrastructure that are accessible to all.  
Improve educational attainment and ensure the appropriate supply of high quality educational facilities. |
Table 3.1: Key Messages from PPP Review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SA Theme</th>
<th>Key Messages from PPP Review</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Improve access to well-paid jobs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Improve broadband speeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Resources and Flood Risk</td>
<td>• Protect and enhance surface and groundwater quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Improve water efficiency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Build resilience to climate change and flood risk;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Avoid development in areas of flood risk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reduce the risk of flooding arising from new development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ensure timely investment in water management infrastructure to accommodate new development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Return watercourses to a more natural state, increasing the biodiversity value and generating Water Framework Directive improvements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Support and encourage land management that will protect and improve water quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Promote the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Baseline Data and Key Sustainability Issues

4.1 Introduction

The SEA Regulations require a description of the following to be presented:

- “The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 2);
- “The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 3); and
- The likely significant effects on the environment… on issues such as (a) biodiversity;
  - (b) population; (c) human health; (d) fauna; (e) flora; (f) soil; (g) water; (h) air; (i) climatic factors; (j) material assets; (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage; (l) landscape. (Schedule 2, Paragraph 6)

Gaining an understanding of this information allows the impact of the plan to be assessed and its performance to be monitored after adoption.

The topics set out within the SEA Regulations have been expanded into a number of themes as presented within Table 4.1 to include socio-economic topics as the Local Plan is being subject to an SA which involves assessing socio-economic impacts as well as environmental. The themes for this SA have been based on those used for the SA of the withdrawn Local Plan with the addition of a theme ‘Population and Equality’. This theme has been added in order to better address the SEA Directive topic of ‘Population’. The remainder of this section is structured around the SA themes. Key sustainability issues are identified for each theme.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEA Directive Topics</th>
<th>SA Themes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>Air, Noise and Light Pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transport and Accessibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity, fauna, flora</td>
<td>Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climatic factors</td>
<td>Climate Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Health</td>
<td>Health and Wellbeing</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Safety and Neighbourhood Quality</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leisure and Recreation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Population and Equality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.1 SEA Directive Topics & Derbyshire Dales revised Local Plan SA Themes
Table 4.1 SEA Directive Topics & Derbyshire Dales revised Local Plan SA Themes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEA Directive Topics</th>
<th>SA Themes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and Wellbeing</td>
<td>Employment and Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material assets</td>
<td>Employment and Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transport and Accessibility</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Landscape Character and Natural Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural heritage</td>
<td>Townscape Quality, Historic and Cultural Heritage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Water Resources and Flood Risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Landscape Character and Natural Resources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis of baseline data is presented within Annex B. The annex sets out the current baseline conditions within the Derbyshire Dales District under the SA themes and describes their likely evolution without the Local Plan. Information on trends are also identified where information is available.

Most baseline data presented within Annex B is only available for the Derbyshire Dales District including the land which is within the Peak District National Park, as shown in Figure 2.1 on this report. Unless it is stated that the data relates to the Local Plan Area, the data presented in Annex B relates to the whole of the Derbyshire Dales District (including the land within the Peak District National Park).

This section of the report presents the key issues of relevance to Derbyshire Dales District and the Local Plan for each theme. The key issues are those which should be taken forward in the SA, and reflected within an SA Framework of objectives and questions which form the scope of the subsequent assessment (see Section 5).

Data gaps and difficulties encountered in gathering data have been identified at the end of this section.
4.2 Air, Noise and Light Pollution

Pollution control is concerned with limiting pollution to the lowest practical level, through the use of measures to prohibit or limit the release of substances from a range of sources to the environment.

Emissions of air, noise and light are all potential sources of pollution. Light pollution is caused by excessive or intrusive artificial light arising from poor or insensitive design. Light pollution can have a detrimental effect on the character and amenity of an area after dark. Air quality is important in terms of health, biodiversity and overall quality of life and noise can also have a significant effect on people and wildlife.

The key sustainability issues are considered to be as follows:

- Air quality is important for health and well-being and the existing good air quality across the District should be protected;
- Air pollution can also affect habitats. Habitats sensitive to air pollution, particularly those designated as part of European sites, need to be protected from potential increases in air pollution from road traffic and industrial point sources;
- Noise can have a negative impact on the area if not properly controlled. Most noise complaints are associated with commercial operations, commercial and domestic music, dogs, and other domestic noise. The District has hot-spot noise issues from time to time for a variety of reasons i.e. due to commercial development, house improvements, renovations or new builds;
- Significant areas of the District are defined as tranquil; and
- The area covered by light pollution has increased.

4.3 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

Biodiversity includes not only the variety of individual species but also the genetic diversity within species and the range of ecosystems that support them.

The UK Biodiversity Action Plan, published in 1994, sets out a programme for the conservation of the UK’s biodiversity and led to the production of 436 action plans to achieve the recovery of many of the UK’s most threatened species and habitats.

The main sustainability issues identified through this review of baseline evidence are as follows:

- There are a number of SAC sites, SSSIs and other designated sites within the District; There are SPA and Ramsar sites outside of the District which could be affected by activities within the District;
- Support is needed to achieve local BAP targets;
- Promote effective land-management of sites in Council ownership to support biodiversity;
- Protect and enhance biodiversity;
Consider and plan for the impacts of climate change on species and habitats.  
Make better use of the public rights of way network to improve non-car based linkages to local facilities and services such as schools, work places and open spaces;  
Promote green corridors through better sign-posting and way-marking on the ground in order to provide a more connected, accessible network;  
The SA should include objectives that address issues such as protection and enhancement of biodiversity and habitats and consideration of ecosystem services and ecological networks that are resilient to future shocks. The SA should carefully consider the location of known potential sites and consider other effects which could impact upon biodiversity; and  
There are major economic benefits to be gained from natural capital and that their value should be incorporated into decision-making. There is a need to maintain and improve natural capital for future generations.

4.4 Climate Change

The Government aims to reduce the use of energy, use energy more efficiently, move to energy from renewable sources and use remaining fossil fuels cleanly. Energy efficiency is the cheapest and safest way of addressing these objectives and renewable energy is also likely to play a significant role in reducing carbon emissions (UK Sustainable Development Strategy).

It is now widely accepted that climate change is one of the most serious challenges facing the world today. Evidence suggest that human activity is accelerating the rate of global warming. The key effects of climate change are longer hotter summers, wetter winters and increased risk of extremes in weather conditions and flooding. In the UK, average sea levels are rising by around 3mm a year; plants and animals are experiencing the earlier onset of spring and summer; winter rainfall is arriving in more intense bursts.

The Government has put tackling climate change as one of the main issues facing the country. National planning policy advice is that climate change considerations should be integrated into all spatial planning concerns including transport, housing, economic growth, regeneration, water supply and waste management. The UK, under the Climate Change Act, has a legal commitment to reduce emissions by at least 80% from 1990 levels by 2050.

The main sustainability issues identified through this review of baseline evidence are as follows:

1 Reducing emissions and preparing for climate change: 2015 Progress Report to Parliament, Summary and recommendations: Committee on Climate Change, June 2015
- Emissions from energy use are a key cause of climate change and the Local Plan will need to address the need to increase energy efficiency and use of renewable / low carbon technologies;
- In the Derbyshire Dales District, the largest proportion of CO\(_2\) emissions comes from the industrial and commercial sector (315.4 mt CO\(_2\)), followed by transport (234.4 mt CO\(_2\)) and domestic (178.3 mt CO\(_2\));
- There is a high proportion of stone built properties that are difficult to insulate. There is a relatively high proportion of listed buildings and other buildings with historic interest that require imaginative solutions to incorporate renewable energy or efficiency measures;
- A high proportion of housing stock is 4 to 5 bedroom properties. This amount of space to heat can mean high energy consumption if properties are not built to, or modified to, energy efficient standards;
- Not all of the area benefits from the gas network. The production and use of electricity is rated high in carbon dioxide emissions;
- Increasing renewable energy sources whilst protecting and enhancing the high quality of local landscapes is a challenge;
- Car ownership in the area is above average because of its rural nature and poor accessibility;
- Good quality and well managed local accessible green space offer a range of benefits, including climate change adaptation, such as flood alleviation and these need to be protected and enhanced as important infrastructure within the District; and
- The Local Plan will need to encourage and facilitate climate change adaptation measures such as through the design of new developments to ensure that they and the areas fauna and flora, are resilient to future changes in climate.

### 4.5 Community Safety and Neighbourhood Quality

This theme considers community safety and crime issues, community perceptions of their neighbourhoods and the provision and quality of public spaces.

The main sustainability issues identified through this review of baseline evidence are as follows:

- Crime levels are lower in the District than in Derbyshire or nationally;
- There has been an increase in recorded crimes recently in Derbyshire Dales between the period 2012/13 and 2013/14. The largest increases have been in drug offences, non-domestic burglary, and violence against the person. There have been improvements in the number of recorded offences with regards to theft offenses, domestic burglary, vehicle offences, shoplifting, criminal damage and arson and fraud. The Derbyshire Dales Community Safety Team continues to provide support to the Safer Derbyshire Dales Community Safety Partnership to reduce crime and the fear of crime across Derbyshire Dales;
There have been improvements in residents’ satisfaction with their local environment and the Council’s services maintaining parks and street cleanliness; and

There is a shortfall in play provision for over twelves (see Health & Wellbeing SA Theme).

4.6 Employment and Economy

Creating new employment opportunities can help to regenerate parts of the Local Plan area. Creating higher-quality employment opportunities in place of lower paid jobs (the aim of the Council’s Economic Plan) can in certain circumstances change the distribution of where people work, with its associated environmental impacts, for example through increased congestion and traffic numbers.

Provision of land for different employment uses in different locations is also an important condition for a diverse and resilient economy. Employment floor-space should be of the right quality, type and size to meet the needs of the businesses of the area and to support the area’s competitiveness.

Developments in infrastructure, such as transport and communication systems, help to improve access and speed of transport, as well as communications between businesses and their customers and suppliers. Looking ahead, proposed developments in broadband technology and increased access to broadband for households should lead to a more flexible working environment, allowing more people to work from home. This, in turn, may help to reduce emissions from travelling to work by car and public transport.

The main sustainability issues identified through this review of baseline evidence are as follows:

- There is a shortage of suitable sites and premises fit for contemporary businesses, particularly to enable businesses to expand and take on more staff;
- There is a lack of infrastructure on some key employment sites;
- Developers are failing to bring forward allocated employment sites or sites with planning permission;
- In Derbyshire Dales, future demand for employment space will largely be met through the development of site allocations in the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan. Investment may be needed from the public and private sector to alleviate constraints and to pump-prime projects;
- Opportunities exist to capitalise on key strengths, including, high quality environment, highly skilled residents, high quality of life, high business density, proximity to Derby, Sheffield, etc;
- Poor broadband (the speed gap compared with urban areas is widening not narrowing). There is a need to encourage provision of broadband and mobile phone infrastructure to improve business productivity and competitiveness and facilitate further home-working;
- Support rural diversification that considers local character of the Plan area;
There is some potential to improve comparison goods provision across the plan area;

High quality town centre environments and mix of high street names and independents are vital factors in ensuring that people shop locally;

Develop new / existing tourist attractions and hotel accommodation and improving the quality of the visitor experience generally to encourage more overnight stays and increase visitor spending;

An above average representation in public sector employment, which typically reflects a weaker private sector business base;

Productivity is below average, reflecting the structure of the economy which has an above average representation in public services, tourism-related and agricultural employment;

Low workplace earnings requiring younger people to leave the area for better paid jobs;

Strengths in manufacturing, including food & drink and further opportunities to develop the creative industries sector;

Tourism accounts for 7% of employment, but pays wages typically half the average of all sectors;

9 out of 10 businesses are microbusinesses (<10 employees);

The District has skilled residents (36% with degree or equivalent) but there are not enough high-value jobs within the District;

Difficulty attracting Government funding to assist with growing smaller businesses and smaller employment sites;

Access to employment, training and apprenticeships for people living in isolated rural communities;

Insufficient affordable housing for employees locally and the market price of housing is a potential constraint on employees working for firms within the District as salary levels are not sufficient for employees to afford market properties;

There is a need to balance employment growth with the protection of local environment and character; and

Policies and allocations should be flexible enough to respond to changing business needs.

4.7 Health and Wellbeing

Good health is fundamental to achieving a good quality of life. Derbyshire County Council has been given renewed responsibility for public health as part of the health and social care reforms introduced in April 2013, alongside dedicated funding and a new public health outcomes framework.

The broader determinants of health i.e. people’s local environment, housing, transport, employment, and their social interactions, can be significantly influenced by how local authorities deliver their core roles and functions.
The main sustainability issues identified through this review of the baseline evidence are as follows:

- People’s perceptions of general health in the Derbyshire Dales are good overall;
- Limiting long-term illness in the Derbyshire Dales have slightly higher levels in the northern wards of the planning area, but these are lower than national averages;
- Life expectancy in the Derbyshire Dales is higher than national averages;
- 19% of rural households in the Derbyshire Dales live 4km or beyond from the nearest GP surgery, reflecting the dispersed location of settlements in the rural area;
- In 2011 the percentage of overweight year 6 and reception-aged children in Derbyshire Dales was slightly higher than regional and national averages;
- The long term trend shows a reduction in road casualties since 2005;
- The numbers of adults accessing NHS specialist mental health services in Derbyshire Dales increased by 21% between 2008 and 2011;
- Between 2008 and 2025 the number of people aged 65 and over in Derbyshire Dales is projected to rise by 46% and the old age dependency ratio for the Derbyshire Dales is considerably higher than the East Midlands. The implications for this rise in the elderly will have a significant impact upon development options in the Local Plan;
- Good quality and well managed local accessible green space offer a range of benefits to the local community in Derbyshire Dales, including the following:
  o Space and habitat for wildlife with access to nature for people;
  o Places for outdoor relaxation and play;
  o Local food production - in allotments, gardens and through agriculture; and
  o Improved health and well-being – lowering stress levels and providing opportunities for exercise.

4.8 Housing

The amount, location, type and quality of housing in the Local Plan area has major implications for the quality of life of individuals and the economy. Insufficient housing will increase homelessness and will put pressure on people to leave the District – particularly younger, economically active households looking for their first home. Insufficient and poor quality housing in badly thought out developments can lead to a lack of community cohesion and other social inequalities including in health and education. Insufficient housing will also lead to an increase in housing costs, a worsening of affordability and increased demands for more affordable housing. Housing which is poorly related to employment will increase commuting whilst that which is poorly

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2 2011 Census data
designed, lacks access to adequate facilities and performs poorly in terms of carbon emissions will work against sustainability goals.

To promote sustainable patterns of development the focus for additional housing should be in locations providing ready access to jobs, key services and infrastructure. Housing development should be attractive, safe and designed and built to a high quality.

The main sustainability issues identified through this review of baseline evidence are as follows:

- Historic levels of housing completions in the District, particularly over the last 10 years, have been significantly below the levels of housing development that are likely to be required over the Plan period, if the Local Plan is to meet the full OAHN of the District;
- The projected growth in population and, particularly, numbers of households within the District, coupled with a historic shortfall in delivery of new housing, presents a significant issue with regards to the supply of housing and its affordability within the District;
- The policies of the Peak District National Park planning authority restrict housing development which constrains the area in which to meet the future housing requirements of the Derbyshire Dales District can be delivered. The area outside of the National Park is also environmentally sensitive (although without the National Park status). There is therefore the potential for conflict between objectives to protect the environment and deliver housing to meet local needs and thereby achieve sustainable development;
- Median house prices within Derbyshire Dales District are considerably higher than those in neighbouring local authority areas;
- Derbyshire Dales has a high ratio of house price to income, demonstrating the difficulties experienced by first time buyers;
- The age profile of Derbyshire Dales is ageing due to a reduction in the 15-24 and 25-44 age groups;
- There is a continuing rise in people moving into the area from outside the region who may be able to outbid local residents;
- Around half of households with a current housing need within the District are estimated to be likely to have insufficient income to afford market housing. The estimate of the total current need is 293 households;
- There is a higher proportion of fuel poor households in the District compared with Derbyshire and the East Midlands. Those on low incomes are at risk of experiencing fuel poverty. This is made worse by houses with poor energy efficiency;
- The housing mix is dominated by detached and semi-detached homes;
- There appear to be some issues with the condition of some social and private housing. More than a quarter of the lower super output areas in Derbyshire Dales District are in the most deprived 20% nationally with regards to housing condition relating to social and private housing in poor condition and houses without central heating;
• There is a greater proportion of 4 and 5 or more bedroom properties in the District than seen in any of the comparator areas and is above regional and national averages. Conversely there is a smaller proportion of 1 and 2 bedroom properties. Overall, more than two thirds of properties in the District have three or more bedrooms. There is a basis for seeking to diversify the housing offer by increasing supply of smaller homes (particularly 2 and 3 bed properties) which are more affordable for younger households;

• The Derbyshire Dales has a high proportion of owner occupation and a low proportion of rented accommodation. The number of privately rented properties increased by 44% between 2001 and 2011;

• The majority of older people may wish to remain in their houses for as long as possible; and

• The Local Plan must make provision for the accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. The Derby, Derbyshire, Peak District National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2014) identifies an additional need for 9 pitches and 1 bricks and mortar accommodation unit within Derbyshire Dales over the period 2014-34. There have been some issues with harassment of a travelling family using a temporarily authorised site from the local community.

4.9 Landscape Character and Natural Resources

The UK Sustainable Development Strategy highlights that ‘our health and well-being are inextricably linked to the quality of our air, water, soils and biological resources. The natural environment provides life-supporting ecological functions, we rely on functioning ecosystems ‘for nutrient cycling, atmospheric and climate regulation, and break down and mitigation of waste’. Therefore, it is important that for continued sustainable prosperity, the environmental limits of natural resources are understood and respected. In this sub-section, landscape and soil / mineral resources are discussed. Air is considered in the theme: “Air, noise and light pollution”. Water quality is considered in theme: "Water resources and flood risk".

