



Derbyshire Dales Local Plan – Post-Submission Modifications

Sustainability Appraisal Report

Part 4: Non-Technical Summary



Prepared on behalf of:
Derbyshire Dales District Council

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1 Introduction

Derbyshire Dales District Council ('the District Council') has prepared a Derbyshire Dales Local Plan following a decision to withdraw the previous Local Plan from Examination in order that the full Objectively Assessed Housing Need (OAHN) within the Derbyshire Dales could 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 must incorporate the requirements within the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations). The Local Plan policies and site allocations and their reasonable alternatives have been 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. Part 1 of the full SA Report sets out how the requirements of the SEA Regulations have been met.

This report accompanies the 'Post-Submission Modifications' version of the Local Plan. 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 appraisal framework used to appraise the Local Plan.
- **Part 3: Results of the Sustainability Appraisal and Proposed Monitoring Strategy** - this sets out the appraisal 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** – sets out a non-technical summary of all of the above, as required by the SEA Regulations (this document).

A Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (HRA) has also been prepared in accordance with the Habitats Regulations 2010, to consider whether there would be any impact on important European nature conservation sites. Any such impacts need to be reported and considered within the SA. A separate HRA Report has been prepared and it is available on the Council's website here: <http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/LocalPlan>

2 Objectives of the Local Plan and relationship with other plans and programmes

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 in 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 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.

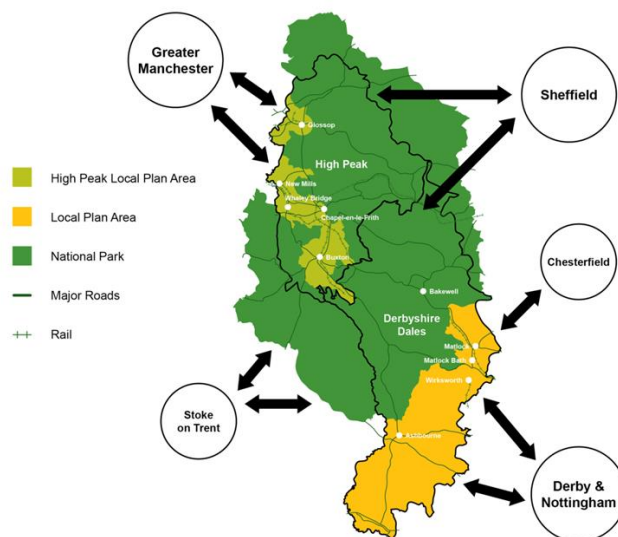


Figure NTS.1: Relationship between the Derbyshire Dales Plan Area and surrounding area

A draft set of objectives for the Local Plan are presented within Box 1.1. The objectives were consulted on with the public as part of a Local Plan initial strategy consultation in early November 2015.

Box NTS.1: Strategic Objectives of the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan - Draft 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.

SO5a: To protect the setting of the Peak District National Park.

Promoting Healthy and Sustainable Communities

SO6: To meet the objectively assessed housing need of the District.

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.

Supporting the Rural Economy and Enhancing Prosperity

SO14: 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.

The SEA Regulations require the SA Report to set out the relationship of the Local Plan with other relevant plans and programmes and the environmental protection objectives set out within them. This also helps to describe the legislative context in which the Local Plan is being prepared and ensures that the Local Plan complies with existing relevant plans and programmes at international, national and regional levels of governance and also reinforces and supports local plans and strategies. A review of other relevant plans and programmes has been undertaken and is reported in Part 2 (Annex A) of the full SA Report. Table NTS.1 outlines the key messages of the relevant 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 guides the appraisal process (see Section 6 of this document).

Table NTS.1: Key Messages from Review of Plans and Programmes

SA Theme	Key Messages Identified
Air, Noise and Light Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Table NTS.1: Key Messages from Review of Plans and Programmes	
SA Theme	Key Messages Identified
Community Safety and Neighbourhood Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce crime including the fear of crime. • Reduce anti-social behaviour.
Economy and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage rural diversification and support rural economic growth. • Create local employment opportunities. • 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, support retail and leisure sectors. • Strengthen the visitor economy and encourage overnight stays. • Increase access to employment opportunities for young people.
Health and Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Population and Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure social equality and prosperity for all. • In both more and less prosperous areas, to tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Table NTS.1: Key Messages from Review of Plans and Programmes	
SA Theme	Key Messages Identified
Leisure and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that air quality is maintained or enhanced and that emissions of air pollutants are kept to a minimum. • Encourage walking and cycling. • Enhance access 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. • Improve access to well-paid jobs. • Improve broadband speeds.
Water Resources and Flood Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance surface and groundwater quality. • Improve water efficiency. • Build resilience to climate change and flood risk; • Avoid development in areas of flood risk. • Reduce the risk of flooding arising from new development. • Ensure timely investment in water management infrastructure to accommodate new development. • Return watercourses to a more natural state, increasing the biodiversity value and generating Water Framework Directive improvements. • Support and encourage land management that will protect and improve water quality. • Promote the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).

