



DERBY CITY COUNCIL

Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document

Sustainability Report

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Non Technical Summary

Derby City Council has developed a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to support the implantation of Section 106 agreements also known as Planning Obligations. The SPD is required to provide developers with guidance about the contributions they will be asked to make.

When adopted, the SPD will be a material consideration while determining planning applications involving Section 106 agreements. The SPD will also form part of the Local Development Framework (LDF) which is currently being developed by Derby City Council in order to explain and expand upon parts of the existing City of Derby Local Plan Review.

This document provides the combined Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the document and will be referred to as the Sustainability Report.

Earlier this year, a Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was prepared in order to formulate objectives of sustainability through which the SPD will be assessed. The outcome of this exercise was presented in the following format:

- A review of other plans and programmes relevant to the Planning Obligations SPD
- The development of baseline information
- Identification of the current issues for sustainability in Derby
- Development of the SA Objectives
- Proposals for consultation

The review of other plans and programmes and the baseline information can be found appendices of this document.

The Scoping Report was sent to statutory consultees and is available to the public via the Derby City Council website.

The Sustainability Report

This Sustainability Report fulfils the next process in the SA and SEA processes and is comprised of the following main sections:

Compatibility Test

It is important to determine whether the Planning Obligations SPD aims and objectives are compatible with sustainability principles. This is done by comparing the objectives of the SPD against the objectives of the SA. A compatibility matrix has been developed which explains the level of compatibility and possible mitigation measures where areas of incompatibility are identified.

SPD Options Appraisal

This has been undertaken for all options considered for the implementation of developments and planning obligations. The 'do nothing' option was considered to ascertain the conditions if planning obligations were not secured through either the City of Derby Local Plan Review (CDLPR) or the SPD. The other options considered were securing planning obligations under only through the CDLPR policies and finally, the implementation of each one of the objectives of the draft SPD.

Consultation Draft SPD Appraisal

The draft SPD has been appraised using the objectives developed in the Scoping Report. These objectives identified a number of potential beneficial and detrimental effects associated with the implementation of the SPD.

Potential beneficial effects include:

- Speedier delivery of affordable housing on large development sites
- Improvements to public transport
- Improved traffic management in and around new development sites
- Greater improvements to service provision in areas of new development
- Speedier and more accurate delivery of public open space

Potential detrimental effects include:

- Improved traffic management encouraging people to use their cars
- Risk of open space being lost due to the need to provide housing
- Increase in water and energy consumption due housing developments

Recommendations for mitigation have also been developed to maximise the beneficial and minimise the detrimental effects from new developments on the site. This will mean Derby City Council (DCC) is able to make the best use of the planning obligations process to make new developments more sustainable.

Monitoring

A set of indicators for monitoring has been developed. These indicators will be used by DCC to monitor the implementation of the SPD and whether it is working towards fulfilling the sustainability objectives.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.0.1 Derby City Council is preparing a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to assist in the negotiation of Planning Obligations which are delivered through Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The SPD is required to provide clarification to developers on the formulae and charges used to calculate the level of planning obligations required.
- 1.0.2 When adopted, this SPD will be a material consideration when determining planning applications which involve Planning Obligations. The SPD will become part of the Local Development Framework (LDF) which is being prepared by Derby City Council. The LDF will eventually supersede the current City of Derby Local Plan Review (2006).
- 1.0.3 The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process of which this document is part allows the sustainability of a proposed programme to be assessed. This is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) through which all documents making up the LDF must go through the SA process. The rationale is that it will ensure local authorities to work towards sustainable goals in order that residents are able to meet their needs and enabling future generations to meet theirs. The SA process is designed to encompass social and economic as well as environmental sustainability.
- 1.0.4 This SA report is the result of the Planning Obligations SPD Sustainability Appraisal process so far and is presented in a format that is usable for stakeholder and public consultation.

2.0 The Sustainability Appraisal process

2.0.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires Local Authorities to undertake SA of Development Plan Documents (DPD) and SPD which will be included as part of the LDF.