The character and quality of landscapes provides the framework within which the natural and built environment sits, contributing towards local distinctiveness and providing a sense of place. Landscape quality may also impact on local economies by influencing tourism opportunities. Specific land uses associated with the landscape, including recreational or green spaces - collectively termed as ‘green infrastructure’ - are separately considered under the “Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure” theme.

Soils are an essential, non-renewable resource, and provide a range of crucial ecosystem services including food, habitats, clean water, nutrient cycling, and carbon storage. Minerals are non-renewable resources that form the backbone of our economy and our way of life, providing the materials we use for construction, transportation, and power generation.

The main sustainability issues identified through this review of baseline evidence are as follows:
The District has a range of landscape character types which all contribute to the local distinctiveness of the area; The landscape offers an important resource for health, leisure, and tranquility; Although 380.21 hectares of brownfield land was identified in the National Land Use Database (2011), much of it is associated with the quarrying and mineral extraction industries; 28.3% of the agricultural land within the District has been classified as the best and most versatile types of agricultural land (see Annex 2 of the NPPF) including 1.8% Grade 2 and 26.5% of Grade 3; Trees and hedgerows are subject to continuing loss through pressure of development and changing agricultural practices; The District has a number of active, worked and dormant quarries; The District has a number of ancient woodlands; and Development pressure around existing settlements in the plan area will continue and some may be under threat from settlement coalescence.

4.10 Leisure and Recreation

Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader national objectives.

Local networks of high quality and well managed and maintained open spaces, sports and recreational facilities help create urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe.

The countryside can provide opportunities for recreation and visitors can play an important role in the regeneration of the economies of rural areas. Open spaces within rural settlements and accessibility to local sports and recreational facilities contribute to the quality of life and well-being of people who live in rural areas.

Open spaces, sports and recreational facilities have a vital role to play in promoting healthy living and preventing illness, and in the social development of children of all ages through play, sporting activities and interaction with others.

The main sustainability issues identified through this review of baseline evidence are as follows:

- There are higher than average rates of sports participation particularly for females within the Derbyshire Dales. Despite this, rates for non-participation are still high; over a quarter of respondents to the 2007 Citizen’s Panel do not participate in any sport;
- There could be scope for increasing the rates of participation especially for activities such as walking and cycling which do not need specific facilities and suit attractive environments such as the Derbyshire Dales areas;
- There is a data gap in relation to the current need for certain sports facilities;
- There is a shortfall in provision of play facilities for over twelves;
- Current provision of allotments is not meeting the high demand; and
- There is little provision of cultural facilities within Derbyshire Dales such as cinemas, bowling alleys and theatres. For bowling, multiplex cinemas and major theatrical productions residents of Derbyshire Dales would need to travel to Derby (South), Sheffield (North) and Chesterfield (Central).

**4.11 Population and Equality**

This theme examines the population profile of the District and factors affecting it such as population growth and migration. The profile includes the population structure and household composition.

Deprivation data also identifies parts of the District which are more deprived than others and the issues they are facing.

The main sustainability issues identified through this review of baseline evidence are as follows:

- The population of the District is likely to continue to grow in the future. Migration is the key driver of population change in the Derbyshire Dales;
- There is a much lower proportion of people in their 20s and 30s, and a higher proportion of people aged 55 and over, compared to neighbouring areas and the national profile. The District is ageing and the pattern of low proportions of people in their 20s and 30s is a trend common in districts with no higher education institutions;
- There is a high percentage of all pensioner households but a low percentage of households with dependent children;
- The District is not particularly ethnically diverse;
- Community cohesion should be maintained;
- Deprivation\(^3\) levels within the District are relatively good, with some localised areas of deprivation around Matlock, Ashbourne and Wirksworth relating to income, employment and education skills and training.
- The only other issue in relation to deprivation relates to housing;
- Within the District. 11 Local Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within the District fall within the highest ranking LSOAs within the County with regards to "Barriers to Housing and Services; Crime; and Living Environment Deprivation."

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\(^3\) The IMD 2010 combines a total of 38 indicators from seven topic areas (domains) to arrive at an overall deprivation score and rank for each Local Super Output Area (LSOA) in England (the LSOA with a rank of 1 is the most deprived and 32,482 the least deprived). The seven domains are: Income Deprivation; Employment Deprivation; Health Deprivation and Disability; Education, Skills and Training Deprivation; Barriers to Housing and Services; Crime; and Living Environment Deprivation.
Services’. This is likely to reflect the high house prices and long distances to travel to key services; and

- More than a quarter of the LSOAs within the District contain social and private housing in poor condition and houses without central heating.

### 4.12 Townscape Quality, Historic and Cultural Heritage

The historic environment is reflected in archaeological sites, historic buildings, in the location and form of our settlements, in the character of landscape, industrial structures, and in historic parks and gardens.

The built heritage of the Plan area plays a vital role in defining its distinctive character and identity and it should be protected for its own sake and for its intrinsic value. However, it should also be seen as an important asset that can be the catalyst for a prosperous local economy, and an enhanced "quality of life" for those who live, and visit the area.

Within the District many parts of the towns and villages are protected by Conservation Area status and hundreds of buildings of special architectural or historic interest are listed. The District also contains the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site which extends from Matlock Bath to Derby and defines a cultural landscape of exceptional significance due, in the main, to its association with pioneering innovations in textile manufacture and the development of manufacturing and technology. The boundary of the World Heritage Site encloses approximately 1,229 hectares and the Buffer Zone extends to 4,363 hectares. The Buffer Zone is defined in order to protect the site from development that would damage its setting.

The historic built environment is continually evolving in response to the many pressures that are put on it. It is important that the changes that take place in the area do not destroy its valued historic assets or its distinctive character.

Cultural heritage contributes to the diversity and attractiveness of rural areas and a high quality townscape is important in urban areas. The cultural and historic environment is important to help sustain a sense of local distinctiveness and place and can also make a significant contribution to the economy. By ensuring that the historic environment is protected and sustained, it will be retained as a resource for future generations and supporting and developing new cultural facilities and activities ensures a lasting cultural legacy.

The main sustainability issues identified through this review of baseline evidence are as follows:

- Within the District many parts of the market towns and villages are protected by Conservation Area status and hundreds of buildings are listed;
- The high quality historic landscape is one of the key reasons why Derbyshire Dales attract people to live in the area;
- The built heritage of the area plays a vital role in defining its distinctive character and identity and it should be protected for its own sake and for its intrinsic cultural value;
• The built heritage is also seen as an important asset that can provide the catalyst for a prosperous local economy and an enhanced "quality of life" for those who live, work and visit the area;
• It is important that the changes that take place in the District do not destroy its valued historic assets or its distinctive character;
• Continued protection is required in order to preserve and enhance the built heritage.
• The rural and urban settlements have a locally distinctive character derived from the use of local gritstone and limestone;
• Any new development would need to be built using high quality, locally sourced materials to maintain the character of settlements.
• Historic landmarks help to sustain a sense of local distinctiveness.
• Spatial planning can directly influence the number and condition of designated sites as well as undesignated archaeology, and locally important buildings and sites in the District. Such sites are also vital to maintaining high quality leisure and recreation spaces within the area (which are discussed in more detail under the Health, and Landscape SA Themes). The Derbyshire Dales District contains the following designated heritage assets, which need to be protected with regards to their fabric and settings:
  o The District contains a World Heritage site (Derwent Valley Mills) which includes a buffer area;
  o Derbyshire Dales has 9 parks and gardens included on the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest covering some 446 hectares.
  o Within the Derbyshire Dales, outside of the National Park, there are now 33 Conservation Areas. Conservation areas are designated for their special architectural or historic interest. In these areas, planning has a key role to play in preserving and enhancing the character and appearance of the entire area, by overseeing a careful balance between preservation of the historic environment and encouraging sympathetic new development;
  o Currently there are 57 nationally important statutorily protected scheduled ancient monuments in the Derbyshire Dales;
  o Derbyshire County Council has also prepared a Sites and Monuments Register which identifies 4,486 archaeological and heritage features within the local planning authority area; and
  o Derbyshire Dales has 1,328 listed buildings and this represents the greatest number of listed buildings in the whole of the East Midlands local authority areas. Every town, village and hamlet within the District contains one or more listed buildings.
• The District also contains a variety of non-designated heritage assets. Potential effects on such assets will need to be considered at the detailed site assessment level as a part of
the Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) which will take place during the consideration of options (SA Stage B).

4.13 Transport and Accessibility

Economic and community well-being rely on people being able to reach an optimum range of facilities and services easily and safely by means that mitigate impacts on other people, on the physical environment and on the use of resources. Thus development should be located and designed to optimise access, taking into account physical geography and economic activity patterns.

Over recent decades growing expectations have led to more dispersed residential and activity patterns linked with substantial changes in travel. Car travel has become dominant, absorbing increasing amounts of fuels and land space, both of which are finite, and worsening of noise, townscape, safety and air quality along particular routes.

National policies aim to focus personal travel on more sustainable modes – walking, cycling and public transport – and a reduction in car use. Similarly, policies on freight aim to reduce levels of movement and make better use of rail and water. Failing to achieve these aims would weaken the potential sustainability of residential and other development and settlements structures overall.

The main sustainability issues identified through this review of baseline evidence are as follows:

- Car ownership is above average within Derbyshire Dales with 33.3% of households having two cars in Derbyshire compared with 27.4% in the East Midlands;
- The vast majority of journeys to work are by private motor car. Use of public transport is low;
- There is a higher percentage of people working mainly from home within the Derbyshire Dales compared with regional and national figures;
- In large parts of the area it is difficult for residents to walk, cycle or take public transport for their journeys;
- The number of people travelling by bus in the County has dropped;
- Hot spots of traffic congestion are experienced within some Market Towns and will continue, if measures are not taken to make changes to the existing road network, and to alter travel patterns and modal choices;
- Many residents currently have to travel outside the area to work and shop. The majority of these journeys are made by car;
- Interchanges and connections between different public transport services are perceived to be weak;
- Locating new developments in areas that are well serviced by public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure can help to reduce car dependency; and
A new Local Plan evidence document “Transport Evidence Base” (AECOM for Derbyshire County Council and Derbyshire Dales District Council, June 2016), identifies that the allocation sites in Matlock and Ashbourne may result in an increase in traffic.

4.14 Water Resources and Flood Risk

Flooding is a natural process that can happen at any time in a wide variety of locations. Prolonged and intense rainfall can cause flooding from rivers, sewer flooding, overland flow and groundwater flooding. When it impacts on human activities, it can threaten people, their property and the environment. Assets at risk can include housing, transport and public service infrastructure and commercial, industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The frequency, pattern and severity of flooding are expected to increase as a result of climate change. Development can also exacerbate the problems of flooding by accelerating and increasing surface water runoff, altering watercourses and removing floodplain storage.

The main sustainability issues identified through this review of baseline evidence are as follows:

- Planning policies will be needed to ensure that developments are resilient to flood risk, do not contribute to increasing flood risk and build capacity to adapt to achieve long-term, sustainable benefits;
- The Sequential Test should be used to locate new development in least risky areas, giving highest priority to Flood Zone 1;
- The Sequential Approach should be used within development sites to inform site layout by locating the most vulnerable elements of a development in the lowest risk areas;
- The functional floodplain should be protected from development and the use of green corridors in flood risk areas promoted. The natural course of rivers should be restored;
- The functional floodplain should be reinstated wherever possible (e.g. by reducing building footprints or relocating to lower flood risk zones);
- All new development should be ‘safe’, meaning that dry pedestrian access to and from the development is possible without passing through the 1 in 100 year plus climate change floodplain; emergency vehicular access is possible; and flood resistance and resilience is incorporated;
- No new building should be allowed in a flood risk area that is not flood resilient;
- The use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) should be required in all Flood Zones for both brownfield and greenfield sites in order to manage surface water runoff. Space should be set aside for SuDS;
- Developer contributions should be sought (to be determined in consultation with the Environment Agency) via S106 planning obligations to fund (or part fund) strategic flood risk management facilities (such as storage areas) and to bring benefit to the wider community;
• The plan should safeguard from development, areas which currently exist as undeveloped floodplain, and any natural flood storage areas;
• Maintenance procedures for river conveyance and river structures (such as culverts, bridges and weirs) should be reviewed. Developer contributions should be sought to assess options to reduce flood risk locally, and improve ecological quality, without increasing flood risk elsewhere;
• The Councils' Emergency Response Plans should be reviewed and updated in light of the findings of the SFRA to ensure that safe evacuation and access for emergency services is possible during times of flood both for existing developments and those being promoted as possible sites within the LDF process;
• Increased demands could be placed on water resources from domestic properties as population increases and therefore planning policies could be required to ensure new properties are water efficient;
• Ecological water quality within some stretches of the District’s rivers are classed as poor or bad. These are located near to Ashbourne and Doveridge;
• The Environment Agency has been working with Derbyshire Dales District Council and JBA Consulting on the preparation of the update to the 2008 SFRA. The 2016 update has regard to more recent flooding information than the 2008 version it replaces. The new SFRA has been used to inform the SHELAA and, in turn, the SA of site allocation options; and
• The Environment Agency has advised that there are possible capacity issues at Matlock, Brailsford and Ashbourne Sewage treatment works (WWTWs) that will require further investigation. This issue has been taken into account in the allocation policies (DS) of the Local Plan which require assessment of capacity issues by developers.

4.15 Data gaps

The baseline data analysis is presented within Annex B. Where trend information is not available over time or inconsistencies in monitoring have resulted in a lack of recent data, this is indicated within Annex B.

The following key data gaps have been identified as follows:

• A study into the sustainability of settlements within the Plan area was not available during the scoping stage but has been used to inform the Draft Local Plan. This work has supported the Plan preparation and provided evidence for the settlement hierarchy;
• Areas with specific need for allotments have not yet been identified by the District Council; and
• There is a gap in the evidence base with regards to sport and recreation provision within the District. This will be addressed through policy in Local Plan as it is developed.
4.16 Difficulties encountered in gathering data

Inconsistencies in data collected and availability over time has made identifying trends difficult in some circumstances.

Where data has been available for the Local Plan Area, as identified on Figure 2.1, this has been presented within the baseline data analysis in Annex B, however, most baseline data has been presented for the whole of the District (including the land within the Peak District National Park).

No other difficulties have been encountered in collating the baseline data.
5 Scope of the SA

The SA Framework has been developed in an iterative manner using the SA Framework prepared for the withdrawn Derbyshire Dales Local Plan as a starting point. The SA Framework prepared for the withdrawn Derbyshire Dales Local Plan has been reviewed and found to be largely fit for purpose. The key messages identified in the PPP review in Section 3 and the issues identified through the baseline data analysis presented within Section 4 have been incorporated into the SA Framework and minor adjustments have been made to the SA Framework prepared for the withdrawn Local Plan in order to ensure that it reflects the key sustainability issues in the District that will apply during the revised Derbyshire Dales Local Plan timescale.

Annex C sets out the detailed SA framework demonstrating how it incorporates the key messages identified in the PPP review and the identified sustainability issues. A simplified version of the SA Framework is provided in Table 5.1.

The SA Framework contains 18 sustainability objectives and these are each supported by a number of decision making criteria. The SA Objectives will be used to appraise the sustainability performance of the Local Plan and its alternatives. The decision making criteria will help to guide the appraisals. It is therefore important that the SA Framework reflects the key sustainability issues which are specifically relevant to the District.