3 Methodology

3.1 Approach to the SA

The SA is being undertaken in accordance with the legislative requirements and SEA Guidance produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government¹.

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

- 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.

4 The Current Situation Within the Plan Area

The SEA Regulations require the SA Report to summarise the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment, the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected and the likely evolution of the environment without the Local Plan. The SEA Regulations also require any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the Plan to be summarised.

Table NTS.2 sets out all of this information. Table NTS.2 is organised into the themes required by the SEA Regulations. As the SEA has been incorporated into an SA, Table NTS.2 also sets out the current situation in the Local Plan Area with regards to social and economic themes. Further detail on the current situation within the Plan Area can be found with Part 2 of the full SA Report.

¹ A practical guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment; Department for Communities and Local Government, 2005

Table NTS.2: Characteristics of the Area, Sustainability Issues Identified and Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	
Characteristics of the Area and Sustainability Issues Identified	Likely Evolution without the Plan
Air, Noise and Light Pollution	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality within the Derbyshire Dales District is generally good and has remained consistent since 2000; • Air pollution can affect habitats which need to be protected from potential increases due to road traffic and industrial point sources; • Most noise complaints are associated with commercial operations; • The "Transport Evidence Base" document² identifies that the allocation sites in Matlock and Ashbourne may result in an increase in traffic; • Significant areas of the District are defined as tranquil; and • The parts of the District affected by light pollution has increased. 	<p>Although there have been some localised fluctuations in air quality from point sources (Cubely poultry farm and Warren Carr), it is likely that the current air quality situation will continue.</p> <p>Light pollution has become worse between 1993 and 2000 and is likely to continue to worsen since 2000.</p> <p>Tranquillity could worsen with population increase.</p>
Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAC sites, SSSIs and other designated sites within the District. There are also 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; • Effective land-management of sites in Council ownership to support biodiversity should be promoted; • Need to plan for the impacts of climate change on species and habitat; • Better use should be made of the public rights of way network to improve non-car based links to local facilities and services; • Opportunity to promote green corridors through better sign-posting and way-marking on the ground; • Consider impacts on and opportunities for enhancement of ecosystem services and ecological networks ; <p>There are major economic benefits to be gained from natural capital and their value should be incorporated into decision-making.</p>	<p>Biodiversity will continue to be under threat from development and climate change in the future and planning policies will be required in order to help protect habitats and species, sites designated for their natural conservation importance and to help to enhance and expand habitats and species ranges, in accordance with BAP targets.</p>

² AECOM for Derbyshire County Council and Derbyshire Dales District Council, June 2016

Table NTS.2: Characteristics of the Area, Sustainability Issues Identified and Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	
Characteristics of the Area and Sustainability Issues Identified	Likely Evolution without the Plan
Climate Change	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency and use of renewable / low carbon technologies should be included in the Local Plan; • In the Derbyshire Dales District, the largest proportion of CO₂ emissions comes from the industrial and commercial sector (315.4 mt CO₂), followed by transport (234.4 mt CO₂) and domestic (178.3 mt CO₂); • High proportion of stone built properties and listed properties that can be difficult incorporate renewable energy or efficiency measures; • A high proportion of housing stock is 4 to 5 bedroom properties which have a high energy consumption if properties are meeting energy efficient standards; • Not all of the area benefits from the gas network and electricity has higher emissions factor; • Car ownership in the area is above average because of its rural nature and poor accessibility; and • The Local Plan will need to encourage and facilitate climate change adaptation to ensure that areas of fauna and flora and new developments are resilient to future changes in climate. 	<p>The key effects of climate change (longer hotter summers, wetter winters, increased risk of extremes in weather conditions and flooding) will prevail and need to be planned for and adapted to within the District.</p> <p>Plants and animals are experiencing the earlier onset of spring and summer and some mobile species will increasingly rely on green infrastructure / wildlife corridors to allow for migration in response to climate change e.g. changes in habitat and food sources/prey.</p> <p>Per capita CO₂ emissions for the Derbyshire Dales District have reduced a little between 2005 and 2013 (from 12.7 tonnes to 10.3 tonnes) but they are still higher than the per capita emissions for the East Midlands (7.7 tonnes) and England (6.7 tonnes). Carbon emissions may not continue to reduce unless action is taken.</p> <p>Renewable energy developments may continue to come forward but planning policies will be needed to encourage them.</p>
Community Safety and Neighbourhood Quality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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). 	<p>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. The revised Local Plan policies could help to improve community cohesion and crime rates through the design of new developments.</p>