2.0.2 Through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004), it is also a requirement that documents expected to have significant environmental effects, proposing a framework for development or that are to be included in the LDF, are the subject of Strategic Environmental Assessment. The SEA is a requirement of EU Directive 2001/42 known as the SEA directive. The objective of this directive is set out as follows:

‘...to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans...with a view to promoting sustainable development...’

2.0.3 The requirements of the SEA process and where they are covered in this document are detailed in; the next section of this report. Whilst there is a difference between the SA and SEA objectives it is possible and recommended that the two processes are tackled together through this joint Sustainability Report.

2.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment and the Sustainability Appraisal Process

2.1.1 SEA is a process through which the environmental consequences of a plan or programme are assessed. It examines the environmental issues associated with a particular area and how the proposed development will impact on this. The SEA process is similar to environmental assessments at a project level but differs as baseline information is examined. It looks at strategic options which are evaluated against environmental objectives.

2.1.2 The SA process differs from the SEA in that it builds on the process to consider social and economic issues. The combined SA and SEA process identifies environmental, social and economic trends that are associated with the planning obligations process in Derby and how these trends will be influenced by the adoption of the SPD. The purpose of this is to ensure that any adverse affects of the SPD are mitigated against or are avoided altogether. This report will also outline the requirements for monitoring the implementation of the SPD post-adoption to mitigate against any previously unforeseen issues arising from this.

2.1.3 Although the objective of the Sustainability Appraisal is to mitigate against any adverse affects of development, it is not always the case that the SPD will take the option suggested by the SA where there are considered good planning reasons to do so.

2.2 Compliance with the requirements of the SEA Directive

It is a requirement of the Sustainability Report that it complies with the SEA Environmental Report requirements as illustrated below:

Requirement of SEA Directive	Where covered in the SA
a) Outline of the contents and the main objectives of the plan and the relationship with other plans and programmes	The SA Scoping Report
b) The relevant 'baseline' conditions and the likely situation without the implantation of the plan	Section 3 and the SA Scoping Report
c) The environmental issues that will be significantly affected	Section 3 and the SA Scoping Report
d) The environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including any objectives relating to any areas of particular environmental importance	Section 3 and the SA Scoping Report
e) Any existing environmental protection objectives and the way they have been taken into account during the preparation	Section 3 and the SA Scoping Report
f) The likely significant effects on the environment including issues such as the impact on the population, health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the factors mentioned above.	Sections 5, 6 and 7
g) 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	Section 7
h) An outline of the reason for selecting the alternative options dealt with and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered when compiling the information	Section 6
i) A description of the measures envisaged for monitoring	Section 8
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the previous headings	Non technical summary

2.3 Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal

Stage A: Preparing the Scoping Report, setting the context, the objectives and establishing the baseline information

- Reviewing plans and programmes that are relevant to the Planning Obligations SPD and SA
- Collecting and reviewing baseline information
- Identifying the key sustainability issues from the baseline
- Developing the SA objectives
- Consulting on the scope of the SA through the publication of the Scoping Report

Stage B: Developing and assessing the options and assessing the effects of the SPD

- Testing the Planning Obligations SPD objectives against the SA objectives
- Developing and assessing the Planning Obligations SPD options
- Assessing the effects of the implementation of Planning Obligations without the SPD
- Assessing the effects of the implementation of Planning Obligations with the SPD
- Developing mitigation for adverse effects and to maximise beneficial effects
- Developing recommendations for monitoring requirements and indicators

Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Report

- Prepare the report giving regard to the objectives stated above

Stage D: Consulting on the Planning Obligations SPD and Sustainability Report

- Public participation on the SPD and Sustainability Report
- Appraising any significant changes needed to the SPD
- Providing information on the SA and consultation responses were taken into account in the SPD

Stage E Monitoring the implementation of the Planning Obligations SPD

- Monitoring any significant effects of the SPD once adopted
 - Reacting to and mitigating against any significant affects that arise

2.4 Completed stages- The Scoping Report

- 2.4.1 The SA Scoping Report has already been prepared. This report contained the outcomes of Stage A of the process and developed the objectives that will be used to assess the draft Planning Obligations SPD.