The SA Framework has been amended following consultation on the Scoping Report. Amendments are shown in Table 5.1 in either struckthrough (deleted) or underlined (added) text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective</th>
<th>Decision Making Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **1** To maintain good local air quality and to minimise noise and light pollution | 1. Will it maintain or improve local air quality?  
2. Will it avoid adverse impacts from noise?  
3. Will it reduce the extent of the area defined as ‘tranquil’?  
4. Will it minimise light pollution? |
| **2** To protect and enhance favourable conditions on SSSI’s, SPAs, SACs and other wildlife sites | 1. Will it protect and promote effective management of SPAs and SACs in the LP area and its surrounds?  
2. Will it help to protect and enhance other designated sites e.g. SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites, LNRs etc? |
| **3** To protect and improve and enhance biodiversity, geo-diversity and to support the development of linked green spaces | 1. Will it conserve and enhance habitats in the Biodiversity Action Plan?  
2. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular avoid harm and increase the ranges of protected species?  
3. Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation?  
4. Will it protect geo-diversity? |
### Table 5.1: Proposed SA Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective</th>
<th>Decision Making Criteria</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Will it improve the ecological quality and character of open spaces?</td>
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<td>6. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management in appropriate areas?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7. Will it maintain or enhance rural and urban tree cover?</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 To support the development of linked green spaces and make provision for their long term management</td>
<td>1. Will it help to provide accessible green space or green infrastructure?</td>
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<td>2. Will it prevent the fragmentation of habitats?</td>
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<td>3. Will it help to provide links between green spaces or help to deliver/support other green infrastructure and ecological networks?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4. Will it support the natural capital of the District? <em>(moved from SA Objective 2)</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>5. Will it improve climate change adaptation?</td>
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<td>5 To minimise energy use and to develop the area’s renewable energy resource</td>
<td>1. Will it help to minimise energy use and encourage energy efficiency in new and existing buildings and infrastructure?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Will it lead to a higher proportion of buildings with sustainable design features?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy produced and supplied from renewable sources, <em>(including on-site)</em>?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4. Will the design be resilient to the effects of climate change?</td>
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<td>6 To protect and improve the safety and environmental quality of streets and estates</td>
<td>1. Will it help to create streets and estates where people feel safe?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Will it make a positive contribution to community cohesion?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Will it help to improve the quality and quantity of green space on streets and estates?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Will it help to improve the design quality of streets and estates?</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 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</td>
<td>1. Will it increase the quality and choice of local employment?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Will it support the growth of higher skilled economic sectors?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Will it result in more highly paid, highly skilled local jobs within the area and thus reduce commuting out of the area?</td>
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<td>4. Will it provide new employment premises?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5. Will it improve business infrastructure and provide attractive sites for modern businesses?</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 To support the development of attractive, vibrant and distinctive town centres</td>
<td>1. Will it help to support the diversity and vitality of town centres?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Will it reduce the number of people travelling out of the area for retail and leisure?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Will it encourage the use of locally sourced services and products in the economy?</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 To encourage tourism development and to promote the area as a tourist destination</td>
<td>1. Will it lead to an increase in the number of people staying overnight in the area?</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Will it lead to an increase in visitor spend in the area?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustainability Appraisal Objective</td>
<td>Decision Making Criteria</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **10** To improve health and reduce health inequalities | 1. Will it help to improve health and reduce health inequalities?  
2. Will it encourage walking, cycling and a reduction in private car use?  
3. Will it help to ensure health services are provided alongside development? |
| **11** To reduce deprivation in key areas | 1. Will it help to reduce deprivation in affected parts of the District? |
| **12** To provide everybody with access to an affordable home with the opportunity of owning (including by shared ownership) or renting a sustainably designed, good quality home at an affordable cost | 1. Will it support a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable housing units and “Lifetime Homes”, to meet all needs?  
2. Will it ensure that there is an adequate supply of housing development land to meet local needs? |
| **13** 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 | 1. Will it protect and enhance landscape quality, character and distinctiveness?  
2. Will it avoid loss of - and damage to - the best agricultural land?  
3. Will it make use of previously used / brownfield land and buildings?  
4. Will it safeguard individual landscape features such as hedgerows, ponds etc? |
| **14** To provide better opportunities for people to participate in cultural, leisure and recreational activities | 1. Will it help to improve access to sports facilities?  
2. Will it provide opportunities for engagement in a range of cultural activities?  
Will it create new allotments where there is a demand? |
| **15** To conserve and enhance town/village-scape quality, archaeological and heritage assets along with their settings | 1. Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place?  
2. Will it promote high quality urban and rural design?  
3. Will it preserve and enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas and their settings?  
4. Will it preserve or enhance heritage assets and their settings?  
5. Will it preserve or enhance archaeological remains and their settings? |
| **16** To reduce the number of journeys made by car, within and to and from the area | 1. Will it help to meet local needs locally?  
2. Will it facilitate safe walking and cycling?  
3. Will it facilitate the use of public transport?  
4. Will it deliver opportunities to relieve traffic congestion? |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective</th>
<th>Decision Making Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 17 To improve access to jobs, services and facilities | 1. Will it help to reduce the distances people have to travel on a regular basis for education, employment and services?  
2. Will it help to improve access to services and facilities for those living in rural or remote settlements, or experiencing other access constraints? |
| 18 To ensure sustainable management of water resources and to minimise the risk of flooding | 1. Will development exacerbate flood risk for any source?  
2. Will it support the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems?  
3. Will it encourage water efficiency and demand management?  
4. Will it avoid deterioration and enhance the ecological status of water bodies?  
5. Will it contribute toward achieving Water Framework Directive objectives as set out in the Humber River Basin Management Plan?  
6. Will it protect and improve the quality of water resources such as rivers, canals, ponds, wetlands and groundwater? |
Derbyshire Dales Local Plan - Pre Submission Draft
Sustainability Appraisal Report

Part 3: Results of the Sustainability Appraisal and Proposed Monitoring Strategy

Prepared on behalf of:
Derbyshire Dales District Council

Date: August 2016

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Contract Number: C0018
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Separate Annexes

Annex A: Identification of Alternatives
Annex B: Site Assessments
Annex C: Residual Effects of the Local Plan
# Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>AMR (Authority Monitoring Report)</strong></th>
<th>A document within the LDF that monitors progress in implementing the Local Development Scheme and the effectiveness of the Council’s adopted policies.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cumulative Effects</strong></td>
<td>Cumulative effects arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect; or where several individual effects of the plan (e.g. noise, dust and visual) have a combined effect. Includes synergistic effects where interactions produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects. Cumulative effects are also taken to mean ‘in-combination effects’ under the Habitats Directive, where other plans or projects in combination with a plan might affect European sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Development Plan</strong></td>
<td>The statutory framework for planning decisions, comprising Development Plan Documents prepared by local planning authorities (including the County Council and District Councils) and made Neighbourhood Plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct/ Indirect</strong></td>
<td>Distinguishes between effects that are a direct result of the policy (e.g. land loss) or are secondary, they occur away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DPD (Development Plan Document)</strong></td>
<td>A document containing local planning policies or proposals which form part of the Development Plan, which has been subject to independent examination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duration</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short term:</strong></td>
<td>0 – 5 years (e.g. construction period)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medium term:</strong></td>
<td>5 - 20 years (e.g. beyond construction up to the end of the plan period)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long-term:</strong></td>
<td>20+ years (e.g. operation period and beyond the end of the plan period)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>European sites</strong></td>
<td>Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) - designated under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC); and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) - designated under the Wild Birds Directive (2009/147/EC). ‘Ramsar sites’, designated under the Ramsar Convention 1971, are treated by UK Government policy as if they were European sites in terms of the protection and management afforded to them. They should be included in assessment, where relevant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frequency</strong></td>
<td>Described in this report as either:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Continual; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Defined by number of occurrences (e.g. per annum); or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Intermittent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)</strong></td>
<td>An assessment in accordance with the Habitats Regulations (the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp; c.) Regulations 2010 as amended) to ascertain the significance of potential impacts of a plan on relevant European sites. The assessment determines whether the plan would adversely affect the integrity of the sites in terms of its nature conservation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Where negative effects are identified, other options should be examined to avoid any potential for damaging effects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receptor Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irreversible</td>
<td>The receptor would require significant intervention to return to (future) baseline condition, e.g. infrastructure improvements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDD (Local Development Document)</td>
<td>The main group of documents within the LDF, comprising Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Plan</td>
<td>A plan prepared by District, Unitary and National Park Authorities which sets out the planning policies and strategy for development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework)</td>
<td>Published in March 2012, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF consolidates and replaces most previous planning policy guidance from Government. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude</td>
<td>High 80%+ receptor or environmental capacity affected. Medium 40-80% of receptor or environmental capacity affected. Low 20-40% of receptor or capacity affected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Lasting or intended to last or remaining unchanged indefinitely e.g. arising from infrastructure or continual effects from traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probability</td>
<td>Low 20-40%. Medium 40-80%. High &gt;80% e.g. highly likely that a receptor will be affected or effect will occur based on available evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposals Map</td>
<td>A map accompanying the LDF showing areas of protection and identifying locations for land use and development proposals included in the adopted Development Plan Documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversible</td>
<td>The receptor can return to (future) baseline condition without significant intervention, e.g. management or operational measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA (Sustainability Appraisal)</td>
<td>A systematic process required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive, aimed at appraising the social, environmental and economic effects of plan strategies and policies and ensuring that they accord with the objectives of sustainable development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCI (Statement of Community Involvement)</td>
<td>A document within the LDF setting out the District Council’s proposals for involving the local community and other stakeholders in the preparation of LDDs and the determination of planning applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment)</td>
<td>A process required by EU Directive 2001/42/EC (known as the SEA Directive) and the SEA Regulations (Statutory Instrument No. 1633) for the formal assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Spatial extent          | International / Transboundary - Effects extending beyond the UK  
|                       | National - Effects within England or the UK but extending beyond region  
|                       | Regional - Effects within the East Midlands or extending beyond Local  
|                       | Local – Effects within the District or confined to the local area, typically <5km from source.  
| Temporary             | Lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent e.g. during construction. |
1 Introduction

This is Part 3 of the SA Report and should be read in conjunction with the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan - Pre Submission Draft, Sustainability Appraisal Report Parts 1 and 2.

This document is structured as follows:

- **Section 2 Appraisal Methodology** describes how the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan and its reasonable alternatives have been appraised and difficulties encountered in undertaking the SA;
- **Section 3 Findings of the Appraisal of Alternatives** records the findings of the appraisal of alternatives and the justifications for choosing the preferred options;
- **Section 4 Findings of the Appraisal of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan** presents the potential significant effects of the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan, including potential cumulative effects; and
- **Section 5 Proposed Monitoring Strategy** sets out the proposed indicators for monitoring significant effects of the Local Plan; and
- **Section 6 Next Steps** sets out the next activities in the SA.
2 Appraisal Methodology

2.1 Introduction

The overall methodology for the SA is presented in Part 1 of the SA Report. This section presents what has been appraised in the SA and how reasonable alternatives have been identified.

2.2 What has been appraised?

The elements of the plan which have been appraised include:

- Three District Wide Strategic Options;
- Numerous options for site allocations;
- Appraisal of new village concept as an alternative way to deliver the Objectively Assessed Housing Need (OAHN); and
- A suite of Local Plan policies comprising strategic policies and then policies under the themes of ‘Protecting Derbyshire Dales Character’; ‘Healthy and Sustainable Communities’, ‘Strengthening the Economy’ and eight site allocation policies (this is the second iteration of the appraisal of policies, the first being of the Draft Plan version of the Local Plan).

In addition, the Plan Objectives have been compared with the SA Objectives in order to appraise whether the Plan Objectives are addressing the SA Objectives and where there may be potential conflicts.

2.3 How Reasonable Alternatives were identified

The Local Plan can be divided into three key sections; the District-wide strategy which determines the growth to be accommodated by the plan; the allocation sites to be used to deliver the strategy and the Local Plan policies which will help to control development.

Alternatives have been considered and appraised through the SA for the District-wide strategy and the allocation sites. The policies which control development have been drafted using the policy wording of the withdrawn Local Plan as the starting point.

How the District-wide Strategy options and the options for site allocations have been identified are discussed below and in Annex A.

The District-wide Strategy options have been informed by work undertaken by consultations to identify an OAHN.

2.3.1 District Wide Strategy Options

The following options have been subjected to appraisal:

- Option 1: Meeting Affordable Housing Needs – 265 per annum (5300);
• Option 2: OAHN – 322 dwellings per annum (6440); and
• Option 3: OAHN plus – 360 dwelling per annum (7200).

These options were identified as the reasonable alternatives for appraisal based on work undertaken to identify an OAHN (Option 2, derived from the OAHN report\(^1\)) and work analysing population and household forecasts for the Sheffield City Region, in which the Derbyshire Dales District is located\(^2\). Based on this analysis, Option 3 would bring with it enhanced workforce growth / potential economic growth and additional improvements in housing affordability when compared with options 1 and 2. Option 1 is the lowest level of growth, which would only deliver affordable housing and would not deliver additional housing growth to support growth in the District economy. Option 1 represents a greater rate of growth than the preferred option within the withdrawn Local Plan (which was 200 dwellings per annum over a 22 year period).

The findings of the appraisal of the District Wide Strategic options are presented within Section 3 of this document.

### 2.3.2 Options for Delivering Development

Options for site allocations have been identified through a ‘call for sites’ exercise undertaken by Derbyshire Dales District Council at the end of 2014 and preparation of an updated Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA). The SHELAA followed a two stage assessment process which considered the following criteria:

**SHELAA Stage A: Site Suitability – Strategic Constraints**

This stage discounted sites in locations that were wholly unsuitable for housing development. This ensured time was not wasted on analysing sites in more detail that have no realistic development potential. Stage A investigated the strategic constraints of the site, which are a filter for the minimum requirements for the site to be considered suitable. The following criteria were used to assess the first stage of a site’s suitability:

---

\(^1\) Assessment of Housing and Economic Development Needs on behalf of Derbyshire Dales District Council, Draft; GL Hearn (August 2015)

\(^2\) Sheffield City Region Demographic forecasts: 2014—2034 Phase 2, Draft; Edge Analytics (April 2015)
Table 2.1: SHELAA Stage A Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sites entirely within Flood Zone 3 (Zone 3a or 3b)</td>
<td>As set out in the NPPF (paragraph 100), inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site entirely within Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, RAMSAR sites or SSSI</td>
<td>National Policy advises against development that would have an adverse impact on nationally or internationally important conservation interests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sites in unsuitable areas, unsustainable locations, e.g. open countryside. In order to quantify and identify whether a location is deemed sustainable, the following criteria has been applied: “The site is related to the settlement of XXX, and the substantially built up area of the settlement”.</td>
<td>Development in unsustainable locations unrelated to existing settlements may not contribute towards the creation of sustainable communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site size threshold</td>
<td>NPPG guidance recommends a threshold of site and locations of 5+ dwellings or economic development on 0.25ha+/500m² floor space be used for housing and economic land availability assessments. The District Council has decided to filter out sites that fall below 5 dwellings or with a site area less than 0.2ha for residential development, or sites for economic development with a site area less than 0.25ha/500m² floor space.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If sites were deemed to fail criteria within Stage A then the site was discounted from further assessment in the SHELAA. All remaining sites were tested against Stage B, which considered the site’s suitability, availability and achievability. See Section 3 and Annex A for further details.

**SHELAA Stage B: Detailed Assessment of Development Potential and Suitability**

This stage appraised the sites in more detail to determine development potential and suitability. The detailed SHELAA Stage B assessment criteria are presented within Annex A. They cover the following:
• Flood Risk;
• Ecology, including local biodiversity;
• Landscape;
• Historic Environment;
• Trees and Hedgerows;
• Impact on the Peak District National Park;
• Contamination issues;
• Topography;
• Local Character;
• Highway Infrastructure;
• Access to Public Transport;
• Access to Services and Facilities (including access to educational, retail and health facilities);
• Pedestrian and cycling accessibility;
• Previously Developed Land (site %);
• Open Space/ Recreational facilities;
• Infrastructure Capacity/ Utilities; Bad Neighbour Impact; and
• Land Availability and other issues which might prevent the site from being developable.

Sites which passed Stage B of the SHELAA were considered to be reasonable alternatives and have been subjected to SA. The SHELAA was informed by information provided by relevant Council officers and consultees including Derbyshire County Council (with regards to highways and archaeology), the Environment Agency and Derbyshire Wildlife Trust.

Sites which have passed the SHELAA and which are therefore considered to be reasonable alternatives have been subjected to SA. Annex A records the reasons why other sites did not pass the SHELAA stages and were therefore not considered to be reasonable.

As well as appraising individual allocation site alternatives, the SA has also appraised a new village concept as a means of delivering the OAHN. The findings of the new village concept appraisal are presented in Annex A. This option is currently not considered to be a reasonable alternative, however. The Planning Advisory Service (PAS) provides guidance on the identification of reasonable alternatives. It suggests filtering sites using exclusionary, discretionary and deliverability criteria. With regards to deliverability, this includes land ownership, access, planning history, viability, size etc. As no suitable large site has currently been identified within the District, the new village concept is not considered to be a reasonable alternative because it is not deliverable.
2.3.3 Appraisal of Site Allocations

Potential development sites in the Derbyshire Dales District have been identified as passing Stage B of the SHELAA during December 2015, January and February 2016 and also in June / July 2016 following consultation on the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan - Draft Plan. These are the sites which were identified as having potential to be included within the Local Plan as allocation sites. All sites which have passed Stage B of the SHELAA are considered to be reasonable alternatives and all of these sites have been included within the Local Plan as allocations. Most sites were identified as having potential for residential development only but some were also identified as having potential for mixed use developments with a combination of uses including commercial/employment development.


Subsequent sites and amendments to allocations put forward following the Draft Plan consultation in April / May 2016 have been subject to SA and the findings are presented in Annex B of this report.

The output of the appraisal of all sites subject to sustainability appraisal is included in Annex C to this report which presents the residual effects following mitigation.

2.3.4 Assessing the Local Plan Policies

All of the policies within the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan – Draft Plan and the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan have been subjected to appraisal to identify the sustainability effects; most importantly, potential significant effects.

The appraisal of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan – Draft Plan identified mitigation to address potential significant and minor negative effects and uncertain effects. Enhancement measures
were also put forward in order to improve the performance of the policies, where neutral or potential minor positive effects have been identified. There was less need for any mitigation and enhancement measures to be put forward during the appraisal of the Pre Submission draft version of the Local Plan because most negative and uncertain effects had already been mitigated at the Draft Plan stage through changes to policy wording.


Following public consultation on the Draft Local Plan, policies have been modified in response to representations received and new evidence which has become available. The modifications to the policies, which now form the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan, were screened to identify changes considered significant and therefore requiring reappraisal in the SA. The following criteria were used to identify significant changes:

- The policy is new and has not been previously appraised;
- The change alters the boundary of an allocation site;
- The change increases the proposed number of dwellings to be delivered on an allocation site; and/or
- The change alters the wording of a policy in a way which could alter the appraisal findings in relation to one or more SA Objectives.

Many of the modifications to the plan policies were considered to be insignificant, however, changes to the following policies have required reappraisal:

- POLICY S6: Strategic Housing Development;
- POLICY S11: Local Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions;
- POLICY PD7: Climate Change;
- POLICY PD9: Pollution Control and Unstable Land;
- POLICY HC2: Housing Land Allocations;
- POLICY HC4: Affordable Housing;
- POLICY HC13: Agricultural and Rural Workers Dwellings;
- POLICY EC1: New Employment Development;
- POLICY EC4: Retention of Key Employment Sites;
- POLICY DS4: Land off Gritstone Road/Pinewood Road, Matlock; and
• POLICY DS7: Land at Middle Peak Quarry, Wirksworth.

In addition, the following new policies have been inserted into the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan and have been appraised:

• POLICY DS9: Land at Cawdor Quarry, Matlock;
• POLICY HC20 Managing Travel Demand; and
• POLICY HC16: Notified Sites.

The residual effects of the Submission Local Plan are presented within Section 4 and in Annex C.

2.4 How have policies and alternatives been appraised?

Options and policies have all been appraised against the SA objectives set out within the SA Framework. The SA Framework is presented in Table 2.3. Each SA Objective is also supported by a number of decision-making criteria. The SA Objectives and the decision-making criteria questions have all been generated from the identification of key issues affecting the District and targeted consultation in accordance with the SEA Regulations.