Table NTS.2: Characteristics of the Area, Sustainability Issues Identified and Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	
Characteristics of the Area and Sustainability Issues Identified	Likely Evolution without the Plan
Employment and Economy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of suitable sites and premises fit for contemporary businesses; • Lack of infrastructure on some key employment sites; • Developers are failing to bring forward allocated employment sites or sites with planning permission; • 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; • Broadband speed gap compared with urban areas is widening. There is a need to encourage provision of broadband and mobile phone infrastructure; • Rural Diversification should be supported in the Plan Area; • Potential to improve comparison goods provision across the Plan Area; • Need to develop new / existing tourist attractions and hotel accommodation to increase visitor spending; • An above average representation in public sector employment, which typically reflects a weaker private sector business base; • Productivity is below average, due to the high representation in public services, tourism-related and agricultural employment; • Low workplace earnings which require younger people to leave the area for better paid jobs; • Strengths in manufacturing with further opportunities to develop the creative industries sector; • 9 out of 10 businesses are microbusinesses (<10 employees); • Some difficulty attracting Government funding to assist with growing smaller businesses and smaller employment sites; • Issues with access to employment, training and apprenticeships for people living in isolated rural communities; • Insufficient affordable housing for employees locally and salary levels are not sufficient for employees to afford market properties; and 	<p>The economic structure of the District is likely to remain as it currently is, however, support is needed in order to address some of the issues identified.</p> <p>Evidence suggests that the area has recovered well from the recession. The skills base is relatively strong, with one third of the working-age population having degree-level qualifications; and high proportions of people in managerial and professional occupations. This contributes to the strong levels of enterprise seen in the District and this is likely to continue.</p> <p>However, below average productivity, reflecting the structure of the economy is likely to continue although public sector employment may be affected by austerity measures.</p> <p>Growth sectors in the local economy include media/ IT and professional services. Employment in the arts and recreation has also grown. These trends may continue without the Plan.</p> <p>Housing affordability within the District is likely to be a barrier to attracting employees locally and this will continue without planning policies to provide affordable housing.</p>

Table NTS.2: Characteristics of the Area, Sustainability Issues Identified and Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	
Characteristics of the Area and Sustainability Issues Identified	Likely Evolution without the Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to balance employment growth with the protection of local environment and character. 	
Health and Wellbeing	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People’s perceptions of general health are good overall; • Limiting long-term illness is lower than national averages; • Life expectancy is higher than national averages; • 19% of rural households live 4km or more from the nearest GP surgery; • In 2011 the percentage of overweight year 6 and reception-aged children 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 increased by 21% between 2008 and 2011³; • Between 2008 and 2025 the number of people aged 65 and over is projected to rise by 46% and the old age dependency ratio is considerably higher than the East Midlands.; • Good quality and well managed local accessible green space offer a range of benefits to the local community. 	<p>Trends relating to the percentage of overweight year 6 and reception-aged children have remained relatively stable between 2008 and 2011⁴ and therefore this trend is likely to continue.</p> <p>The long term trend shows a reduction in road casualties since 2005 and this trend should continue without any spatial planning interventions.</p> <p>The rise in obesity is a national trend and is likely to continue.</p> <p>The numbers of adults accessing NHS specialist mental health services increased by 21% between 2008 and 2011⁵. There is no explanation for this increase and therefore it is not known whether this trend will continue without the plan.</p> <p>Life expectancy of resident’s is increasing and between 2008 and 2025 the number of people aged 65 and over is projected to rise This ageing trend is likely to continue without the plan.</p>

³ 2011 Census data

⁴ 2011 Census data

⁵ 2011 Census data

Table NTS.2: Characteristics of the Area, Sustainability Issues Identified and Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	
Characteristics of the Area and Sustainability Issues Identified	Likely Evolution without the Plan
Housing	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic levels of housing completions in the District have been significantly below the levels of housing development that are likely to be required if the Local Plan is to meet the full OAHN of the District; • The policies of the Peak District National Park planning authority restrict housing development and the area outside of the National Park is also environmentally sensitive which constrains the area in which to meet the future housing requirements. Therefore, objectives to protect the environment and deliver housing to meet local needs are potentially conflicting; • Median house prices are considerably higher than those in neighbouring local authority areas; • High ratio of house price to income, demonstrating the difficulties experienced by first time buyers; • 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, 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. This is made worse by houses with poor energy efficiency; • The housing mix is dominated by detached and semi-detached homes; • More than a quarter of the lower super output areas 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; • 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; 	<p>House prices within the District are likely to continue to rise, following local and national trends. Affordability will likewise decrease without a supply of affordable housing provided through implementation of existing planning policy. Homelessness may increase as affordability of housing continues to be a problem for many households.</p> <p>There will continue to be a need for smaller homes (particularly 2 and 3 bed properties) which are more affordable for younger households, without planning policy which encourages provision.</p> <p>Fuel poverty is likely to continue as fuel prices continue to be high and residents tackle rises in costs of living.</p>