- 2.4.2 Within the Scoping Report, a review of existing plans and programmes was undertaken in order to establish links between them, the SPD and the SA. The key aims of the plans and programmes were identified along with their relevance to the SPD and the SA. This full review can be found in the appendices of this report.
- 2.4.3 Baseline data was also collected to establish current conditions in Derby. The baseline information provides a start point from where effects of the Planning Obligations SPD can be predicted and assessed. A review of the baseline information can be found in the appendices of this document. These appendices also include any changes and additions as a result of the consultation exercise on the Scoping Report.

3.0 Baseline information and key issues arising from the Scoping Report

- 3.0.1 This part of the document fulfils the SEA requirements that the environmental characteristics of the area are to be appraised. It also provides an appraisal of the social and economic characteristics of Derby.
- 3.0.2 In the Scoping Report, the baseline information is made up of the following sections:
- Demographic Characteristics of Derby
 - Social Exclusion
 - Health
 - Education and Skills
 - Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour
 - Housing
 - Unemployment and Benefit Claimants
 - Access to essential services and facilities
 - The Economy and Jobs
 - The Workforce
 - Development Activity
 - Traffic and Transport
 - Traffic and Trip generation
 - Railways
 - Buses
 - Air Quality
 - Water Quality
 - Flood Risk
 - Public Realm and Public Art
 - Biodiversity and Nature Conservation
 - Built Heritage and Archaeology
- 3.0.3 Other issues which are relevant to planning obligations are climatic factors and landscape.

3.1 Summary of key sustainability issues

- 3.1.1 It is a requirement of the SEA Directive that an analysis is performed of 'any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan...' (Annex 1d of the SEA Directive). The key sustainability issues that will be affected by the Planning Obligations SPD have been identified below through an analysis of the baseline conditions and the review of plans and programmes in the Scoping Report:
- Derby contains some of the most deprived wards in the country
 - Derby has a higher than average level of Pakistani and Indian origin residents
 - Derby has a higher than average death rate from diseases

- The teenage pregnancy rate is much higher than the national average
- Derby has lower than average educational attainment
- Burglary and robbery are problem crimes and ones the public are most fearful of
- In terms of crime, Derby has the 14th worst affected ward in the country
- House prices have risen dramatically recently
- Derby has a high level of need for affordable housing
- Derby has spatially concentrated unemployment with particular problems among the youth with a large number on benefits
- Some areas are not within a reasonable walking distance of facilities such as schools, libraries, leisure centres and community centres
- Some areas are not within a reasonable walking distance of major public open space
- Derby is more reliant on manufacturing industries than the nation as a whole
- Derby has a high percentage of residents doing routine or unskilled work
- Car users make up a high percentage of commuters travelling less than 5km to work
- The railway is used by relatively few commuters
- Bus services are relatively frequent and accessible, although a few areas are not within reasonable walking distance of a bus route.
- There are quality issues with some bus services—e.g. some buses do not run evening services and may not be accessible to disabled users or users with pushchairs
- Some areas of Derby have poor air quality especially on the inner and outer ring roads
- The city centre has been identified as an area where the potential of the public realm has not been yet been realised
- Public art can provide a focus in new developments and is important to celebrate Derby's culture and history
- Derby has a below average level of biodiversity and areas allocated for nature conservation
- Derby has a number of important natural heritage sites
- Derby has a number of important built heritage sites

3.1.2 The areas of relevance of these issues are identified below. The potential level of influence that the SPD will have on the issue will also be explored.

Key issue	Socio	Eco	Envir	Implications for the SPD	Potential influence of the SPD
Derby has some of the most deprived wards in the country	✓			The SPD should aim to take this into account when securing planning obligations for certain areas of the city	Minor
Derby has a higher than average level of Indian and Pakistani residents	✓			The SPD should aim to consider the ethnic make up of areas of the city	Minor
Derby has a higher than average death rate from diseases	✓			The SPD should aim to facilitate ways of improving health such as improving facilities at hospitals and local surgeries as well as sports facilities	Moderate
Derby has lower than average educational attainment	✓	✓		The SPD should aim to facilitate ways of increasing the quality and quantity of access to learning and teaching in Derby	Moderate
The teenage pregnancy rate is much higher in Derby than the national average	✓			The SPD should aim to support proposals that improve educational, social and health opportunities for teenagers	Minor
Burglary and robbery are problem crimes and ones the public are the most fearful of	✓			The SPD should aim to explore ways that it can reduce the fear of crime through the creation of tenure blind sustainable communities	Minor
In terms of crime, Derby has the 14 th worst affected ward in the country	✓			The SPD should aim to explore ways that it can reduce the incidence of	Minor