Potential effects have been identified against each SA Objective using the notation set out in Table 2.2.
Table 2.2: Significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Definitions of Significance of Effects Against the SA Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>++</td>
<td>Policy or option supports the achievement of this objective and all of the decision making criteria and could result in a potentially significant beneficial effect e.g. improved access by walking and cycling modes to a local or town centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Policy or option supports the achievement of this objective although it may have only a minor beneficial effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Policy or option has no impact or effect and is neutral insofar as the benefits and drawbacks appear equal and neither is considered significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Uncertain or insufficient information on which to determine the appraisal at this stage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Policy or option appears to conflict with the achievement of this objective and may result in minor adverse effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- -</td>
<td>Policy or option works against the achievement of this objective and may result in a potentially significant adverse effect e.g. loss of all or part of a designated ecological site of national importance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the District-Wide Strategic Options and the Draft Local Plan policies, potential effects were identified with respect of all of the SA Objectives within the SA Framework. However, for the appraisal of site allocations, an initial screening appraisal was undertaken to identify the SA Objectives, against which significant effects could occur in order to focus the detailed appraisal against of each site. This identified several SA objectives against which no significant effects were likely to occur. The appraisal of the site allocation options therefore focussed on the SA Objectives and decision-making criteria set out within Table 2.3.

An extended definition of significance has been developed and this is presented in Table 2.4. This table was developed in order to ensure consistency in the appraisals, particularly in relation to the appraisals of potential site allocations and to justify the ‘scores’ given.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective</th>
<th>Decision Making Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 To maintain good local air quality and to minimise noise and light pollution</td>
<td>1. Will it maintain or improve local air quality?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Will it avoid adverse impacts from noise?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Will it reduce the extent of the area defined as ‘tranquil’?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Will it minimise light pollution?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 To protect and enhance favourable conditions on SSSI’s, SPAs, SACs and other wildlife sites</td>
<td>1. Will it protect and promote effective management of SPAs and SACs in the LP area and its surrounds?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Will it help to protect and enhance other designated sites e.g. SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites, LNRs etc.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 To protect and improve biodiversity, geo-diversity</td>
<td>1. Will it conserve and enhance habitats in the Biodiversity Action Plan?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular avoid harm and increase the ranges of protected species?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Will it protect geo-diversity?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Will it improve the ecological quality and character of open spaces?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management in appropriate areas?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Will it maintain or enhance tree cover?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 To support the development of linked green spaces and make provision for their long term management</td>
<td>1. Will it help to provide accessible green space or green infrastructure?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Will it prevent the fragmentation of habitats?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Will it help to provide links between green spaces or help to deliver/support other ecological networks?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Will it support the natural capital of the District?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Will it improve climate change adaptation?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 To minimise energy use and to develop the area’s renewable energy resource</td>
<td>1. Will it help to minimise energy use and encourage energy efficiency in new and existing buildings and infrastructure?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Will it lead to a higher proportion of buildings with sustainable design features?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy produced and supplied from renewable sources, (including on-site)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Will the design be resilient to the effects of climate change?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 To protect and improve the safety and environmental quality of streets and estates</td>
<td>1. Will it help to create streets and estates where people feel safe?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Will it make a positive contribution to community cohesion?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Will it help to improve the quality and quantity of green space on streets and estates?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Will it help to improve the design quality of streets and estates?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2.3: SA Framework

(SA Objectives and Decision-Making Criteria Screened out of the appraisal of site options are shown in grey)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective</th>
<th>Decision Making Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **7** 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 | 1. Will it increase the quality and choice of local employment?  
2. Will it support the growth of higher skilled economic sectors?  
3. Will it result in more highly paid, highly skilled local jobs within the area and thus reduce commuting out of the area?  
4. Will it provide new employment premises?  
5. Will it improve business infrastructure and provide attractive sites for modern businesses? |
| **8** To support the development of attractive, vibrant and distinctive town centres | 1. Will it help to support the diversity and vitality of town centres?  
2. Will it reduce the number of people travelling out of the area for retail and leisure?  
3. Will it encourage the use of locally sourced services and products in the economy? |
| **9** To encourage tourism development and to promote the area as a tourist destination | 1. Will it lead to an increase in the number of people staying overnight in the area?  
2. Will it lead to an increase in visitor spend in the area? |
| **10** To improve health and reduce health inequalities | 1. Will it help to improve health and reduce health inequalities?  
2. Will it encourage walking, cycling and a reduction in private car use?  
3. Will it help to ensure health services are provided alongside development? |
| **11** To reduce deprivation in key areas | 1. Will it help to reduce deprivation in affected parts of the District? |
| **12** To provide everybody with access to an affordable home | 1. Will it support a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable housing units and “Lifetime Homes”, to meet all needs?  
2. Will it ensure that there is an adequate supply of housing development land to meet local needs? |
| **13** 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 | 1. Will it protect and enhance landscape quality, character and distinctiveness?  
2. Will it avoid loss of - and damage to - the best agricultural land?  
3. Will it make use of previously used / brownfield land and buildings?  
4. Will it safeguard individual landscape features such as hedgerows, ponds etc.? |
## Table 2.3: SA Framework

(SA Objectives and Decision-Making Criteria Screened out of the appraisal of site options are shown in grey)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective</th>
<th>Decision Making Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 14 To provide better opportunities for people to participate in cultural, leisure and recreational activities | 1. Will it help to improve access to sports facilities?  
2. Will it provide opportunities for engagement in a range of cultural activities?  
3. Will it create new allotments where there is a demand? |
| 15 To conserve and enhance town/village-scape quality, archaeological and heritage assets along with their settings | 1. Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place?  
2. Will it promote high quality urban and rural design?  
3. Will it preserve and enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas and their settings?  
4. Will it preserve or enhance heritage assets and their settings?  
5. Will it preserve or enhance archaeological remains and their settings? |
| 16 To reduce the number of journeys made by car, within and to and from the area | 1. Will it help to meet local needs locally?  
2. Will it facilitate safe walking and cycling?  
3. Will it facilitate the use of public transport?  
4. Will it deliver opportunities to relieve traffic congestion? |
| 17 To improve access to jobs, services and facilities | 1. Will it help to reduce the distances people have to travel on a regular basis for education, employment and services?  
2. Will it help to improve access to services and facilities for those living in rural or remote settlements, or experiencing other access constraints? |
| 18 To ensure sustainable management of water resources and to minimise the risk of flooding | 1. Will development exacerbate flood risk for any source?  
2. Will it support the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems?  
3. Will it encourage water efficiency and demand management?  
4. Will it avoid deterioration and enhance the ecological status of water bodies?  
5. Will it contribute toward achieving Water Framework Directive objectives as set out in the Humber River Basin Management Plan? |
### Table 2.4 Extended Key to Significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significance colour</th>
<th>Significant positive</th>
<th>Minor positive</th>
<th>Minor negative</th>
<th>Significant negative</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Uncertain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Definitions of Significance</strong></td>
<td>Policy or option supports the achievement of this objective and all of the decision making criteria and could result in a potentially significant beneficial effect</td>
<td>Policy or option supports the achievement of this objective although it may have only a minor beneficial effect</td>
<td>Policy or option appears to conflict with the achievement of this objective and may result in minor negative effects.</td>
<td>Policy or option works against the achievement of this objective and may result in a potentially significant negative effect e.g. loss of all or part of a designated ecological site of national importance.</td>
<td>Policy or option has no impact or effect and is neutral insofar as the benefits and drawbacks appear equal and neither is considered significant</td>
<td>Uncertain or insufficient information on which to determine the appraisal at this stage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Criteria used to guide assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SA 1 (Pollution)</td>
<td>E.g. A net reduction in pollution levels</td>
<td>E.g. Maintenance / minor reduction of pollution levels</td>
<td>E.g. Proposal would result in a minor increase in pollution levels</td>
<td>E.g. Proposals would significantly increase pollution levels</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 2 (Ecological Sites)</td>
<td>E.g. improvement in condition of ecological sites within or outside development boundary</td>
<td>E.g. maintenance of condition of ecological sites within or outside of development boundary</td>
<td>E.g. effects on ecological site of local importance.</td>
<td>E.g. material damage to, reduction in condition of or loss of nationally or internationally important ecological site</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 3 (Biodiversity)</td>
<td>E.g. net gain in biodiversity</td>
<td>E.g. improvement for some habitats and species but not resulting in a net gain in biodiversity</td>
<td>E.g. proposed development of a site deemed to have a low impact on biodiversity</td>
<td>E.g. proposed development of a site deemed to have potentially medium or high impact on biodiversity</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 4 (Green Infrastructure)</td>
<td>E.g. creation of new GI</td>
<td>E.g. improved linkages between GI</td>
<td>E.g. the loss of a small site (i.e. less than 2 ha) of</td>
<td>E.g. loss of a large area of greenfield land (i.e. over 2 ha) loss of valued</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2.4 Extended Key to Significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significance colour</th>
<th>Significant positive</th>
<th>Minor positive</th>
<th>Minor negative</th>
<th>Significant negative</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Uncertain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SA 5 (Energy and renewables)</strong></td>
<td>E.g. would significantly increase energy efficiency and generation of renewable energy in the District</td>
<td>E.g. would support the renewables industry but not lead to a significant increase in renewable energy generation. Proposal supports an increase in energy efficiency</td>
<td>E.g. maintains current levels of renewable energy generation and energy efficiency in the built environment</td>
<td>E.g. works against any increase in renewable energy generation and maintains current levels of energy efficiency in the built environment</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SA 6 (Safety and env quality of streets)</strong></td>
<td>E.g. would significantly improve the safety and environmental quality of streets and estates, addressing identified issues</td>
<td>E.g. would result in a minor improvement in the safety and environmental quality of streets and estates</td>
<td>E.g. would result in a minor deterioration in the safety and environmental quality of streets and estates</td>
<td>E.g. would result in a significant deterioration in the safety and environmental quality of streets and estates</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SA 7 (Economy)</strong></td>
<td>E.g. will significantly increase job opportunities in the District and allows businesses to expand</td>
<td>E.g. will increase job opportunities</td>
<td>E.g. will maintain current levels of employment and businesses operating in the District</td>
<td>E.g. will result in a reduction in jobs numbers and the relocation of a business outside of the District</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SA 8 (Supporting town centres)</strong></td>
<td>E.g. will provide a large number of new residents in close proximity (i.e. N/A (any negative effect is considered to be significant)</td>
<td>E.g. will provide new residents with good access to the town centre</td>
<td>E.g. would significantly detract from a town centre e.g. reduce footfall</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Significant positive**: Localised GI (such as gardens), agricultural land and associated ecosystem services.
- **Minor positive**: Agricultural land, loss of an important part of the District’s GI and/or fragmentation of an important ecological link/route.
- **Minor negative**: E.g. maintains current levels of renewable energy generation and energy efficiency in the built environment.
- **Significant negative**: E.g. works against any increase in renewable energy generation and maintains current levels of energy efficiency in the built environment.
- **Neutral**: N/A
- **Uncertain**: N/A

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2.4 Extended Key to Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Significance colour</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walking / cycling distance to a town centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 9 (Supporting tourism)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 10 (Improving health and inequalities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 11 (Tackling deprivation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 12 (Housing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 13 (SA 13 (Landscape and Soils))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Table 2.4 Extended Key to Significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significance colour</th>
<th>Significant positive</th>
<th>Minor positive</th>
<th>Minor negative</th>
<th>Significant negative</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Uncertain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SA 14 (Culture and Leisure)</td>
<td>E.g. the provision of new leisure / cultural facilities</td>
<td>E.g. Improved access to existing leisure / cultural facilities</td>
<td>E.g. Such as the loss of informal open space</td>
<td>E.g. loss of a regularly used formal cultural or leisure facility</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 15 (Heritage)</td>
<td>E.g. A net improvement in the condition or setting of all heritage assets which could be affected</td>
<td>E.g. An improvement in the condition or setting of some but not all heritage assets potentially affected</td>
<td>E.g. potential for effects on non-designated heritage assets</td>
<td>E.g. potential for negative effects on heritage assets on site which may result in loss/destruction/ material damage. And/or effects on scheduled monuments and listed buildings including setting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 16 (Sustainable transport)</td>
<td>E.g. improved access by walking and cycling to facilities which reduces journey times to under 10 minutes.</td>
<td>E.g. improved access by walking and cycling to local facilities which reduces journey times to under 20 minutes.</td>
<td>E.g. A key everyday facility is over a 20 min walk from site or most facilities are a 10-20 min walk away.</td>
<td>E.g. most everyday facilities over a 20 min walk from site</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA17 (Wider accessibility)</td>
<td>E.g. Development proposed in a location with good access to jobs and facilities, including by sustainable travel modes. Development increases jobs and facilities</td>
<td>E.g. Development proposed in a location with good access to jobs and facilities which require travel by car. Development increases jobs and facilities</td>
<td>E.g. Development proposed in an isolated location up to 30 mins drive from a centre of employment and education</td>
<td>E.g. Development proposed in an isolated location more than 30 mins drive from a centre of employment and education</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA18 (Water &amp; flood risk)</td>
<td>E.g. Significant improvement in sustainable</td>
<td>E.g. Maintenance of sustainable water management. No</td>
<td>E.g. Potential risk to water quality and water resource</td>
<td>E.g. Significant risk to water quality and water resource management</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2.4 Extended Key to Significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significance colour</th>
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<th>Minor positive</th>
<th>Minor negative</th>
<th>Significant negative</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Uncertain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>management of water resources, improvement in flood risk and improved water quality to exceed WFD targets</td>
<td>increased risk of flooding. Improved water quality to meet WFD targets</td>
<td>management. Development proposed in flood zone 2</td>
<td>Development proposed in flood zone 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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3 Findings of the Appraisal of Alternatives

3.1 Introduction

This section presents summarised findings of the appraisal of the alternatives to the Draft Local Plan policies.

3.2 District Wide Strategic Options

The following options have been subjected to appraisal:

- Option 1: Meeting Affordable Housing Needs – 265 per annum (5300);
- Option 2: OAHN – 322 dwellings per annum (6440); and
- Option 3: OAHN Plus – 360 dwelling per annum (7200).

Summarised findings of the appraisals are presented within Tables 3.1-3.3. The key to the colour-coded effects can be found in Section 2. The appraisal of strategic options has been informed by the appraisal of the Pre Submission Local Plan (particularly Policies S6 and Policy HC2), which deliver the same level of growth proposed in Option 2.

Summary of Performance against Environmental SA Objectives

The findings of the appraisal of Policy HC2 provide information about the potential location effects of allocations which deliver Option 2. As such, the potential effects of delivering Option 1 could potentially be considered to be less significantly negative, depending on the sites which could be taken forward to deliver Option 1. Similarly, the findings of the appraisal of Option 3 could be considered to present greater risks for significant negative environmental effects than Option 2. The appraisal of the growth options presented below is therefore precautionary. For most issues it has been suggested that the risk of negative environmental effects could be considered on a sliding scale, with risks lowest for Option 1 and greatest for Option 3. This is because it is assumed that lower levels of growth could have a greater potential for measures to be put in place to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on the environment and Options 2 and 3 involve the development of sites which are environmentally constrained and potentially unsuitable (see appraisal findings for policy HC2 in Section 4).
Table 3.1: Results of the Appraisal - Environmental SA Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective</th>
<th>Option 1</th>
<th>Option 2</th>
<th>Option 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 To maintain good local air quality and to minimise noise and light pollution</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 To protect and enhance favourable conditions on SSSI’s, SPAs, SACs and other wildlife sites</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 To protect and enhance biodiversity, geo-diversity and to support the development of linked green spaces</td>
<td>0/?</td>
<td>-/?</td>
<td>-/?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 To minimise energy use and to develop the areas renewable energy resource</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 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</td>
<td>0/?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 To conserve and enhance town/village-scape quality, archaeological and heritage assets along with their settings</td>
<td>0/?</td>
<td>-/?</td>
<td>-/?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 To reduce the number of journeys made by car, within and to and from the area</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>-/?</td>
<td>-/?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 To ensure sustainable management of water resources and to minimise the risk of flooding</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary of Performance against Social SA Objectives

All of the options have the potential to locate people within access of facilities and potentially to provide new facilities to meet the needs of new developments / residents. New development could help to support existing facilities, such as shops and schools, and therefore help to avoid increasing any journey lengths (which might happen if facilities were to close down).

The findings of the appraisal of Policy HC2 provides information about the potential locational effects of allocations which deliver Option 2 and as such the potential effects of delivering Option 1 could potentially be considered to be less significantly positive, depending on the sites which could be taken forward to deliver Option 1. Similarly, the findings of the appraisal of Option 3 could be considered to be more positive that Option 2 if they could deliver, for example, more affordable housing and more employment development. The appraisal of the growth options presented below is therefore precautionary.
A potential significant negative effect is recorded for Option 1 with regards to SA 12 (delivering housing), as this option will not meet identified needs. Potential significant positive effects are identified for Option 2 with regards to SA12 (delivering housing). Potential significant positive effects with uncertainty are recorded for Option 3 in relation to SA11 (tackling deprivation), SA12 (delivering housing) and SA17 (wider accessibility).
### Table 3.2: Findings of the Appraisal - Social SA Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective</th>
<th>Option 1</th>
<th>Option 2</th>
<th>Option 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To protect and improve the safety and environmental quality of streets and estates</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To improve health and reduce health inequalities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To reduce deprivation in key areas</td>
<td>+ / ?</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+ + / ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To provide everybody with access to an affordable home</td>
<td>- - / ?</td>
<td>+ +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To provide better opportunities for people to participate in cultural, leisure and recreational activities</td>
<td>- / ?</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- / ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To improve access to jobs, services and facilities</td>
<td>0 / ?</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary of Performance against Economic SA Objectives**

The analysis\(^3\) supporting the development of the options clearly identifies that Option 3 provides the most support for the District’s economy and should facilitate the provision of more jobs within the plan area. Option 2 also supports economic growth within the District, but to a lesser extent than Option 3. Option 1 maintains the current economic and employment situation and therefore does not support growth of the District’s economy, which will not necessarily help to achieve SA Objective 7 (supporting the economy).