Table NTS.2: Characteristics of the Area, Sustainability Issues Identified and Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	
Characteristics of the Area and Sustainability Issues Identified	Likely Evolution without the Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High proportion of owner occupation and a low proportion of rented accommodation however, the number of privately rented properties increased by 44% between 2001 and 2011; and • The Local Plan must make provision for the accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. 	
Landscape Character and Natural Resources	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>The different landscape character areas of the District will continue to be under pressure from development in certain places close to existing settlements. Areas around Darley Dale and Matlock will be under increasing pressure from development and coalescence of settlements.</p> <p>Trees and hedgerows are subject to continuing loss through pressure of development and changing agricultural practices. Climate change may affect the landscape characters over time through increasing flooding and erosion and plant and animal species found within the areas may struggle to survive, without planning policies which encourage putting in place measures to improve the resilience of the environment, plants and animal species.</p>
Leisure and Recreation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher than average rates of sports participation particularly for females. However, over a quarter of respondents to the 2007 Citizen's Panel do not participate in any sport; • Scope for increasing the rates of participation especially for activities such as walking and cycling; • Data gap in relation to the current need for certain sports facilities; • Shortfall in provision of play facilities for over twelves; 	<p>Current participation rates in sports are likely to continue as long as facilities are maintained.</p> <p>Shortfalls in facilities provision, such as for the over twelves and in relation to athletics will continue without investment.</p> <p>The popularity of walking within the District is likely to continue.</p>

Table NTS.2: Characteristics of the Area, Sustainability Issues Identified and Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	
Characteristics of the Area and Sustainability Issues Identified	Likely Evolution without the Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current provision of allotments is not meeting the high demand; and • There is little provision of cultural facilities such as cinemas, bowling alleys and theatres. 	<p>There will continue to be a lack of allotments without intervention through planning.</p> <p>Cultural leisure facilities require attendance and funding in order to continue to operate. These are issues likely to continue without the Plan.</p>
Population and Equality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • 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; • Deprivation⁶ levels are relatively good, with some localised areas of deprivation around Matlock, Ashbourne and Wirksworth relating to income, employment and education skills and training. • 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'. 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. 	<p>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.</p> <p>Household composition is also likely to remain unchanged, with a high percentage of all pensioner households and a low percentage of households with dependent children.</p> <p>The District is not particularly ethnically diverse and this is likely to continue, although inward migration could affect diversity.</p> <p>Areas of deprivation may continue to suffer in relation to income, employment and education skills and training without planning policies to improve access to employment and education, affordable housing and improving access to services.</p> <p>The Local Plan will not be able to influence those houses in poor condition and houses without central heating.</p>

⁶ 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.

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Characteristics of the Area and Sustainability Issues Identified	Likely Evolution without the Plan
Townscape Quality, Historic and Cultural Heritage	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 a distinctive character and identity, a prosperous local economy and an enhanced "quality of life" for those who live, work and visit the area; • The rural and urban settlements have a locally distinctive character derived from the use of local gritstone and limestone and 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; • The Derbyshire Dales District contains the following designated heritage assets, which need to be protected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site; – 9 parks and gardens included on the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest covering some 446 hectares; – 33 Conservation Areas designated for their special architectural or historic interest; – 57 nationally important statutorily protected scheduled ancient monuments; – 4,486 archaeological and heritage features within the local planning authority area; and – 1,328 listed buildings (the greatest number of listed buildings in 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. 	<p>There has been a fluctuation in the number of buildings on the local register of historic buildings at risk, from 41 in 2010 to 35 in 2012 and then 39 in 2015. This suggests that historic buildings within the District are likely to be continue to be at risk. The most likely cause being lack of funds for maintenance. Threats to historic assets include climate change, development, and lack of maintenance.</p> <p>The low proportion of planning applications refused and subsequently allowed at appeal indicates that the policies in the Local Plan have, therefore, been successful in maintaining and protecting the historic fabric of the local environment. The current Local Plan will continue to protect the historic environment in this way. The Local Plan would be able to strengthen development management policies with regards to the protection and enhancements of the historic and cultural assets and historic environment of the District.</p>

Table NTS.2: Characteristics of the Area, Sustainability Issues Identified and Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	
Characteristics of the Area and Sustainability Issues Identified	Likely Evolution without the Plan
Transport and Accessibility	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car ownership is above average with 33.3% of households having two cars 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 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; • 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; and • Locating new developments in areas that are well serviced by public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure can help to reduce car dependency. 	<p>Access to services will continue to be a challenge with 14.8% of residents not having access to a car or van. This figure has dropped since 2001, indicating that more people are travelling by car or van, the trend could continue without planning policies to promote walking, cycling and public transport access.</p> <p>The vast majority of journeys to work are by private motor car and this is likely to continue.</p> <p>The higher percentages of people working mainly from home could increase as these residents seek to achieve a better work life balance and more employers encourage it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Many residents currently have to travel outside the area to work and shop and this is likely to continue without planning policies which support local businesses.</p>
Water Resources and Flood Risk	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning polices 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 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; 	<p>The consequences of climate change are predicted to include an increase in surface water flooding due to increased levels of precipitation. During the winter months flooding may increase as a result of higher rainfall. During the summer months with estimated increased temperatures there is a possibility of increased rain storms with high intensity rainfall events.</p>