				crime through the creation of tenure blind sustainable communities	
House prices have risen dramatically recently	✓			The SPD should aim to provide lower cost home ownership options through shared ownership schemes and other types of affordable housing	Major
Derby has a high level of need for affordable housing	✓			The SPD should secure a percentage of affordable housing on new developments which fall above the threshold	Major
Derby has spatially concentrated unemployment with particular problems among the young with a large number on benefits	✓	✓		The SPD should aim to improve employment and educational opportunities for the young in the most deprived neighbourhoods	Minor
Some areas are not within a reasonable walking distance of facilities such as schools, libraries, leisure centres and community centres	✓			The SPD should aim to secure appropriate infrastructure and facilities on or for new developments to benefit new and surrounding areas	Major
Some areas are not within a reasonable walking distance of major public open space	✓		✓	The SPD should aim to secure appropriate public open space in new developments to benefit new and surrounding residents	Major
Derby is more reliant on manufacturing industries than the nation as a whole		✓		The SPD should take into account Derby's role as a centre for the manufacturing industry	Minor

Derby has a high percentage of residents doing routine or unskilled work		✓		The SPD should take this into account when securing obligations towards employment initiatives	Minor
Car uses make up a high percentage of commuters travelling less than 5km to work	✓		✓	The SPD should aim to secure contributions towards public transport and traffic management	Moderate
The railway is used by relatively few commuters	✓		✓	The SPD should take this into account	Minor
There are quality issues with some bus services e.g. some buses do not run evening services and may not be accessible to wheelchair users or those with pushchairs	✓		✓	The SPD should aim to secure contributions towards quality public transport	Moderate
Some areas of Derby suffer from poor air quality especially on the outer and inner ring roads			✓	The SPD should aim to improve air quality by reducing the use of the car through improvements to the public transport network	Minor
The city centre has been identified as an area where the potential of the public realm has not yet been realised	✓		✓	The SPD should aim to enhance the public realm by securing contributions to the enhancement of public space	Major
Public art can provide a focus in new developments and is important in celebrating Derby's culture and heritage	✓		✓	The SPD should aim to enhance the public realm by securing public artworks where appropriate	Major
Derby has a below average level of biodiversity and areas for nature conservation			✓	The SPD should take this into account when securing public open space	Minor

Derby has a number of important natural heritage sites			✓	The SPD should take this into account when securing new development especially in area of important natural heritage	Minor
Derby has a number of important built heritage sites			✓	The SPD should take this into account	Minor

3.1.3 As part of the SA Scoping Report, the SA Objectives were developed. These objectives provide the basis on which the impact of the SPD will be assessed. The SPD should aim to fulfil the objectives so that it falls in line with environmental regulations and policies. These objectives were designed with the Planning Obligations SPD in mind. However because these objectives also include some points related to those in the City of Derby Local Plan Review and the plans and programmes reviewed as part of the scoping report, it may be that there are some objectives on which the SPD will have little or no impact or there will be a conflict between the objectives.

3.1.4 The City of Derby Local Plan Review sets out objectives and the planning vision for Derby and aims to promote the economic, social and environmental well being of the cities residents. The objectives of the Local Plan were taken into consideration when formulating the SA objectives as the local plan represents a snapshot and a sustainability focus of the priorities for Derby over the plan period.

3.1.5 The objectives through which the sustainability of the Planning Obligations SPD will be assessed are listed in the table below along with the type of sustainability it assesses.