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\(^3\) Sheffield City Region Demographic forecasts: 2014—2034 Phase 2, Draft; Edge Analytics (April 2015)
### Table 3.3: Findings of the Appraisal - Economic SA Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability Appraisal Objective</th>
<th>Option 1</th>
<th>Option 2</th>
<th>Option 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 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</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 To support the development of attractive, vibrant and distinctive town centres</td>
<td>+ / ?</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>++ / ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 To encourage tourism development and to promote the area as a tourist destination</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Conclusions

A high level appraisal of the District-Wide Strategic options has been undertaken and has been informed by the appraisal of the Pre Submission Local Plan (particularly Policies S6 and Policy HC2) which delivers the same level of growth proposed in Option 2. The appraisal identified the risks of adverse effects associated with each of the options 1 and 3 and reflects the appraisal of the Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan for Option 2.

With regards to environmental effects, the appraisal was able to identify that the risks of adverse effects increases from Option 1 to Option 3, and based on the precautionary principle, it is considered that the level of risk of negative environmental effects in Option 3 is greater than for Option 2 (and Option 1).

With regards to the level of social and economic benefits associated with each option, the appraisal has identified that Option 1 could result in fewer beneficial social and economic effects that options 2 and 3. The analysis\(^4\) supporting the development of the options clearly identifies that Option 3 provides the most support for the District’s economy and should facilitate the provision of more jobs within the plan area. Option 2 also supports economic growth within the District, but to a lesser extent than Option 3.

### 3.3 Site Options

As previously mentioned in Section 2.3.3, all sites which passed Stage B of the SHELAA were subject to SA as reasonable alternatives and all of these reasonable alternatives have been taken

\(^4\) Sheffield City Region Demographic forecasts: 2014—2034 Phase 2, Draft; Edge Analytics (April 2015)
forward into the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan. Most sites were considered for housing development, but some were considered for mixed use developments, for purely employment or for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation.


A number of significant negative and uncertain effects were identified within the appraisal of site options, including in relation to landscape and visual effects, heritage assets, sustainable transport, biodiversity, ecological sites (including potential significant effects on European sites identified through HRA screening), economy (due to the need to relocate several businesses if sites were developed), green infrastructure, flood risk and participation in cultural and leisure activities (mainly due to uncertainty around whether sites are currently being used for recreation, or because it was identified that a recreation resource might be lost through development). In some circumstances, there were gaps in information available at the time of appraisal.

Potential cumulative effects were also identified in relation to the site options assessed. The potential cumulative effects identified were mainly locational and resulted from the accumulation/interaction of the potential effects of individual development sites, resulting in a potential cumulative effect on a receptor/s, e.g. a river, settlement character, a Conservation Area, local residents etc.

Sites which have come forward since April 2016 and sites which have been amended in June / July 2016 have been subjected to SA and the findings are presented in Annex B. The potential significant effects of these sites are discussed in Section 4.

### 3.4 The New Village Concept

An alternative approach to meeting the OAHN has been appraised which would deliver some new housing to meet identified needs in the form of a new village. The full appraisal findings can be found in Annex A.

The Government published a document entitled “Locally-Led Garden Villages, Towns and Cities” in March 2016. This sets out the Government’s support for local areas to come forward with locally-led proposals for new communities that work as self-sustaining places, not dormitory suburbs. They should be of high quality and good design from the outset – a new generation of garden villages, towns and cities. The document extends the support to local areas who want to deliver a new garden village, town or city.

A new garden village is described in the document as:
• A new settlement of 1,500 – 10,000 homes;
• A new discrete settlement, and not an extension of an existing town or village. This does not exclude proposals where there are already a few existing homes;
• Being led by local authorities;
• Having the backing of the local authorities in which they are situated;
• Is well-designed, built to a high quality, and attractive;
• Ideally makes effective use of previously developed land (brownfield land) and/or public sector land;
• Responding to meeting local housing needs;
• Deliverable;
• Possible of providing high quality starter homes; and
• Possible of providing infrastructure needs identified.

As there are no large brownfield and or Local Authority-owned sites available for development within the District other than the former Airfield at Ashbourne (which is an urban expansion site), the parameters which have been appraised are as follows:

• A large greenfield site located somewhere within the Derbyshire Dales District;
• An identified site not adjoining an existing market town or medium-size settlement;
• A site providing a capacity of at least 1,500 homes plus infrastructure and other uses such as education, an appropriate level of employment use and affordable housing;
• Good walking and cycling accessibility is available to access day to day services; and
• The new development would be well designed, in line with Local Plan policies and creating a sense of place.

This high level concept has been assessed against the full SA Framework of objectives and decision-making questions which is the same approach taken to assessing the policies within the rest of the Local Plan. Mitigation measures have been suggested to address any potential negative or uncertain effects. Where appropriate, enhancement measures have also been suggested where opportunities to improve the sustainability performance of the policies has been identified.

As the new garden village concept does not have a location, the performance of the concept against the majority of the SA Objectives is uncertain. For example, with regards to SA Objective 17 (wider accessibility), as the location of the new garden village is unknown, it is not possible to identify the accessibility of high order facilities such as a large supermarket, secondary school and larger employment premises. It is not assumed that these facilities could be provided within a new garden village.

Potential significant negative effects (with uncertainty) are identified in relation to SA objectives 2, 3 and 4 which relate to ecological sites, biodiversity and green infrastructure. The appraisal has assumed that for a large greenfield site (circa 95ha) to be identified within the District and
developed as a new garden village it is considered likely that designated sites, biodiversity and green infrastructure and other wildlife sites could be significantly negatively affected.

Similarly, should a large enough site be identified in the District to deliver a new garden village, due to its scale it could result in significant negative effects on landscape and natural resources (SA13).

Potential significant positive effects have been identified in relation to SA objectives 7 and 12 relating to the delivery of homes and economic development. It is assumed that a new garden village would provide an appropriate level of employment development and co-ordinated infrastructure to support businesses. A new garden village would provide approximately 1,500 new homes, including affordable housing, to help meet the OAHN in the District.

Some mitigation has been suggested to address the uncertainty and potential negative effects identified within the appraisal, as set out below:

- A new garden village should be located within a reasonable distance and bus route of a market town in order to avoid placing a large amount of housing (circa. 1,500) in an area which is not well served with higher order services, i.e. in an isolated location which will encourage car use and a transport and traffic assessment would need to be undertaken at the planning application stage;
- Day to day facilities / services in the new garden village should be within a 10 min journey time by foot or cycle.
- A new garden village should be located in an area within which there are no European designated sites. Any potential effects on European designated sites would need to be avoided;
- Any loss or damage to a SSSI should also be avoided, or if this is not possible, suitable compensatory habitat provided which meets the satisfaction of Natural England and the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust;
- A biodiversity delivery plan would need to be delivered setting out requirements for incorporating a net improvement in biodiversity within the new garden village as it is developed. Potential positive effects could result depending on the location and ecology present. A new garden village presents an opportunity to design in linked greenspaces into a masterplan and for their long term management to be provided for;
- A sustainable energy strategy should be developed for a new garden village concept which seeks to deliver coordinated renewable and low carbon energy generation to the new village and which sets high standards for sustainable, low carbon and energy efficient design;
- A design statement for the new garden village concept could set out design requirements for streets and residential areas aimed at creating a safe environment;
- A policy relating to the new garden village would need to stipulate employment and tourism uses and space to be provided;
• Infrastructure provision should include necessary health infrastructure to meet identified needs;
• Potential effects on landscape would be controlled at a localised level by policies PD1 and PD5. However, the choice of new garden village site would need to be informed by a site specific landscape assessment and designed in accordance with this;
• There is an opportunity to make provision for recreational and cultural facilities/activities through a recreation strategy or in accordance with Local Plan policy HC13 Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Facilities;
• Potential effects on village-scape quality, archaeological and heritage assets and their settings would be addressed by Local Plan policy PD2. However, the choice of new garden village site would need to be informed by a site specific heritage assessment and designed in accordance with this; and
• Any development within the District would need to be in accordance with Local Plan policy PD8: Flood Risk Management and Water Quality and would need to be informed by a site-specific flood risk assessment and sequential test.

However, this mitigation is theoretical, given that no suitable site has been identified within the District through the SHELAA process. Therefore, the new village concept cannot be considered as a reasonable alternative to housing delivery within the District as it is not deliverable due to the lack of any suitable and available site.

### 3.5 The Reasons for Choosing the Preferred Options (Pre Submission Draft Local Plan)

The options considered in the development of the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan are the Strategic District-wide Strategy options, the new village concept and the site allocations options.

The rationale for identifying the preferred Strategic District-wide Strategy option for the Local Plan has been informed by a range of relevant factors, including the SA, feedback from the ‘Key Issues’ consultation undertaken in November 2015 at which the three strategic District-wide Strategy options were presented, evidence identifying the OAHN\(^5\) and evidence on land availability.

As discussed in Section 3.2, the SA of the Strategic District-wide Strategy options identified the risks of significant negative effects associated with each of the options. On the basis of the precautionary principle, it was considered that Option 3 with the highest growth scenario would represent the highest risks of environmental effects.

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\(^5\) Assessment of Housing and Economic Development Needs on behalf of Derbyshire Dales District Council, GL Hearn (September, 2015)
In respect of social and economic effects, the appraisal concluded that Option 1 may result in fewer beneficial social and economic effects than Options 2 and 3 as it would not deliver the OAHN, thus worsening the affordability of the housing market.

Option 1 would not provide any support for the growth of the District’s economy with no provision made for growth created by new jobs. Option 2 provided the opportunity to deliver some affordable housing to meet future needs and provided an uplift in the number of jobs, therefore providing positive effects over Option 1. Option 3 would provide growth above the OAHN, allowing for greater choice in the housing market with positive impacts on affordability and deliver enhanced economic growth.

The ‘Key Issues’ public consultation provided the opportunity for feedback on the three district wide strategy options for the Local Plan with the following question posed:

“Should the District Council between 2013-2033 aim to accommodate 5,300 dwellings; 6,440 dwellings; or 7,200 dwellings?”

The effects of the options identified through the SA were presented in the consultation material. The majority of responses to the Key Issues consultation expressed a desire for the lowest of the three potential housing targets. This was consistent with previous consultation undertaken on the now withdrawn Local Plan. However, with a clear description of the social, economic and environmental impacts of the options and an explanation of the issues facing the District in terms of housing pressures, 45% of respondents expressed a preference for a figure that matched OAHN or above, i.e. Option 2 and 3.

Those supporting Option 2 recognising that this option would meet the needs of the anticipated population changes in the District as well as providing benefits for the local economy and provision of affordable housing.

Responses advocating Option 3 cited the additional benefits that a higher growth scenario would provide in terms of providing housing to meet the needs of young people who are increasingly being forced to move away from the area, as well as associated benefits to the local economy.

The findings of the Assessment of Housing and Economy Development Needs undertaken by GL Hearn on behalf of the District Council concluded that the OAHN should be set at 322 per annum.


Assessment of Housing and Economic Development Needs on behalf of Derbyshire Dales District Council, GL Hearn (September, 2015)
or 6,440 dwellings in the period 2013-2033. Option 2 is therefore the OAHN derived from an objective analysis of the evidence, to the exclusion of any policy objectives and value judgements. Accordingly, given that the work undertaken by G L Hearn follows the advice in the NPPG, it is considered that Option 2 represents a robust assessment of housing need across the Derbyshire Dales up to 2033.

Taking account of the consultation responses and the conclusions of the SA, the District Council resolved that the OAHN for the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan should be fixed at 6,440. Option 1 was rejected because it would not deliver the OAHN, with negative social and economic effects envisaged. Option 3 was rejected due to the significant adverse environmental effects predicted due to a higher housing target when compared to Option 2, which may require constrained and unsuitable sites to be required for development.

Both the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance make it clear that an authority’s housing provision target or requirement does not necessarily have to equal its OAHN. Evidence of the area’s deliverable and sustainable housing capacity, defined with reference to constraints outlined in the NPPF should also be considered.

Consequently, in setting the District-wide Strategy, regard to the impact of housing development on the District Council’s wider policy objectives and priorities and any cross boundary un-met need which the authority may be able to accommodate should be considered.

Whilst the NPPF makes it clear that Local Plans should plan to meet the full OAHN (Option 2), supply constraints are a relevant factor to take into consideration. Evidence on supply factors undertaken as part of the preparation of the revised SHELAA demonstrated that there is insufficient suitable land available across the plan area to meet Option 3.

The NPPF makes it clear that the Local Plan should plan to meet the full OAHN (6,440 – Option 2). In the Draft Local Plan, evidence on supply factors undertaken as part of the preparation of the revised SHELAA at that time indicated that there was insufficient land available across the plan area to meet the OAHN. However, as a result of consultation on the Draft Plan and revised evidence from the SHELAA, the District Council has concluded that there is sufficient capacity to allocated land for 3,208 dwellings for the period up to 2033. Taking into account the contribution from development in the Peak District National Park, existing completions and commitments and windfall development, the District Council has at this time sufficient capacity to accommodate 6,591 dwelling up to 2033, which acknowledges that not all the commitments are likely to be implemented during the Plan Period. The Derbyshire Dales Local Plan Pre Submission Draft therefore plans to meet the OAHN.

The selection of site options has been informed by work undertaken as part of the preparation of the SHELAA. The methodology adopted in the preparation of the SHELAA follows that which is
Sites were rejected as reasonable options and potential sites for allocation in the Local Plan if they failed Stage A or Stage B of the SHELAA assessment process. These sites were not considered suitable, available or achievable for development and the reasons for rejecting these sites are set out within Annex A.

Sites failed Stage B of the assessment and were rejected as options for allocation in the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan for one or more of the following reasons:

- **Site not suitable** – based on the outcome of the SHELAA, the site is subject to significant constraints that cannot be overcome. For example, significant highway constraints – a safe and secure access cannot be achieved; significant adverse impacts on natural environment assets such as landscape, historic environment or biodiversity which are unlikely to be possible to mitigate, as provided in information by consultees including the County Highways Authority, Council Officers and the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust.

- **Site not available** – sites were assessed to determine whether they are available for development. A site is considered available for development, when there is confidence that there are no legal or ownership problems, such as unresolved multiple ownerships, ransom strips or operational requirements of landowners (para 3-020-20140306 NPPG).

- **Site not achievable** – sites were assessed to determine if there would be a reasonable prospect that housing will be developed on the site at a particular point of time and included a judgement about the economic viability of the site and the capacity of the developer to complete and let or sell the development over a certain period.

- **Site capacity below 10 dwellings** – Stage B of the assessment involved an assessment of the potential dwelling capacity on the site, informed by the characteristics of the site, the proportion of the site that may be deemed developable and the application of an average density of 28 dwellings per hectare. Where sites were considered developable (i.e. passed Stage B) but resulted in a potential dwelling capacity of less than 10 dwellings, these sites were rejected as options for allocation within the emerging Local Plan and are assumed to be sites which will come forward as windfall sites. The Pre Submission Draft Local Plan only allocates sites with a capacity of 10 dwellings or more.

Sites that passed Stage A and Stage B of the assessment and had a dwelling capacity of greater than 10 dwellings were considered to be available, suitable and achievable for residential development and taken forward as options for allocation within the Local Plan. No sites which passed Stage B have been rejected because the capacity of all of the sites is required to pursue
the achievement of the chosen District-wide Strategy (and OAHN), which is 6,440 dwellings up to 2033. The new village concept has been rejected because no suitable large site can currently be identified within the District and it is therefore not deliverable.
4 Findings of the Appraisal of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan Pre Submission Draft Plan

4.1 Introduction

This section is supported by detailed information presented in Annexes B and C. The policies in the Local Plan were subjected to an initial round of appraisal as a part of the preparation of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan – Draft Plan version in which mitigation and enhancement measures were put forward. Mitigation was put forward in order to address the significant negative effects, minor negative effects and uncertain effects initially identified within the appraisal. Mitigation has taken the form of changes to policy wording and the alteration of the boundaries of the sites allocated for development in order to avoid development of more sensitive areas (e.g. in relation to biodiversity, ecological sites, flood risk, landscape and visual impacts and heritage assets).


This section presents the residual effects of the Pre Submission Local Plan policies, after mitigation has been put in place and after modifications were made following consultation on the Draft Local Plan.

4.2 Types of Effects Identified

The nature of effects identified in the appraisals determine the significance of the effects. For example, a permanent, irreversible, continual effect is likely to be more significant than a temporary, intermittent and reversible effect, depending on the receptor. This sub-section provides an overview of the nature of the effects identified in the appraisal of the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan. It describes the potential effects identified and gives examples from the appraisal. Sub-section 5.3 goes on to describe the performance of the policies in the appraisal against the SA Objectives, setting out the significant effects identified.

4.2.1 Probability

The probably of the effects occurring as a result of the sites allocated within the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan is high. By allocating sites, the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan provides a greater level of certainty that sites will be developed compared to sites which may come forward for development which are not allocated or through windfall development.
The probability of the effects occurring as a result of the strategic policies within the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan is medium (40-80%). This is because the development and activities which will occur as a result of the strategic policies depend, to a certain degree, on developers / individuals bringing forward proposals for planning permission which may be wide-ranging, such as housing developments, domestic extensions, proposals for new recreational facilities and the probability of schemes coming forward relate to other factors such as economic market influences. Apart from the policies which allocate sites (Policies HC2, EC2 and HC6), the probability of the effects identified in relation to the ‘Strengthening the Economy’ and the ‘Healthy Communities’ policies are also considered to be medium for the same reasons.

The probability of the predicted effects of the ‘Protecting Derbyshire Dales Character’ policies is high (>80%), as it is assumed that the policies will provide a high level of protection of the character and environment of the District through the planning application process.