Table NTS.2: Characteristics of the Area, Sustainability Issues Identified and Likely Evolution without the Local Plan

Characteristics of the Area and Sustainability Issues Identified	Likely Evolution without the Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • The Plan should safeguard from development, areas which currently exist as undeveloped floodplain, and any natural flood storage areas; • 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 advised that there are possible capacity issues at Matlock, Brailsford and Ashbourne Sewage treatment works (WWTWs) that will require further investigation; and • Groundwater quality requires protection from development and is particularly vulnerable in some parts of the District. 	<p>Current guidance suggests that peak river flows will increase by 10% over the period 1990 to 2025 and by 20% over the period 2025 to 2115, which will result in an increase in water levels in the rivers within the District.</p> <p>Climate changes can affect local flood risk in several ways as impacts will depend on local conditions and vulnerability. Storm intensity in summer could increase, even in drier summers.</p> <p>Communities within the Dove catchment have experienced an increase in both severity and frequency of existing flooding problems and communities that have not flooded previously have been affected in recent years. It is likely that this pattern will continue.</p> <p>Ecological water quality is not good in all stretches of the Districts rivers and this is likely to continue.</p> <p>The Severn Trent Water Resource Management Plan predicts that household water use will decrease per capita as water efficiency increases. However, increased demands could be placed on water resources from domestic properties as population increases.</p> <p>Non-domestic water supply is also predicted to decrease. The Plan also indicates that climate change is likely to lead to a reduction in water that can be supplied by Severn Trent Water.</p>

5 The SA Framework

The SEA Regulations require the SA Report to demonstrate how the environmental protection objectives established in other plans and programmes relevant to the Local Plan and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation. As recommended by SEA Guidance, the objectives and key issues identified within the scoping stage of the SA were used to develop an SA Framework.

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 is set out in Table NTS.3. It contains 18 sustainability objectives and these are each supported by a number of decision making criteria to guide the appraisals. These can be seen in the SA Report Part 2, page 31. The SA Objectives have been used to appraise the sustainability performance of the Local Plan and its alternatives and are listed below:

- 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-biodiversity, geo-diversity;
- SA4 To support the development of linked green spaces and make provision for their long term management;
- SA5 To minimise energy use and to develop the area's renewable energy resource;
- SA6 To protect and improve the safety and environmental quality of streets and estates;
- SA7 To support the development of a local economy based on high skill and high wage jobs; including by the delivery of the necessary;
- SA8 To support the development of attractive, vibrant and distinctive town centres;
- SA9 To encourage tourism development and to promote the area as a tourist destination;
- SA10 To improve health and reduce health inequalities;
- SA11 To reduce deprivation in key areas;
- SA12 To provide everybody with access to an affordable home;
- SA13 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;
- SA14 To provide better opportunities for people to participate in cultural, leisure and recreational activities;
- SA15 To conserve and enhance town/village-scape quality, archaeological and heritage assets along with their settings;

- SA16 To reduce the number of journeys made by car, within and to and from the area;
- SA17 To improve access to jobs, services and facilities; and
- SA18 To ensure sustainable management of water resources and to minimise the risk of flooding.

6 Assessment of alternatives

The Local Plan, and its reasonable alternatives, has been appraised in several iterations. Three district-wide Strategy Options have been appraised and their relative sustainability performances reported back to the District Council. The findings of this appraisal are reported in the full SA Report Part 3 and summarised in section 7 below.

All reasonable site allocation options have been identified through the District Council's Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) and appraised to identify their effects in relation to the SA Framework. The performance of each site option has been reported to the District Council. The findings of this appraisal are reported in the full SA Report Part 3 and summarised in section 10 below.

All sites identified as reasonable alternatives through the revised SHELAA have been appraised in the SA. Any sites alternatives which did not pass the SHELAA process have not been subject to SA as they are not considered to be reasonable alternatives for delivering the housing and employment development needs identified in the Local Plan evidence base.

7 Appraisal of district-wide strategy options and alternatives

The following options have been subjected to appraisal:

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

These options were identified as the reasonable alternatives for appraisal based on work undertaken to identify an OAHN for housing (Option 2, derived from the OAHN report⁷) and work analysing population and household forecasts for the Sheffield City Region, in which the Derbyshire Dales District is located⁸.