Objective	Environmental	Social	Economic
1.To improve energy efficiency and make better use of renewable sources and public transport	✓		
2.To improve the air quality in Derby through increasing the use of more sustainable transport systems	✓		

3.To maximise the effective use of the public realm	✓	✓	
4.To conserve or increase biodiversity	✓		
5.To reduce traffic congestion and improve traffic management	✓		
6.To make best use of best practice in land use planning for water management and flood protection	✓		
7.To improve the provision of public open space	✓	✓	
8. Seek to ensure that existing pedestrian and cycle routes are retained and, where possible, that additional links are provided through and out of development sites	✓	✓	
9.To improve and integrate public transport and make it a viable alternative to the car and improve access to key services	✓	✓	
10.To promote lifelong learning and encouraging development that supports the educational objectives of Derby University, Derby College, secondary schools, primary schools and nurseries		✓	✓

11.To improve the quality and design of the urban environment, making urban living more attractive, accessible, safe and secure	✓	✓	
12.To provide more affordable housing, reduce housing shortages and provide accommodation for those in housing need		✓	
13.To reduce crime, the fear of crime and improve community safety		✓	
14.To promote and enhance local services and create safe and attractive sustainable communities	✓	✓	
15.To reduce health inequalities and reduce the incidence of serious illnesses, reduce the death and teenage pregnancy rate		✓	
16.To reduce the number of unemployed Derby residents and to maximise employment opportunities and reduce the number of people on benefits		✓	✓

17.To improve opportunities for young people, children in families on low income, lone parents, disabled people, older people on low incomes, long term unemployed and ethnic minorities		✓	✓
18.To ensure the environmental well being of the City including the conservation and enhancement of it's key natural and cultural resources, it's heritage and local distinctiveness	✓	✓	
19.To reduce waste and pollution	✓		
20.To assist in the creation of a prosperous and economically vibrant city by encouraging inward investment			✓

3.2 Current Stages- Stages B and C of the Sustainability Appraisal Process

The Sustainability Report provides these stages of the Planning Obligations SPD SA process. These stages have been undertaken with reference to the SA framework which was developed as part of the Scoping Report stage.

4.0 Background to the Sustainability Appraisal

- 4.0.1 Changes to the planning system introduced with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 mean that Local Authorities must adopt a Local Development Framework in place of their current local plan. The LDF will eventually supersede the Local Plan once all the documents are in place. Until this time, the Local Plan will retain Development Plan Document status.
- 4.0.2 The LDF process is set out in Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS 12) which stipulates that authorities must move away from a traditional land use planning approach by combining policies that influence the nature of places with the development of land.
- 4.0.3 The LDF comprises statutory Development Plan Documents. These will guide planning decisions. SPDs are part of the LDF however these are non-statutory and are developed to support or provide more detail and clarity on policies that involve the development of land. SPDs are a material consideration when determining planning applications.

4.1 The Planning Obligations SPD

- 4.1.1 Derby City Council is preparing the Planning Obligations SPD to further clarify and explain the procedure for securing Planning Obligations under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- 4.1.2 New development often creates a need for additional or improved community services and facilities, without which there could be a detrimental effect as Planning Obligations are the mechanism by which measures are secured to enhance the quality of both the development and the wider environment.
- 4.1.3 The SPD will aim to ensure that developments make a positive contribution to sustainable development by providing social, economic and environmental benefits to the community as a whole.

The document aims to:

- Indicate the infrastructure requirements that are likely to be needed to make development acceptable which would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms.
- Provide guidance on standard formulae for calculating contributions where appropriate.
- Deliver on three central government objectives for planning contributions of transparency, certainty and speed.

4.1.4 The major issues which are expected to arise in considering planning applications arising from development proposals are:

- Affordable Housing
- Education
- Highways and Transport
- Open Space
- Public Realm
- Public Art
- Community Facilities
- Lifetime Homes
- Sports Facilities
- Healthcare
- Employment Initiatives
- Natural & Built Environment

4.2 Planning Policy relating to the Planning Obligations SPD

4.2.1 The following policies from the City of Derby Local Plan Review are some of the most relevant to the Planning Obligations SPD. A full explanation of these policies can be found in the Scoping Report and the City of Derby Local Plan Review.