4.2.2 Frequency

Frequency can be described as ‘continual’, by a number of occurrences (e.g. per month, per annum), or ‘intermittent’ (i.e. occurring at irregular intervals; not continuous or steady). The majority of the potential effects identified within the appraisal of the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan are continual. For example, change to the character of an area. Any construction which would occur as a result of the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan could be intermittent, such as noise from pile drivers.

4.2.3 Spatial Extent

All of the potential effects identified within the appraisal of the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan are considered to be local in extent (i.e. confined to the local area, typically <5km from source).

4.2.4 Permanent / temporary

Temporary effects would be associated with construction of developments. Policies PD2, PD3, PD8 and PD9 are considered to provide suitable mitigation for the potential temporary effects relating to construction of any development which occurs within the District for which planning permission is required.

All of the other potential effects identified within the appraisal of the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan are considered to be permanent, such as those arising from infrastructure, housing or economic developments. The positive effects of the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan are also considered to be permanent in nature.

4.2.5 Reversible / irreversible

Most of the potential effects of the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan have been considered to be irreversible, meaning that a receptor would require significant intervention to return to (future)
baseline conditions, e.g. infrastructure improvements or a housing development on greenfield land. Reversible effects have been identified in relation mainly to social beneficial effects, such as job creation because it could be affected by other forces, such as markets, in the future.

4.2.6 Direct / indirect effects

Whether an effect is direct or indirect distinguishes between effects that are a direct result of the policy (e.g. land loss) or are indirect, for example, they occur away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway.

A mixture of both direct and indirect effects has been identified within the appraisal of the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan. These effects have been identified within Annex C (residual effects).

4.2.7 Duration

It has been difficult to identify the potential duration of the effects of the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan policies. Any potential construction effects would occur within the short term (0-5 years), but the starting point of any development occurring within the District is not within the control of the Local Plan.

It is assumed that any operational and permanent effects identified within the appraisal of the Preferred Options policies e.g. resulting from development, would occur in the medium (5-10 years) to long term (10+ years).

4.2.8 Cumulative effects

Cumulative effects arise where several individual insignificant effects have a combined significant effect. Synergistic effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects. For simplicity, all cumulative and synergistic effects have been called ‘cumulative effects’.

The appraisal of cumulative effects assists in the identification of the total direct and indirect effect on receptors. Often, effects may result from the accumulation of multiple small and often indirect effects, rather than few large obvious ones. Cumulative effects can be both negative and positive.

The potential cumulative effects of the site allocation options and the Preferred Options policies are identified within Sub-section 4.4.

4.3 Potential Significant Effects of the Local Plan

4.3.1 Local Plan Strategic Objectives Compared with the SA Objectives

Annex C presents a matrix which compares the Local Plan Strategic Objectives with the SA Objectives which have been developed to assess the sustainability effects of the Plan. Part 2 of the SA Report explains how the SA Objectives have been developed and the SA objectives are listed in Section 2 of this document. The SA Objectives represent the key sustainability issues identified for the District.
The purpose of the exercise is to compare the Local Plan objectives against the SA Objectives and a) identify whether the Local Plan Objectives are addressing the key sustainability issues within the District; and b) identify any particular areas of tension between the objectives, which the Draft Local Plan will need to ensure are addressed through policy wording.

Please note that the exercise presents potential tensions between the Local Plan and the SA Objectives. Delivering sustainable development is about addressing social, environmental and economic objectives simultaneously.

The detailed findings of this exercise can be found in Annex C. Table C.1 in Annex C demonstrates that the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan Strategic Objectives are addressing all of the SA Objectives to varying degrees. Strong relationships are identified between each of the Local Plan Strategic Objectives with each of the SA Objectives.

Areas of potential tension have been identified, in particular where the Local Plan Strategic Objective will result in development, such as housing, employment, energy, infrastructure. Such Strategic Objectives could be in tension with the environmental SA Objectives, namely:

- SA1 To maintain good local air quality and to minimise noise and light pollution;
- SA2 To protect and enhance favourable conditions on SSSI’s, SPAs, SACs and other wildlife sites;
- SA3 To protect and improve, geodiversity and biodiversity;
- SA4 To support the development of linked green spaces and make provision for their long term management;
- SA13 To protect and enhance the character and appearance of the landscape, including cultural assets, as well as the area’s other natural assets and resources; and
- SA15 To conserve and enhance town/village-scape quality, archaeological and heritage assets along with their settings.

Also, SA Objectives which relate to the use of resources could be negatively affected by development, namely:

- SA18 To ensure sustainable management of water resources and to minimise the risk of flooding; and
- SA5 To minimise energy use and to develop the area’s renewable energy resources.

With regards to SA Objectives 5, 7 and 12, the matrix has also identified that, similarly, these SA Objectives could themselves result in development of housing, employment uses and energy projects and therefore potential tension is identified in relation to the following Local Plan Strategic Objectives:

- SO2: To maintain, enhance and conserve the areas of distinct landscape characteristics, biodiversity and cultural and historic environment;
- SO3: To ensure that design of new development is of high quality, promotes local distinctiveness and integrates effectively with its setting; and
• SO4: To protect and enhance the character, appearance and setting of the District’s towns and villages.
Similarly, SA Objective SA18 protects water resources but could also give rise to flood defences and waste water infrastructure development and this is reflected within Table C.1.

4.3.2 Pre Submission Draft Plan Policies

Annex C presents the residual effects of the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan after the mitigation has been built into the policies and also reflects the appraisal of modifications to the policies made following consultation on the Draft Local Plan in April / May 2016. The appraisal has identified many significant positive effects associated with the plan policies. Significant positive effects have been identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:

• SA4 (green infrastructure);
• SA7 (supporting the economy);
• SA8 (supporting town centres);
• SA9 (supporting tourism);
• SA10 (improving health);
• SA11 (addressing deprivation);
• SA12 (housing);
• SA13 (landscape and natural resources);
• SA14 (participation in culture, leisure and recreation activities);
• SA15 (heritage assets);
• SA16 (sustainable transport);
• SA17 (access to jobs, services and facilities); and
• SA18 (flood risk and water resources).

However, a number of significant negative effects have been identified in relation to some of the other policies within the Submission Local Plan. The significant negative effects are as follows:

• Significant negative effect on SA Objective 4 relating to the loss of green field land and natural capital through development resulting from Draft Local Plan policies:
  - S1 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development;
  - S2 Sustainable Development Principles;
  - S3 Settlement Hierarchy;
  - S4 Development within Defined Settlement Limits;
  - S10 Rural Parishes Development Strategy;
  - HC1 Location of Housing Development; and
  - DS4 Land off Gritstone Road / Pinewood Road, Matlock.
• Significant negative effect on SA Objective 3 relating to biodiversity resulting from:
Policy HC2 Housing Land Allocations (allocations HC2(a) Land at Lathkill Drive, Ashbourne and DS6/HC2(aa) Land of Middleton Road / Cromford Road, Wirksworth).

- Significant negative effects on SA Objective 15 relating to heritage assets from Policy HC2 Housing Land Allocations (allocation HC2(n) Land at Derby Road / Hall Drive, Doveridge, allocation HC2(s) Land at RBS Matlock, allocation HC2(bb)/Policy DS7 Land at Middle Peak Quarry);

- Significant negative effects on SA Objective 16 relating to sustainable transport resulting from policies:
  - HC5 Meeting Local Affordable Housing Need (Exception Sites); and
  - Policy HC2 Housing Land Allocations (allocations HC2(w) Former Permanite Works, West of Cawdor Quarry, South Darley, HC2(vu)/Policy DS4 Land off Gritstone Road / Pinewood Road, Matlock, HC2(t)/Policy DS5 Land at Halldale Quarry / Matlock Spa Road, Matlock and HC2(bb)/Policy DS7 Land at Middlepeak Quarry, Wirksworth).

- Uncertain effects on SA Objective 13 relating to landscape and natural resources resulting from policies HC1 Location of Housing Development and HC2 Housing Land Allocations (allocation HC2(aa) Land at Middleton Road/Policy DS6 and allocation HC2(bb)/Policy DS7 Land at Middlepeak Quarry);

- Uncertain effects are identified with regards to SA Objective 16 relating to sustainable travel from Policy HC1 Location of Housing Development; and

- A significant negative effect and uncertain effects on SA Objective 2 relating to ecological sites from Policy HC2 Housing Land Allocations (allocation HC2(aa)/Policy DS6 Land off Middleton Road/Cromford Road, Wirksworth and allocation HC2(bb)/Policy DS7 Land at Middlepeak Quarry).

Further details of the residual significant effects of the Local Plan Policies are presented in tables 4.1 to 4.6 below. If a policy does not appear in these tables, there are no residual significant effects associated with that policy.
**Table 4.1: Residual Significant Effects of the Spatial Strategy and Strategic Policies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Significant effects commentary</th>
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</table>
| S1 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development | Significant positive effects are identified in relation to SA7 (supporting the economy) and SA12 (delivering housing to meet needs) which relate to the provision of housing and employment developments to meet the needs of the District. The policy fully supports the achievement of both of these SA objectives and should result in significant beneficial effects with regards to housing delivery and economic growth within the District. The policy states that development will be supported which improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. The policy also refers to the requirements and restrictions of the NPPF, which sets out the objectives for protecting the environment, ensuring development is sustainable with regards to transport and access, ensuring community facilities are provided and communities supported and ensuring employment development is provided and access to employment and education is provided.  
A potential significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA4 (green infrastructure) because development within the District may result in the loss of greenfield land and this loss cannot be mitigated. |
| S2 Sustainable Development Principles        | A number of potential significant positive effects are identified in relation to SA2 (ecological sites), SA3 (biodiversity), SA7 (supporting the economy), SA12 (delivering housing to meet needs), SA13 (landscape and natural resources), SA16 (sustainable transport), SA17 (access to jobs, services and facilities) and SA 18 (flood risk and water resources). This is because the policy supports job growth and provision of economic developments and seeks to provide a mix of homes to meet local needs. The policy seeks efficient use of natural resources and protection and enhancement of landscape character, protection and enhancement of ecological sites and biodiversity, protects the water environment, aims to meet Water Framework Directive objectives and address flood risk. The policy seeks to provide good access to facilities and services and provide new jobs and seeks to locate development in accessible locations and reduce the need to travel.  
A potential significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA4 (green infrastructure) because development within the District may result in the loss of greenfield land and this loss cannot be mitigated. |
| S3 Settlement Hierarchy                     | The appraisal identifies significant positive effects in relation to SA8 (supporting town centre), SA16 (sustainable transport) and SA17 (access to jobs, services and facilities). This is because the policy seeks to provide good access to facilities and services and provide new jobs and seeks to locate development in accessible locations and reduce the need to travel.  
A potential significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA4 (green infrastructure) because development within the District may result in the loss of greenfield land and this loss cannot be mitigated. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Significant effects commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S4 Development Within Defined Settlement Limits</td>
<td>A potential significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA12 (delivering housing to meet needs) because the policy seeks the provision of a range of dwelling types to meet local needs. The policy has a significant positive effect with regards to SA13 (landscape character and other natural resources) as the policy promotes protection and enhancement of these assets. Potential significant positive effects are also identified in relation to SA2 (ecological sites), SA3 (biodiversity) and SA15 (heritage assets) because the policy seeks to protect and enhance these resources. A potential significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA4 (green infrastructure) because development may result in the loss of greenfield land within defined settlement boundaries and this loss cannot be mitigated. The policy does encourage the re-use of previously development land and buildings but may not prevent greenfield sites from being developed if they meet other sustainable development criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S5 Development in the Countryside</td>
<td>The policy has a significant positive effect with regards to SA13 (landscape character and other natural resources) as the policy promotes protection and enhancement of character and landscape features. A significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA15 (heritage assets) as it aims to protect and enhance such assets. A potential significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA4 (green infrastructure) because development is likely to result in the loss of greenfield land within defined settlement boundaries and this loss cannot be mitigated. The policy does encourage the re-use of previously development land and buildings but may not prevent greenfield sites from being developed if they meet other sustainable development criteria.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.1: Residual Significant Effects of the Spatial Strategy and Strategic Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S6 Strategic Housing Development</td>
<td>A potential significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA12 (delivering housing to meet needs) because the Plan Target set out in Policy S6 meets the OAHN and will deliver housing to meet identified needs which will increase access to affordable housing and support the growth of the local economy. A potential significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA4 (green infrastructure) because development is likely to result in the loss of greenfield land within defined settlement boundaries and through the development of the allocations sites identified in Policy HC2 Housing Land Allocations and this loss cannot be mitigated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S7 Strategic Employment Development</td>
<td>A potential significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA7 (supporting the economy) because the policy should create new jobs and enables growth in the local economy. A potential minor negative effect is also identified in relation to SA4 (green infrastructure) because development may result in the loss of greenfield land within defined settlement boundaries and this loss cannot be mitigated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S8 Matlock / Wirksworth / Darley Dale Development Area Strategy</td>
<td>The policy performs particularly well against a number of SA objectives and potential significant positive effects are identified in relation to SA7 (supporting the economy), SA8 (supporting town centres), SA9 (supporting tourism development), SA10 (improving health), SA13 (landscape and natural resources), SA14 (participation in cultural and leisure activities), SA15 (heritage assets) and SA17 (access to jobs, services and facilities). The policy promotes growth in areas with good access to jobs, facilities and services. The policy provides protection for and encourages enhancement of the landscape, biodiversity, natural resources and heritage assets. The policy seeks provision of a range of homes to meet local needs and includes specific provision of new health care facilities. The policy supports the tourism sector and growth in the local economy in these towns. It also specifically supports the town centres. A potential significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA2 (ecological sites) as a likely significant effect on European sites is identified which will require further investigation in the HRA. Development in these locations could increase air pollution and result in adverse effects on European sites. This part of the HRA has not yet been concluded. Biodiversity and green infrastructure could both be negatively affected by development within these towns but it is assumed that negative effects (excluding the loss of any greenfield land to development) will be addressed through policies PD3 and</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Significant effects commentary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PD4</td>
<td>There is no mention of flood risk or defences specific to these towns within this policy. This will be updated once updated evidence on flood risk is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S9 Ashbourne Development Strategy</td>
<td>The policy performs particularly well against a number of SA objectives and significant positive effects are identified in relation to SA2 (ecological sites), SA7 (supporting the economy), SA8 (supporting town centres), SA9 (supporting tourism development), SA10 (improving health), SA13 (landscape and natural resources), SA15 (heritage assets) and SA17 (access to jobs, services and facilities). The policy promotes growth in areas with good access to jobs, facilities and services. The policy provides protection for and encourages enhancement of the landscape, natural resources, biodiversity and heritage assets. The policy seeks provision of a range of homes to meet local needs. The policy supports the tourism sector and growth in the local economy in Ashbourne. It also specifically supports the town centres. There is no mention of flood risk or defences specific to Ashbourne. The need for a policy wording change will be updated once updated evidence on flood risk is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S10 Rural Parishes Development Strategy</td>
<td>Potential significant positive effects are identified in relation to SA7 (supporting the economy), SA9 (supporting tourism development), SA13 (landscape and natural resources) and SA15 (heritage assets). The policy provides protection for and encourages enhancement of the landscape, natural resources and heritage assets. The policy seeks provision of a range of homes to meet local needs. The policy supports the tourism sector and growth in the local economy. A potential significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA4 (green infrastructure) because development may result in the loss of greenfield land within the rural parishes and this loss cannot be mitigated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S11 Local Infrastructure</td>
<td>This policy relates to ensuring that infrastructure is in place at the right time to meet the needs of the District and support the development strategy. Potential significant positive effects are identified in relation to SA4 (green infrastructure), SA10...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 The updated Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) is currently being prepared. A draft report is anticipated in mid-April 2016.