⁷ Assessment of Housing and Economic Development Needs on behalf of Derbyshire Dales District Council, Draft; GL Hearn (August 2015)

⁸ Sheffield City Region Demographic forecasts: 2014—2034 Phase 2, Draft; Edge Analytics (April 2015)

A high level appraisal of the District-Wide Strategic options has been undertaken and has been informed by the appraisal of the Submission version of the Local Plan i.e. the chosen option for the 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 Submission Local Plan which represents Option 2.

With regards to environmental effects, the appraisal was able to identify that the risks of adverse effects increase 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).

Option 3 with the highest growth scenario would represent the highest risks of environmental effects. 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 for housing, thus worsening the affordability of the housing market.

The 'Key Issues' public consultation provided the opportunity for feedback on the three district wide strategy options for the Local Plan. 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 OAN or above, i.e. Option 2 and 3.

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.

8 Appraisal of site options

Options for site allocations were identified through a 'call for sites' exercise undertaken at the end of 2014 and preparation of an updated SHELAA which took place between December 2015 and February 2016 and was updated in June / July 2016. The SHELAA followed a two staged 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 housing 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.

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 to the full SA report. They cover criteria including:

- Flood Risk;
- Ecology, including local biodiversity;
- Landscape and local character;
- Historic Environment;
- Contamination issues;
- Topography;
- Highway Infrastructure;
- Access to Public Transport, pedestrian and cycling accessibility;
- Access to Services and Facilities (including access to educational, retail and health facilities);
- 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.

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 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 have been subjected to SA as reasonable alternatives. The residual effects of the site allocations are presented in Annex C and in Part 3 of the full SA Report.

None of the sites which passed Stage B and which have been subjected to SA have been rejected as options for site allocations because the capacity of all of the sites is required to pursue the achievement of the chosen District-wide Strategy (and OAHN) which is 6,044 dwellings up to 2033.

Section 10 sets out the findings of the SA of the Submission Local Plan (i.e. the chosen policies) and this includes some potential significant negative and uncertain effects in relation to landscape and natural resources, heritage assets, sustainable transport, biodiversity and green infrastructure associated with a small number of allocation sites.

It may not be possible to fully mitigate these potential effects as these sites will need to come forward to deliver the OAHN.

9 Appraisal of a 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 the SA Report, Part 3, Annex A.

The Government⁹ has set out a definition of a 'new garden village'. The definition includes that it is a new settlement of 1,500 – 10,000 homes, it is not an extension of an existing town or village and that it ideally makes effective use of previously developed (brownfield) land.

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.

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 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 for that a large greenfield site (circa 95ha) to be identified within the District and developed as a new garden village it is

⁹ Locally-Led Garden Villages, Towns and Cities (March 2016)

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 such as that 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. Other mitigation suggested relates to designated ecological sites, biodiversity strategy, energy strategy, landscape strategy, heritage effects, managing sustainable travel and infrastructure provision.

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.

10 Appraisal of Local Plan Policies

The chosen Local Plan policies were appraised and potential positive, negative, and uncertain effects were reported back to the District Council and mitigation measures were put forward to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the Local Plan.

The appraisal has identified many significant positive effects associated with the strategic policies. Significant positive effects have been identified in relation to the following SA Objectives:

- SA1 (air, noise and light pollution);
- SA2 (ecological sites);
- SA3 (biodiversity);
- SA4 (green infrastructure);
- SA5 (renewable energy and energy efficiency);
- 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 Local Plan. The significant negative and uncertain 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 policies:
 - S2 Sustainable Development Principles;
 - S3 Settlement Hierarchy;
 - S4 Development within Defined Settlement Limits;
 - S5 Development in the Countryside;
 - S6 Strategic Housing Development;
 - S10 Rural Parishes Development Strategy;
 - HC1 Location of Housing Development; and
 - DS4 Land off Gritstone Road / Pinewood Road, Matlock.
- Uncertain effect on SA Objective 4 (Green Infrastructure) relating to EC1 New Employment Development;
- Significant negative effect on SA Objective 3 relating to biodiversity resulting from:
 - Policy HC2 Housing Land Allocations (allocation HC2(a) Land at Lathkill Drive, Ashbourne).
 - Policy EC2(d) Land off Middleton Road/Cromford Road;
- 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);
- Uncertain effects on SA Objective 13 relating to landscape and natural resources resulting from policies HC1 Location of Housing Development, HC2 Housing Land Allocations (allocation HC2(aa) Land at Middleton Road/Policy DS6 and allocation HC2(bb)/Policy DS7 Land at Middlepeak Quarry) and EC2 Employment Land Allocations (EC2(d), EC2(g) and EC2(h));
- Uncertain effects on SA Objective 15 relating to heritage and archaeology resulting from:
 - EC2 Employment Land Allocations (EC2(g) and EC2(h));

- DS7 Land at Middle Peak Quarry, Wirksworth (HC2(bb)).
- 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).