- GD1 Social Inclusion
- GD2 Protection of the Environment
- GD3 Flood Protection
- GD4 Design and Urban Environment
- G8 Infrastructure
- G9 Implementation
- CC15 Improvements within the Central Area
- CC16 Transport
- E4 Nature Conservation
- E5 Biodiversity
- E12 Recycling Facilities
- E27 Environmental Art
- H11 Affordable Homes
- H12 Lifetime Homes
- L2 Public Open Space Standards
- L3 Public Open Space requirements in new developments
- L4 New or extended public space
- L11 New Community Facilities
- L12 Protection of Community Facilities
- T1 Transport Implications of new development
- T6 Provision for pedestrians
- T7 Provision for cyclists
- T8 Provision for public transport
- T15 Protection for footpaths, cycle ways and routes for horses and riders

5.0 Compatibility Test

- 5.0.1 In order to understand whether the Planning Obligations SPD is compatible with sustainability principles, it is necessary to test it against the SA objectives.
- 5.0.2 The following matrix identifies where there may be potential conflicts with the objectives of the SA and that of the SPD. There are recommendations for improving the compatibility of the SPD and the SA and this should be reflected in the final version of the SPD objectives. This will ensure that Derby City Council will be implementing the SPD as far as possible in accordance with the principles of sustainability.
- 5.0.3 The appraisal below uses the following key to indicate the compatibility of the objectives:
- ✓✓ Highly Compatible
 - ✓ Compatible
 - n No or negligible effect
 - X Incompatible
 - XX Highly incompatible

SPD Objective	SA Objectives																				Notes on the Compatibility of the Objectives
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Indicate the infrastructure requirements that are likely to be needed to make development acceptable that would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms	n	✓	✓	X	✓✓	X	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	n	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	n	X	n	n	This objective is not compatible with objective four to conserve or increase biodiversity as it is in conflict with objectives 12 and 18 to provide more land for affordable housing. This is also the case for water management and flood protection where excess building could have an impact on flooding and drainage.
Provide guidance on standard formulae for calculating contributions where appropriate	n	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	n	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	n	n	X	n	n	The above reasons for non-compatibility also apply to this objective,

Deliver on three central government objectives for planning contributions of transparency, certainty and speed	n	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	n	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	n	n	X	n	n	The above reasons for non-compatibility also apply to this objective,
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5.1 Explanation of non-compatibility

- 5.1.1 As illustrated above, the SPD objectives are not compatible with all the objectives of the SA. This section will explain the reasons for this in more detail and also suggest ways in which the SPD can maximise compatibility or ways to mitigate against its effects in situations where a change to the SPD is not feasible.
- 5.1.2 In its current state, the SPD is not compatible with three of the sustainability objectives. These relate to conserving biodiversity, making use of best practice guidelines on water management and flood protection and ensuring that natural heritage is retained.
- 5.1.3 The reasons why the SPD is not compatible with these objectives is because the SPD aims to provide affordable housing and infrastructure related to new developments on or off site. This provision aims to make developments more sustainable. However, it is contrary to one of the objectives of the SA as this means that there is increasing pressure on land in and around the development site which could lead to loss of biodiversity, natural heritage, put pressure on water management systems and increase flood risk.
- 5.1.4 The City of Derby Local Plan contains policies aimed at improving and conserving natural heritage and biodiversity and minimising flood risk in new developments. These should be taken into account when implementing new developments in order to minimise the negative impact of new developments on this objective.
- 5.1.5 As a result of the SA scoping report, the SPD now contains sections relating to biodiversity, and flood risk in that in certain circumstances planning obligations will be used to secure measures towards sustainable water management systems and the conservation of biodiversity which would go a way to mitigating against the implementation of other parts of the SPD.