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<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provision and Developer</td>
<td>(improving health), SA11 (improving deprivation), SA14 (cultural / leisure facilities), SA16 (sustainable transport), SA17 (access to jobs, services and facilities) and SA18 (sustainable management of water and flood risk) as the policy fully supports the achievement of all of these objectives and will ensure the provision of facilities / infrastructure to meet needs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.2: Residual Significant Effects of the ‘Protecting Derbyshire Dales Character’ Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Significant effects commentary</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PD1 Design and Place Making</td>
<td>A potential significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA13 (landscape and natural resources) because the policy fully supports the achievement of the SA objective and its associated decision-making criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD2 Protecting The Historic Environment</td>
<td>A potential significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA15 (heritage assets) because the policy fully supports the achievement of the SA objective and its associated decision-making criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD3 Biodiversity and the Natural Environment</td>
<td>Potential significant positive effects are identified in relation to SA2 (ecological sites) and SA3 (biodiversity) because the policy fully supports the achievement of these SA objectives and their associated decision-making criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD4 Green Infrastructure</td>
<td>Potential significant positive effects are identified in relation to SA2 (ecological sites), SA3 (biodiversity) and SA4 (green infrastructure) because the policy fully supports the achievement of the SA objectives and their associated decision-making criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD5 Landscape Character</td>
<td>A potential significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA13 (landscape and natural resources); the policy should result in significant beneficial effects with regards to this SA Objective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD7 Climate Change</td>
<td>Potential significant positive effects are identified in relation to SA5 (renewable energy and energy efficiency) and SA18 (water quality and flood risk) because the policy fully supports the achievement of the SA objective and its associated decision-making criteria. The policy includes measures which ensure that any potential negative effects of renewable energy generation are mitigated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD8 Flood Risk Management and Water Quality</td>
<td>A potential significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA18 (water resources and flooding) because the policy fully supports the achievement of the SA objective and its associated decision-making criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD9 Pollution Control and Unstable Land</td>
<td>A potential significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA1 (air, noise and light pollution) because the policy fully supports the achievement of the SA objective and its associated decision-making criteria.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.3: Residual Significant Effects of the ‘Healthy Communities’ policies

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Significant effects commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| HC1 Location of Housing Development         | The policy directs housing development to the main District settlements and allocation sites, which are well located to existing settlements, which will indirectly support town centres, provide access to jobs, services and facilities and therefore promotes accessibility by sustainable modes.  
The allocation of sites and housing development within the District could give rise to some significant negative sustainability effects. A potential significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA4 (green infrastructure) as the allocation sites include several greenfield sites, and their loss cannot be mitigated. |
| HC2 Housing Land Allocations                | Potential significant negative effects have been identified in relation to SA3 (biodiversity), SA4 (green infrastructure), SA15 (heritage assets) and SA16 (sustainable transport) because these effects have been identified in relation to some of the allocation sites. Uncertain effects are identified in relation to SA13 (landscape and natural resources). See Annex C Tables C.13 and C.14 for further details of the potential effects of the allocation sites.  
A significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA12 (delivering housing to meet needs) because the Plan Target set out in Policy S6 meets the OAHN.                                                                 |
| HC4 Affordable Housing                      | The policy sets out how the District Council plans to deliver affordable housing within the District. The policy requires all residential developments of 3 or more dwellings or on sites of 0.1 hectares or more to provide at least 30% of the net dwellings proposed as affordable housing. Potential significant positive effects are identified in relation to SA11 (addressing deprivation) because the policy will help to address barriers to housing. |
| HC5 Meeting Local Housing Need (Exception Sites) | This policy allows for some exceptional affordable housing development in fourth or possibly even fifth tier settlements which may have only minimal local facilities. Permission may be granted for mixed affordable and market housing if it can be proven that open market housing is required to facilitate delivery of the local needs affordable housing.  
A potential significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA16 (sustainable transport) as rural exception sites are not likely to be accessible to day to day services and facilities by walking, cycling and public transport. The policy will not |
### Table 4.3: Residual Significant Effects of the ‘Healthy Communities’ policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Significant effects commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>improve the problem of rural access to services and facilities and will result in more people in these circumstances, using private vehicles to access day to day facilities. This potential negative effect cannot be mitigated without investment in new facilities and services in rural areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| HC6 Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show People Sites | The policy promotes the extension of existing sites to meet the need for additional to meet Gypsy and Traveller residential needs before new sites are identified. The policy includes the safeguarding of land at Watery Lane, Ashbourne. This site already has planning permission for this use and it is assumed that any potential negative effects associated with the development of this site for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation have been adequately mitigated through the planning application process.  
A potential significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA16 (sustainable transport) because the policy requires sustainable access and the safeguarded site is accessible to some day to day services/facilities by sustainable transport modes. A significant positive effect is also identified in relation to SA1 (air, noise and light pollution) because the policy includes taking account of environmental risks and ensures mitigation is put in place. |
| HC11 Housing Mix and Type              | This policy relates to the housing mix and type to be supported by the Council. No significant effects are identified in relation to this policy.                                                                                   |
| HC19 Accessibility and Transport      | This policy relates to accessibility and transport across the District. A potential significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA16 (sustainable transport) because the policy supports the maintenance and enhancement of sustainable transport accessibility within the District. |
| HC20 Managing Travel Demand           | This policy introduces a hierarchical approach to ensuring the delivery of sustainable transport networks in the District. A potential significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA16 (sustainable transport) because the policy supports the maintenance and enhancement of sustainable transport accessibility within the District. |
### Table 4.4: Residual Significant Effects of the ‘Strengthening the Economy’ Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Significant effects commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC1 New Employment Development</td>
<td>Potential significant positive effects are identified in relation to SA7 (supporting the economy) and SA8 (supporting town centres) because the policy fully supports the achievement of these objectives and their decision-making criteria and should result in positive benefits to the local economy and the town centres of the District. The policy supports existing businesses which want to grow and the provision of new premises. The policy supports a number of sectors including tourism, agriculture, other rural businesses, retail development in town centres and high value knowledge based industry. The policy also supports small scale and start-up businesses, access to new premises by sustainable transport modes and making provision for the expansion of electronic communication networks. The policy should create new jobs and improve access to employment within the District. An uncertain effect is identified in relation to S4 (green infrastructure) because although the policy supports redevelopment of existing sites, greenfield sites may be used for new employment development. However, the policy does support provision of new green infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC2 Employment Land Allocations</td>
<td>A potential significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA7 (supporting the economy) because the policy will support the development of the local economy, provide new business premises and help to create jobs. The land at Middleton Road allocation site could also result in potential significant negative effects relating to SA3 (biodiversity). The development is likely to result in the irreversible loss of open mosaic habitats. The policy requires an ecological appraisal and Local Plan Policy PD3 Biodiversity and the Natural Environment will ensure that any mitigation required will be put in place and a net increase in biodiversity on site is sought. The site lies within a designated RIGS site (72). This will be considered as a part of the ecological assessment and appropriate mitigation, such as preserving access to the RIGS site, put in place via Local Plan Policy PD3 Biodiversity and the Natural Environment. However, due to the potential irreversible loss of habitats, a potential significant negative effect remains. An uncertain effect is identified in relation to SA13 (landscape and natural resources). The policy requires a comprehensive landscaping plan including the retention of landscape and ecological features. However, it is not clear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4.4: Residual Significant Effects of the ‘Strengthening the Economy’ Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Significant effects commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>whether this will adequately mitigate for the potential significant negative effects identified and therefore an uncertain effect remains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Please see Annex C Tables C.13 and C.15 for full residual effects of the employment land allocations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC5</td>
<td>Uncertain effects are identified in relation to SA2 (ecological sites) and SA3 (biodiversity) in relation to allocation site Middle Peak Quarry. The development is likely to result in the irreversible loss of open mosaic habitats. Policy DS7 requires an ecological assessment and Local Plan Policy PD3 Biodiversity and the Natural Environment will ensure that any mitigation required will be put in place and a net increase in biodiversity on site is sought. The site lies within a designated RIGS site. This will be considered as a part of the ecological assessment and appropriate mitigation, such as preserving access to the RIGS site, put in place via Local Plan Policy PD3 Biodiversity and the Natural Environment. The land at Middleton Road allocation site could also result in potential significant negative effects relating to SA3 (biodiversity). The development is likely to result in the irreversible loss of open mosaic habitats. Policy DS6 requires an ecological appraisal and Local Plan Policy PD3 Biodiversity and the Natural Environment will ensure that any mitigation required will be put in place and a net increase in biodiversity on site is sought. The site lies within a designated RIGS site (72). This will be considered as a part of the ecological assessment and appropriate mitigation, such as preserving access to the RIGS site, put in place via Local Plan Policy PD3 Biodiversity and the Natural Environment. However, due to the potential irreversible loss of habitats, a potential significant negative effect remains. An uncertain effect is identified in relation to SA13 (landscape and natural resources). The policy requires a comprehensive landscaping plan including the retention of landscape and ecological features. However, it is not clear whether this will adequately mitigate for the potential significant negative effects identified and therefore an uncertain effect remains. A potential significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA7 (supporting the economy) because the policy fully supports the achievement of this SA objective.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4.4: Residual Significant Effects of the ‘Strengthening the Economy’ Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Significant effects commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC6 Town and Local Centres</td>
<td>This policy aims to maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres, district centres and local centres. Potential significant positive effects are identified in relation to SA7 (supporting the economy), SA8 (supporting town centres) and SA16 (sustainable transport). The policy fully supports the achievement of these SA objectives and their decision-making criteria. The policy should improve facilities available in town centres, supports the retail sector and should improve accessibility to facilities by sustainable modes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC7 Primary Shopping Frontages</td>
<td>The policy aims to maintain A1 uses within the Primary Shopping Frontages area defined within the Proposals Map. A significant positive effect is identified in relation to SA8 (supporting town centres).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC8 Promoting Peak District Tourism and Culture</td>
<td>The policy supports the tourism sector, encourages more overnight stays and the provision of visitor cultural and recreational facilities which could also benefit residents. Therefore a significant positive effect is predicted for SA9 (supporting tourism).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC9 Holiday Chalets, Caravan and Campsite Developments</td>
<td>This policy supports the tourism sector and encourages more overnight stays. Therefore a significant positive effect is predicted for SA9 (supporting tourism).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E10 Farm Enterprises and Diversification</td>
<td>The aim of this policy is to allow farm diversification proposals which support the viability of farms and promotes the use of farming practices that have a positive impact on the environment. Therefore a significant positive effect is predicted for SA9 (supporting tourism).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.5: Residual Effects of Site Allocation Policies DS1 to DS9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy / Site Reference</th>
<th>Residual Significant Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DS1 and DS8 Land at Ashbourne Airfield (Phase 1) and (Phase 2) HC2(c) / EC2(f)and (a) (SHLAA266), Ashbourne</td>
<td>Policies DS1 and DS8 both relate to the former airfield at Ashbourne. This is a large site and it is proposed that the site is brought forward for development in two phases. The policies generally perform well with potential significant positive effects identified with regards to SA16 (sustainable transport) and SA17 (wider access to services and facilities). The policy includes mixed use development which will provide good access to employment and community facilities to be provided in the masterplan. Comprehensive walking, cycling and public transport access is to be provided across the site and to Ashbourne town centre. Local facilities will be provided as a part of the masterplan, as stipulated by the policy. Significant positive effects would also arise with regards to SA7 (supporting the economy). The policy includes a number of requirements which mitigate for potential negative environmental effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DS2 Land to the Rear of Former RBS premises, Darley Dale. HC2(j) (SHLAA241)</td>
<td>Potential significant positive effects are identified with regards to SA16 (sustainable transport) and SA17 (wider access to facilities and services) because the policy requires the delivery of a range of housing to meet needs, the provision of necessary community facilities and a transport assessment, cycling and walking routes and consideration of public transport routes. The policy includes a number of requirements which mitigate for potential negative environmental effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DS4 Land off Gritstone Road / Pinewood Road, Matlock /HC2(u) (SHLAA224 / SHLAA225)</td>
<td>A significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA4 (green infrastructure) because the loss of these large greenfield sites cannot be mitigated. However, the policy does require provision of open space on the site and green infrastructure which links into the surrounding countryside as well as the retention of some tree planting for screening. A significant negative effect also remains with regards to SA16 (sustainable transport) because although the policy requires walking and cycling routes to be provided the policy does not require the provision of any local facilities and therefore the distances required for residents to travel to access day to day facilities is likely to remain the same. Some key services and facilities are 10-20 minute walk away.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4.5: Residual Effects of Site Allocation Policies DS1 to DS9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DS5 Land at Halldale Quarry/Matlock Spa Road, Matlock</td>
<td>A potential significant negative effect is identified with regards to SA16 (sustainable transport). Although the policy requires a travel plan and establishment of walking and cycle access to Matlock town centre it does not appear to specifically address the existing distance to the nearest school (over a 20 min walk) and does not require provision of a shop on site. The policy includes a number of requirements which mitigate for potential negative environmental effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DS6 Land off Middleton Road / Cromford Road, Wirksworth</td>
<td>A potential significant positive effect is also identified in relation to SA16 (sustainable transport) because the development will enable residents to access day to day facilities and services by sustainable means. A potential significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA3 (biodiversity). The development is likely to result in the irreversible loss of open mosaic habitats. The policy requires an ecological appraisal and Local Plan Policy PD3 Biodiversity and the Natural Environment will ensure that any mitigation required will be put in place and a net increase in biodiversity on site is sought. The site lies within a designated RIGS site (72). This will be considered as a part of the ecological assessment and appropriate mitigation, such as preserving access to the RIGS site, put in place via Local Plan Policy PD3 Biodiversity and the Natural Environment. However, due to the potential irreversible loss of habitats, a potential significant negative effect remains. An uncertain effect is identified in relation to SA13 (landscape and natural resources). The policy requires a comprehensive landscaping plan including the retention of landscape and ecological features. However, it is not clear whether this will adequately mitigate for the potential significant negative effects identified and therefore an uncertain effect remains. The policy includes a number of other requirements which mitigate for potential negative environmental effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DS7 Land at Middle Peak Quarry, Wirksworth</td>
<td>A potential significant positive effect is also identified in relation to SA16 (sustainable transport) because the development will enable residents to access day to day facilities and services by sustainable means. Dale Quarry SSSI is located on site designated for geological formations accessible for study and it is not clear whether this SSSI will be protected in the scheme. Derbyshire Wildlife Trust conclude the nature conservation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4.5: Residual Effects of Site Allocation Policies DS1 to DS9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Residual Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **DS1 to DS9** | interest / value of the site is high. The policy requires an ecological assessment and Local Plan Policy PD3 Biodiversity and the Natural Environment will ensure that any mitigation required will be put in place and a net increase in biodiversity on site is sought. The SSSI will be considered as a part of the ecological assessment and it is assumed that appropriate mitigation, such as preserving access to it, will be put in place via Local Plan Policy PD3 Biodiversity and the Natural Environment. Due to the fact that the natural conservation interest on the site is high and there is a SSSI at risk from development, uncertain effects remain in relation to SA2 (ecological sites) and SA 3 (biodiversity). Uncertain effects also remain in relation to SA13 (landscape and natural resources and SA15 (heritage assets) because it is not clear that mitigation can be put in place to offset potentially significant negative effects.  

The policy includes a number of other requirements which mitigate for potential negative environmental effects. 

For residents of dwellings on this site which are furthest from Wirksworth town centre, walking times to the town centre will be over 20 minutes and therefore a potential significant negative effect is recorded with regards to SA16 (sustainable transport). |

Table 4.6 presents the residual significant effects of the Policy HC2 allocation sites which do not have any specific DS policies relating to them. No significant positive effects were identified in relation to these allocation sites but Table 4.6 sets out the residual potential negative effects identified in the appraisal. For the full residual effects of these allocation sites, please see Table C.14 in Annex C.

In addition, Policy EC2 allocates an employment site which does not have a DS policies associated with it. This is EC1A(e) Land at Porter Lane / Cromford Road. No significant effects have been identified in relation to this allocation site. For the full residual effects of this allocation sites, please see Table C.15 in Annex C.
Table 4.6: Residual Effects of the Policy HC2 Allocation Sites (not including allocations with specific DS policies)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Reference</th>
<th>Residual Significant Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HC2(a) / SHLAA185, Ashbourne</td>
<td>A potential significant negative effect has been identified in relation to SA3 (biodiversity). The Wildlife Trust gives the site high nature conservation value. The site supports flower rich grassland and a small area of open mosaic habitat. A number of UK BAP butterflies are present. This is unusual habitat for this area and one of the only known meadows of this diversity remaining in the area. Loss to development could not be mitigated and the residual effect is still potentially significant negative. An application has been submitted for this site for residential development. Compensatory habitat is likely to be required in agreement with Derbyshire Wildlife Trust in order for planning permission to be granted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC2(n) / SHLAA255, Doveridge</td>
<td>A potential significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA15 (heritage assets). Ridge and furrow is extensive with high significance (extensive and well preserved). Archaeological issues are likely to be substantial. Development is likely to result in negative effects on a non-designated heritage asset (18c landscaped park) and on the setting of a non-designated heritage asset (the former north lodge). Mitigation measures will be required to offset negative effects via Local Plan Policy PD2 Protecting the Historic Environment but it may not be possible to offset all negative effects and therefore a potential significant negative effect remains due to the substantial nature of the archaeological issues relating to the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC2(k) / SHLAA505, and SHLAA180 Darley Dale</td>
<td>A potential significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA13 (landscape and natural resources) because the development is of a greenfield site and it is not clear yet whether mitigation in line with Local Plan policies can fully offset all potential negative effects on visual amenity and landscape character. An uncertain effect is identified in relation to SA3 (biodiversity). It seems likely that birds and possibly bats could be using the site for breeding, foraging or commuting (bats). The site is in part bordered by hedgerows and there appear to be mature broad-leaved trees present on the boundaries. The potential impact on biodiversity at this site is considered to be medium. The potential for mitigation is uncertain, until surveys are undertaken to ascertain biodiversity value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC2(s) / SHLAA344</td>
<td>A potential significant negative effect is identified in relation to SA15 (heritage assets) because the Conservation Officer has identified that development of part of the site is likely to result in negative effects to the significance / setting of the heritage assets, including a significant negative effect on the local character which cannot be mitigated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4 Potential Cumulative Effects