11 Potential Cumulative Effects

The SEA Regulations also require potential cumulative effects of the Local Plan to be reported. 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’.

Often, effects may result from the accumulation of several 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 Draft Local Plan have been identified relating to interactions between the Draft Plan Policies and other plans and projects within the wider area. The potential cumulative effects of the Draft Local Plan are set out within tables NTS.3 and NTS.4.

The potential cumulative effects identified 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. See Table NTS.4.

Potential cumulative positive effects could result from the Local Plan, particularly in relation to supporting the economy (SA7) through the delivery of affordable housing (SA12) and employment development within the District.

Potential cumulative negative effects could result from the growth proposed within the Submission 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 Table NTS.4. There is no mitigation that can be put forward for this potential cumulative effect.

Although the 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 increases in vehicle emissions and air pollution between the towns and larger villages.

A 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. This has been identified as a potential negative cumulative effect on traffic and air quality identified with the allocation sites in these towns in Table 4.7 in the SA Report Part 3. 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 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 purpose 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 NTS.3: Potential Cumulative Effects with neighbouring plan areas	
Plans. Programmes or projects	Summary of cumulative effects of Derbyshire Dales Local Plan development strategy with other plans, projects or policies
Neighbouring Local Plans (Amber Valley, Bolsover, Chesterfield, Derby, East Staffordshire, High Peak, North East Derbyshire, Peak District National Park, Sheffield, South Derbyshire, Staffordshire Moorlands.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Table NTS.4: Potential Cumulative Effects Associated with Site Allocations			
Settlements Potentially Affected	Sites Contributing to a Potential Cumulative Negative Effect	SA Objectives Affected	Recommendations
Matlock and Ashbourne	All allocations in and surrounding Matlock and Ashbourne.	SA 1: Pollution SA 16: Sustainable Transport	<p>Potential cumulative effect on traffic and air quality. The 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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Table NTS.4: Potential Cumulative Effects Associated with Site Allocations			
Settlements Potentially Affected	Sites Contributing to a Potential Cumulative Negative Effect	SA Objectives Affected	Recommendations
Matlock and Darley Dale/Northwood	HC2(u) Land off Pinewood Road & Gritstone Road, HC2(t) Land at Halldale Quarry, HC2(w) Former Permanite Works, West of Cawdor Quarry, HC2(i) Land off Old Hackney Lane, Darley Dale	SA 13: Landscape and natural resources	See mitigation measures put forward in individual site appraisals. These measures should, in turn, help to mitigate for the potential cumulative effect on landscape character and on the National Park. Policy PD9: Pollution Control and Unstable Land includes the control of light intrusion from developments.
Darley Dale, Two Dales, Northwood and north west of Matlock	HC2(l) 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	SA 13: Landscape and natural resources	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.
Northwood, Darley Dale and South Darley	HC2(h) Land at Old Hackney Lane, HC2(w) Former Permanite Works, West of Cawdor Quarry, HC2(t) Land at Halldale Quarry	SA 16: Sustainable transport	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.

Table NTS.4: Potential Cumulative Effects Associated with Site Allocations			
Settlements Potentially Affected	Sites Contributing to a Potential Cumulative Negative Effect	SA Objectives Affected	Recommendations
Tansley	HC2(x) Land at Thatchers Croft, HC2(y) Whitelea Nursery and HC2(z) Land at TansleyHouse Gardens	SA 16: Sustainable transport	A minor negative effect has been identified in each of the allocation sites at Tansley due to the lack of retail and a GP surgery in the village. The allocation sites could therefore potentially increase car use in the village. The Local Plan evidence document "Transport Evidence Base" (AECOM for Derbyshire County Council and Derbyshire Dales District Council, June 2016), has considered the allocations at Tansley and not identified any issues. The Highways Authority have also been consulted on the allocation sites and have not identified any traffic issues in relation to each site on its own. However, there is some uncertainty with regards to the potential impact of an increase in traffic from the allocation sites combined and this would need to be considered at the planning application stage through transport assessments. The transport assessments will take into account allocated sites and developments which are permitted or progressing through the planning application system.
Wirksworth	HC2(AA) Land at Middleton Quarry, HC2(v) Land to the north of Porter Lane, East of Main Street, HC2(bb) Land at Middlepeak Quarry, EC2(e) Land at	SA 13: Landscape and natural resources SA 2: Ecological sites	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

Table NTS.4: Potential Cumulative Effects Associated with Site Allocations			
Settlements Potentially Affected	Sites Contributing to a Potential Cumulative Negative Effect	SA Objectives Affected	Recommendations
	Porter Lane / Cromford Road, Wirksworth and EC2(h) Land at Porter Lane, Wirksworth		RIG site. Mitigation measures for effects on Gang Mine SAC would need to be put in place via Policy PD3.
Ashbourne	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	SA 13: Landscape and natural resources SA 16: Sustainable transport	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
Ashbourne	All allocations in and surrounding Ashbourne.	SA 1: Pollution SA 16: Sustainable Transport	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.

Table NTS.4: Potential Cumulative Effects Associated with Site Allocations			
Settlements Potentially Affected	Sites Contributing to a Potential Cumulative Negative Effect	SA Objectives Affected	Recommendations
			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.
Brailsford	HC2(g) Land off Luke Lane/Mercaston Lane, HC2(f) Land off Luke Lane, HC2(e) Land to the north of A52	SA 13: Landscape and natural resources SA 15: Heritage Assets	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.

Table NTS.4: Potential Cumulative Effects Associated with Site Allocations			
Settlements Potentially Affected	Sites Contributing to a Potential Cumulative Negative Effect	SA Objectives Affected	Recommendations
Hulland Ward	HC2(r) Land off A517 and Dog Lane, HC2(p) land off Wheeldon Way, HC2(q) Land East of Ardennes	SA 13: Landscape and natural resources	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.
Doveridge	HC2(n) Land at Derby Road / Hall Drive, HC2(m) Land at Cavendish Cottage, HC2(o) Land at Marston Lane	SA 13: Landscape and natural resources and SA 15: Heritage Assets	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

12 Proposed Monitoring Strategy

The SEA Regulations requires 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 NTS.5 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 and 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 NTS.5: Proposals for Monitoring the Sustainability Effects of Implementing the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan	
What needs to be monitored?	Indicators
Effects on the economy, tourism and town centre vitality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net change in employment land each year • Average full time wage • Number of people with NVQ level 2 qualification and number of people qualified to NVQ level 4 • Gross weekly earnings • Rates of employment development within the district • Unemployment rates • Jobs density • Business starts/Enterprise births and business closures/enterprise deaths • Percentage of occupied shop premises • Amount of floorspace developed for town centre uses
Effects on diversity and abundance of flora and fauna and geographical interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in areas of biodiversity importance • Number of planning permissions granted against the advice of Natural England • Percentage of Biodiversity Action Plan targets met.
Effects on sites designated for their nature conservation importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of internationally and nationally designated sites in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition • Area (ha) of SSSIs and Local Wildlife Sites lost to development requiring planning permission • Number of planning permissions granted against the advice of Natural England
Effects on green infrastructure / natural capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net change in green infrastructure network • Amount (ha) of greenfield land developed
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement of air quality objectives within the District • Percentage of residential development taking place within defined settlement boundaries

Table NTS.5: Proposals for Monitoring the Sustainability Effects of Implementing the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan	
What needs to be monitored?	Indicators
Effects on climate change and renewable energy generated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 of renewable energy capacity
Effects on landscape and townscape quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Effects on heritage assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Control of flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Accessibility of jobs, services and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of residential development taking place within defined settlement boundaries • Number of travel plans
Effects on deprived areas, disadvantaged groups and health of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)

Table NTS.5: Proposals for Monitoring the Sustainability Effects of Implementing the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan	
What needs to be monitored?	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Number of people claiming disability living allowance/incapacity benefit/severe disablement allowance • Prevalence of obese, overweight and healthy weight children in the district in reception classes and Year 6.
Housing which meets local needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakdown of both market and affordable housing completions into size (1 bed, 2 bed, 3 bed, 4 and over) • Median property prices

13 Consultation and Next Steps

The public and environmental authorities have been given the opportunity to comment at key stages throughout the plan's development. With regards to the SA, the Scoping Report was prepared in 2015 and consulted on during August and September 2015 for a 6 week period.

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 full SA Report.

A version of the SA Report was consulted on alongside the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan – Draft Plan version between 7th April and 19th May 2016. Another version of the SA Report was consulted on alongside the 'Pre-Submission draft' Local Plan in August / September 2016. Following the consultation period, the comments received were considered. The representations have led to the correction of an error in relation to the information about a rejected site, in the SA Report Part 3, Annex A. Comments received on the SA Report have also be reviewed by the plan authors at Derbyshire Dales District Council and were taken into account in the finalisation of the Local Plan. The way in which representations have been taken into account will be reported within the SA Adoption Statement, prepared when the Local Plan is adopted.

The SA has been updated in respect of the major modifications put forward following the Examination. These modifications will be consulted on between 3rd July 2017 and 14th August 2017. Instructions for commenting on the modifications and the SA Report can be found on the District Council Local Plan webpage: <http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/planning-a-building-control/local-plan-2015-16>

Following consultation, final amendments may be made to the Plan prior to adoption which is scheduled for October 2017. Any new amendments considered to be significant which could alter the findings of the SA will be assessed and the final significant effects of the Local Plan will be reported within an addendum or amendment to the SA Report.