4.5 Potential Cumulative Effects Associated with the Site Allocations

Potential cumulative effects identified in relation to the site allocations are presented within Table 4.7. The potential cumulative effects identified were mainly locational and resulted from the accumulation/interaction of the potential effects of individual development sites resulting in a potential cumulative effect on a receptor/s, e.g. a river, settlement character, a Conservation Area, local residents etc. This includes settlements where a high level of development is proposed in allocation sites.
### Table 4.7: Potential Cumulative Effects Associated with Site Allocations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlements Potentially Affected</th>
<th>Sites Contributing to a Potential Cumulative Negative Effect</th>
<th>SA Objectives Affected</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matlock and Ashbourne</td>
<td>All allocations in and surrounding Matlock and Ashbourne.</td>
<td>SA 1: Pollution</td>
<td>Potential cumulative effect on traffic and air quality. A new Local Plan evidence document “Transport Evidence Base” (AECOM for Derbyshire County Council and Derbyshire Dales District Council, June 2016), identifies that the allocation sites in Matlock and Ashbourne may result in an increase in traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SA 16: Sustainable Transport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matlock and Darley Dale/Northwood</td>
<td>HC2(u) Land off Pinewood Road &amp; Gritstone Road, HC2(t) Land at Halldale Quarry, HC2(w) Former Permanite</td>
<td>SA 13: Landscape and natural resources</td>
<td>See mitigation measures put forward in individual site appraisals. These measures should, in turn, help to mitigate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4.7: Potential Cumulative Effects Associated with Site Allocations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlements Potentially Affected</th>
<th>Sites Contributing to a Potential Cumulative Negative Effect</th>
<th>SA Objectives Affected</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work, West of Cawdor Quarry, HC2(i)</td>
<td>Land off Old Hackney Lane, Darley Dale</td>
<td></td>
<td>for the potential cumulative effect on landscape character and on the National Park. Include a policy in the Plan which controls light pollution from new developments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darley Dale, Two Dales, Northwood and north west of Matlock</td>
<td>HC2(i) Land at Stancliffe Quarry, HC2(j) Land to the rear of RBS, HC2(k) Land off Normanhurst Road, HC2(h) Land at Old Hackney Lane, HC2(i) Land off Old Hackney Lane, Darley Dale</td>
<td>SA 13: Landscape and natural resources</td>
<td>See mitigation measures put forward in individual site appraisals. The mitigation could help to reduce the significance of the potential negative cumulative effect on the settlement pattern such as careful design of sites and buildings to attempt to maintain distinction between the settlements. However, it is not certain that the potential cumulative effect could be fully mitigated due to the locations of the sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwood, Darley Dale and South Darley</td>
<td>HC2(h) Land at Old Hackney Lane, HC2(w) Former Permanite Works, West of Cawdor Quarry, HC2(t) Land at Halldale Quarry</td>
<td>SA 16: Sustainable transport</td>
<td>Mitigation measures put forward in the appraisals of the sites could improve existing walking and cycling access but it is unlikely that they will significantly improve sustainable transport access to facilities and services for new residents due to the locations of the sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wirksworth</td>
<td>HC2(AA) Land at Middleton Quarry, HC2(v) Land to the north of Porter Lane, East of Main Street, HC2(bb) Land at</td>
<td>SA 13: Landscape and natural resources SA 2: Ecological sites</td>
<td>See mitigation measures put forward in individual site appraisals. It may be possible to avoid negative effects and enhance the condition of the Colehill Quarries SSSI and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4.7: Potential Cumulative Effects Associated with Site Allocations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlements Potentially Affected</th>
<th>Sites Contributing to a Potential Cumulative Negative Effect</th>
<th>SA Objectives Affected</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middlepeak Quarry, SHLAA220e land at Porter Lane/Cromford Road, Wirksworth</td>
<td>RIG site. Mitigation measures for effects on Gang Mine SAC would need to be put in place via Policy PD3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ashbourne</strong></td>
<td>HC2(c) Land at Ashbourne Airfield, HC2(a) Land at Lathkill Drive, HC2(d) Land off Cavendish Drive, HC2(b) Former Mirage Hotel, Derby Road</td>
<td>SA 13: Landscape and natural resources SA 16: Sustainable transport</td>
<td>See mitigation measures put forward in individual site appraisals. Such measures should help to mitigate a potential negative cumulative effect on landscape/visual amenity but it is not certain that they will be able to fully offset the negative effect in this area due to the size and location of the development sites. Some mitigation measures have been put forward which could improve existing walking and cycling access but it is unlikely that they will significantly improve sustainable transport access to facilities and services for new residents of the sites identified, due to their locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ashbourne</strong></td>
<td>All allocations in and surrounding Ashbourne.</td>
<td>SA 1: Pollution SA 16: Sustainable Transport</td>
<td>Potential cumulative effect on traffic and air quality. A new Local Plan evidence document “Transport Evidence Base” (AECOM for Derbyshire County Council and Derbyshire Dales District Council, June 2016), identifies that the allocation sites in Matlock and Ashbourne may result in an increase in traffic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A key issue is the cumulative impact that traffic generated from the level of development being proposed within the Derbyshire Dales plan area has on the highway network and the extent to which it can be mitigated. The consequences of new development will require management and mitigation that could take a number of forms, the timing of which would need to be determined in response to decisions regarding individual applications. This potential cumulative effect should be mitigated by Local Plan Policy HC20 Managing Travel Demand. Policy HC20 seeks to ensure that the District Council works with the County Council as Highway Authority to seek to encourage more use of sustainable travel modes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlements Potentially Affected</th>
<th>Sites Contributing to a Potential Cumulative Negative Effect</th>
<th>SA Objectives Affected</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brailsford</td>
<td>HC2(g) Land off Luke Lane/Mercaston Lane, HC2(f) Land off Luke Lane, HC2(e) Land to the north of A52</td>
<td>SA 13: Landscape and natural resources SA 15: Heritage Assets</td>
<td>See mitigation measures put forward in individual site appraisals. However, mitigation may not be possible to entirely offset this potential cumulative effect due to the scale and location of development proposed. Design measures and careful site layout and landscaping may be required in order to ensure that new development reflects and enhances the existing character of the village as far as possible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Table 4.7: Potential Cumulative Effects Associated with Site Allocations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlements Potentially Affected</th>
<th>Sites Contributing to a Potential Cumulative Negative Effect</th>
<th>SA Objectives Affected</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hulland Ward</td>
<td>HC2(r) Land off A517 and Dog Lane, HC2(p) land off Wheeldon Way, HC2(q) Land East of Ardennes</td>
<td>SA 13: Landscape and natural resources</td>
<td>See mitigation measures put forward in individual site appraisals. The measures should help to mitigate a potential negative cumulative effect but it is not certain that they would be able to fully offset the potential cumulative negative effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doveridge</td>
<td>HC2(n) Land at Derby Road / Hall Drive, HC2(m) Land at Cavendish Cottage, HC2(o) Land at Marston Lane</td>
<td>SA 13: Landscape and natural resources and SA 15: Heritage Assets</td>
<td>See mitigation measures put forward in individual site appraisals. Archaeological evaluation of sites may be required. It is not clear whether mitigation could offset potential negative cumulative effect on heritage assets. Mitigation of the potential negative effects on landscape character could be possible. The measures should help to mitigate a potential negative cumulative effect but it is not certain that they would be able to fully offset the potential negative cumulative effect on landscape/visual amenity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.6 Potential Cumulative Effects Associated with the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan Policies

Potential cumulative positive effects could result from the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan, particularly in relation to supporting the economy (SA7) through the delivery of affordable housing and employment development within the District.

Potential cumulative negative effects could result from the growth proposed within the Draft Local Plan in relation to SA4 (green infrastructure) due to the loss of greenfield land and natural capital. This potential effect results from Local Plan Strategic Policies S1, S2, S3, S4, S6, S10 due to the level of growth proposed and more specifically in relation to Local Plan Policies HC1, EC1 and EC3 and many of the allocation sites identified in policies HC2 and EC2, where potential minor negative effects have been identified within the appraisal. There is no mitigation that can be put forward for this potential cumulative effect.

Potential in combination effects (cumulative effects) have also been considered within the HRA Report in relation to potential increased recreational pressure and air pollution from traffic resulting from Local Plan policies S6, S8 and EC6 in relation to the European sites:

- Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) Special Protection Area (SPA);
- South Pennine Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC);
- Peak District Dales SAC; and
- Gang Mine SAC.

The in combination effects assessments undertaken as part of the HRA take into account potential growth in neighbouring areas. No potential in combination effects have been identified in relation to recreational pressure or air quality.

Although the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan directs new development mainly to sustainable locations, i.e. within and as extensions to the existing market towns and larger villages, when considering the cumulative effects of development, the growth proposed may result in a net increase in vehicle journeys in the District and consequently air pollution within the main towns. Also, as the larger villages will not provide for all services and facilities, there will still be a need to travel to other settlements for occasional services. Cumulatively these journeys could result in an increase in vehicle emissions and air pollution between the towns and larger villages.

A new Local Plan evidence document “Transport Evidence Base” (AECOM for Derbyshire County Council and Derbyshire Dales District Council, June 2016), identifies that the allocation sites in Matlock and Ashbourne may result in an increase in traffic. Potential negative cumulative effects on traffic and air quality associated with the allocation sites in these towns has therefore been identified in Table 4.7. The consequences of new development will require management and mitigation that could
take a number of forms, the timing of which would need to be determined in response to decisions regarding individual applications. This potential cumulative effect should be mitigated by Local Plan Policy HC20 Managing Travel Demand. Policy HC20 seeks to ensure that the District Council works with the County Council as Highway Authority to seek to encourage more use of sustainable travel modes.

In considering the effects of the Pre Submission Draft Local Plan with other plans and projects, priority has been given to key documents that affect planning and development within the District and its neighbouring authorities. The objective of this analysis of inter-plan effects is to identify how other plans and key projects may affect the sustainability of the Derbyshire Dales. The following table summarises key inter-plan/programme cumulative effects.

### Table 4.8: Potential Inter-Plan Cumulative Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plans. Programmes or projects</th>
<th>Summary of cumulative effects of Derbyshire Dales Local Plan development strategy with other plans, projects or policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Neighbouring Local Plans (Amber Valley, Bolsover, Chesterfield, Derby, East Staffordshire, High Peak, North East Derbyshire, Peak District National Park, Sheffield, South Derbyshire, Staffordshire Moorlands.) | • Housing and employment growth is planned in the authorities immediately surrounding Derbyshire Dales. These activities are not likely to result in significant changes to existing travel patterns between Derbyshire Dales and the neighbouring areas e.g. for work, services and leisure. The Local Plan aims to promote sustainable communities with improved access to a wider range of local jobs, housing, high quality service and facilities. No cumulative effects have therefore been identified between the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan and housing and economic growth within the neighbouring areas.  
• Potential negative cumulative effect from overall increase in coverage of impermeable surfaces as a result of development, with potential impacts for flood risk and water cycle in the longer term.  
• Potential negative effects of in combination/cumulative levels of development on increased greenhouse gas emissions from both a result of growth in transport and built development. |
| Derbyshire County – Local Transport | • Potential positive significant cumulative effects from incremental improvements to sustainable transport networks, including in combination enhancements to the cycle and public rights of way network.  
• Potential positive significant cumulative effects from improvements to roads, journeys and highway network across wider area. |
5 Proposed Monitoring Strategy

5.1 Introduction

This section makes recommendations for the approach to monitoring the sustainability effects of implementing the Local Plan. The SEA Regulations require:

“The responsible authority shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of each plan or programme with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action” (Article 17.1)

The Environmental Report should provide information on “A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17” (Schedule 2 (9)).

The SEA Regulations require monitoring of the significant environmental effects of implementing the Plan. SA monitoring will cover the significant economic and social effects, as well as the environmental ones.

Table 6.1 sets out the proposed measures for monitoring the sustainability effects of implementing the policies and proposals contained within the Local Plan. The monitoring procedures proposed are linked to the SA process, including the objectives, targets and indicators developed for the SA Framework, the baseline information and key sustainability issues, the likely significant effects expected, and the mitigation measures proposed.

The monitoring measures proposed focus on the significant sustainability effects, the significant effects where there is uncertainty in the SA and where monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be taken.

The policies and objectives of the Local Plan will be delivered in the context of the Local Plan as a whole and within the wider policy framework that sits alongside the planning system. For this reason, monitoring the sustainability effects of implementing the Local Plan will be undertaken and conducted as part of the overall approach to monitoring undertaken by the District Council. Accordingly, the proposals set out here will align with the Local Plan monitoring proposals as they emerge.

Where practical and feasible existing monitoring arrangements, including information collection regimes and data collected by outside bodies have been suggested as a source of indicators.

The provisions on monitoring apply after the Local Plan has been adopted, and therefore the monitoring proposals set out in the following table are a draft framework. The final SA monitoring programme will be included in the SA adoption statement (once the plan is adopted) and this will reflect any changes made as part of the Local Plan Examination process and prior to adoption.
## Table 6.1: Proposals for Monitoring the Sustainability Effects of Implementing the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significant residual effects and uncertainties</th>
<th>What needs to be monitored?</th>
<th>What sort of information is required?</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potential positive effects of the Preferred Options Local Plan on SA7 (supporting the economy).</td>
<td>Effects on the economy</td>
<td>Availability of employment land&lt;br&gt;Success of small businesses&lt;br&gt;Vitality of town centres</td>
<td>• Net change in employment land each year&lt;br&gt;• Average full time wage&lt;br&gt;• Number of people with NVQ level 2 qualification and number of people qualified to NVQ level 4&lt;br&gt;• Gross weekly earnings&lt;br&gt;• Rates of employment development within the district&lt;br&gt;• Unemployment rates&lt;br&gt;• Jobs density&lt;br&gt;• Business starts/Enterprise births and business closures/enterprise deaths&lt;br&gt;• Percentage of occupied shop premises&lt;br&gt;• Amount of floorspace developed for town centre uses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential negative effects on SA3</td>
<td>Effects on diversity and abundance of flora and fauna and geographical interests</td>
<td>Changes in areas of biodiversity importance&lt;br&gt;Protection of priority habitats and species and geological interests on undesignated sites, both greenfield and brownfield</td>
<td>• Changes in areas of biodiversity importance&lt;br&gt;• Number of planning permissions granted against the advice of Natural England&lt;br&gt;• Percentage of Biodiversity Action Plan targets met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential negative effects on SA2 (ecological sites)</td>
<td>Effects on sites designated for their nature conservation importance</td>
<td>Trends relating to the management and condition of SSSI’s and Local Wildlife Sites</td>
<td>• Percentage of internationally and nationally designated sites in ‘favourable’ or ‘unfavourable recovering’ condition&lt;br&gt;• Area (ha) of SSSIs and Local Wildlife Sites lost to development requiring planning permission</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6.1: Proposals for Monitoring the Sustainability Effects of Implementing the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan

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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potential negative and positive effects on SA4 (green infrastructure)</td>
<td>Effects on green infrastructure / natural capital</td>
<td>Greenfield land which is lost to development. New green infrastructure created as part of developments.</td>
<td>• Number of planning permissions granted against the advice of Natural England • Net change in green infrastructure network • Amount (ha) of greenfield land developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential negative cumulative effect on air quality (SA1) resulting from the Local Plan.</td>
<td>Air quality</td>
<td>Location of housing and employment development Air quality monitoring data</td>
<td>• Achievement of air quality objectives within the District • Percentage of residential development taking place within defined settlement boundaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-plan: Potential negative effects of increased cumulative levels of development on increased greenhouse gas emissions from both a result of growth in transport and built development.</td>
<td>Effects on climate change</td>
<td>Location of housing and employment development Amount of renewable energy produced in area Carbon dioxide emissions Incorporation of sustainable design features in new development</td>
<td>• Percentage of residential development taking place within defined settlement boundaries • Percentage of commercial developments over 1,000m² built to achieve BREEAM good rating • Amount of energy produced from renewable energy sources • CO₂ emissions for the District • Amount or renewable energy capacity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6.1: Proposals for Monitoring the Sustainability Effects of Implementing the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Potential negative effects on SA13 (landscape and natural resources) | Effects on landscape and townscape quality | Impact of development on landscape and townscape character Development on greenfield sites | • Percentage of appeals allowed where non-compliance with Policy PD1 is a reason for refusal  
• Percentage of development on brownfield land  
• Amount of development having an adverse impact upon the best and most versatile agricultural land  
• National targets for open space provision and quality |
| Potential negative effects on SA15 (heritage assets) | Effects on heritage assets | Impact of development on heritage assets | • Percentage 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  
• Number of historic assets at risk  
• Amount of development having an adverse impact on the Historic Environment |
| Inter-plan: Potential negative cumulative effect from overall increase in coverage of impermeable surfaces as a result of development, with potential impacts for flood risk and water | Control of flood risk | Location of new development in relation to flood zones | • Number of planning applications granted permission contrary to advice of Environment Agency on flooding and water quality  
• Progress with regards to Water Framework Directive Targets (as monitored by the Environment Agency)  
• Per capita water consumption |
### Table 6.1: Proposals for Monitoring the Sustainability Effects of Implementing the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cycle in the longer term.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Potential negative effects on SA 16 (sustainable transport) | Accessibility of jobs, services and facilities | Access to services for all, including young and older people and those living in rural or remote settlements | • Percentage of residential development taking place within defined settlement boundaries  
• Number of travel plans |
| Potential positive effects on SA11 (addressing deprivation) | Effects on deprived areas and disadvantaged groups | Local concerns relating to fear of crime and antisocial behaviour  
Health Inequalities | • Amount of development achieving Secured by Design Standard  
• District Council online panel target areas  
• CRI 2 No. of Antisocial behaviour incidents (criminal damage) per 1,000 population  
• CRI 8 Percentage of people who feel safe outside during the day (as monitored by the Police and Crime Commissioner survey work)  
• CRI 9 Percentage of people who feel safe outside at night (as monitored by the Police and Crime Commissioner survey work)  
• Recorded notifiable crimes  
• Life expectancy  
• Percentage of adults who are participating in sport and active recreation for 30 minutes or 3 or more days a week  
• Percentage increase in the levels of participation by young people in sport, active recreation and cultural activities.  
• Amount of open space and sports facilities provided through all new developments |
### Table 6.1: Proposals for Monitoring the Sustainability Effects of Implementing the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Number of people claiming disability living allowance/incapacity benefit/severe disablement allowance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Prevalence of obese, overweight and healthy weight children in the district in reception classes and Year 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential positive effect on SA12 (delivery of housing to meet needs)</td>
<td>Housing which meets local needs</td>
<td>Housing completions</td>
<td>- Breakdown of both market and affordable housing completions into size (1 bed, 2 bed, 3 bed, 4 and over)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Availability of affordable housing</td>
<td>- Median property prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Housing types, tenures and sizes that meet housing needs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Next Steps

This SA Report accompanies the Pre Submission Draft version of the Local Plan. Any major modifications proposed by the Inspector during the Examination will need to be screened for potential significant effects and if any are identified, these will need to be assessed and reported within a revised SA Report.

Representations made in relation to the SA during the consultation periods and the Examination will be taken into account in the SA and the way in which they have been taken into account will be reported within the SA Adoption Statement, prepared when the Draft Local Plan is adopted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milestone</th>
<th>Accompanying SA Report</th>
<th>Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre Submission Plan Consultation</td>
<td>SA Report (reflecting any main modifications made to the Local Plan following draft Local Plan consultation).</td>
<td>11th August to 22nd September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derbyshire Dales Local Plan</td>
<td>SA Report (reflecting any main modifications made to the Local Plan following Submission Local Plan consultation).</td>
<td>December 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submitted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination in Public</td>
<td>SA Report (please note that the report may need to be amended to reflect any main modifications made to the Local Plan during examination).</td>
<td>February / March 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption</td>
<td>SA Adoption Statement</td>
<td>April 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>