6.0 SPD Options Appraisal

- 6.0.1 This Sustainability Report must examine all the options that have been considered while developing the Planning Obligations SPD.
- 6.0.2 The SPD options have been appraised against the sustainability objectives identified in the Scoping Report. For each option it is important to determine how far it would go towards meeting the criteria of these objectives. There are some objectives where the option will have little influence or the achievement of a target will depend on how the option is implemented. Symbols are used in a matrix format to illustrate the options appraisal.
- 6.0.3 The 'Do Nothing' option is important as it assesses how the situation would develop should no Planning Obligations SPD be produced and no Section 106 agreements implemented on their own. Although in theory if nothing was done the situation would stay the same, this in practice is not the case as natural, social and environmental processes occur to contribute to a constantly differing baseline.
- 6.0.4 The Planning Obligations SPD is designed to assist with the implementation of the policies within the City of Derby Local Plan Review. It's policies have not undergone options appraisal as the Sustainability Appraisal requirements were not in place before the plan was produced, therefore it is important that the effects of implementing the policies on their own are assessed. This is assessed in the options appraisal as securing planning obligations without the SPD.
- 6.0.5 Along with these options, the objectives of the draft Planning Obligations SPD are assessed in order to demonstrate their suitability as the preferred option going through to the adoption of the SPD.
- 6.0.6 The options will be assessed using a rating as to how far they will influence the Sustainability Objectives and in what direction the influence will be along with an explanation of the influence. The symbols used to illustrate the options appraisal are set out below.

- ↑↑ Major positive effect
- ↑ Positive effect
- ↔ Neutral or no effect
- ↓ Negative effect
- ↓↓ Major negative effect

SA Objectives	Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document Options									
	Do nothing		Implement Local Plan Policies		SPD Objective One		SPD Objective Two		SPD Objective Three	
	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment	Effect	Comment
To improve energy efficiency and make better use of renewable resources	↑	Government initiatives would continue to be implemented and recycling would continue to increase in popularity	↑	There would be little impact on the use of renewable resources other than those already predicted.	↑	In certain circumstance, implementing the SPD may have a beneficial effect on the use of renewable resources.	↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one
To improve the air quality in Derby through increasing the use of more sustainable transport systems	↑	Air quality would potentially decrease at key traffic hot spots if no public transport measures were implemented as a result of planning obligations	↑	As public transport is improved through the implementation of policies related to planning obligations, there would be a positive change as more sustainable transport systems would be used.	↑	The SPD would be used to secure contributions towards public transport however it is not clear how far this would go to improving air quality.	↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one
To maximise the effective use of the public realm	↔	There would be no money to implement public realm improvements on or off site and no guidance as to what would be acceptable	↑	Funding would be available for public realm improvements and the Local Plan gives guidance on what would be appropriate. The Public Realm Strategy details priorities.	↑ ↑	Developers will be aware of the necessary contributions needed which will speed up and provide money for public realm improvements.	↑ ↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↑ ↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one
To conserve or increase biodiversity	↔	Planning conditions would continue to be used to conserve biodiversity. However there could be a lack of public space on the site	↔	There would be little effect on biodiversity as this is dealt with mostly through planning conditions. However, due to the need for more affordable housing may lead to more land being taken up for this.	↑	The Planning Obligations SPD, in certain circumstances may lead to conservation of biodiversity.	↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one
To reduce traffic congestion and improve traffic management	↓ ↓	Traffic would increase to unacceptable levels due to new developments poor road infrastructure	↑	As a result of local plan policies, the developer would be required to implement policies that improve traffic management. However this may encourage car use.	↑	The SPD would make developers aware of the necessary contributions towards traffic management. However, this may also encourage car use.	↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one

To make best use of best practice in land use planning for water management and flood protection	↑	Planning conditions and flood risk assessments would continue to be used to mitigate against floods and provide water management.	↓	The pressure of housing development might lead to building in areas of higher flood risk. It may also lead increasing pressure on water usage.	↑	The SPD may occasionally used to ask for planning obligations towards flood risk management and the sustainable use of water.	↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one
To improve the provision of public space	↓	Only a small amount of public open space would be provided in developments as developers seek to gain the largest profit possible.	↑	Policies to improve the provision of public open space in and around developments would be implemented as part of planning obligations leading to more open space.	↑ ↑	The SPD will allow developers to be aware of the likely public open space contributions they will be required to make.	↑ ↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↑ ↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one
To ensure that existing pedestrian and cycle routes are retained and that where possible, additional links are provided through and out of the development sites	↓	Developments without the necessary infrastructure would not be acceptable.	↑	Through the planning obligations policies, developers are required to ensure that an appropriate level of pedestrian and cycle routes are provided on the site.	↑ ↑	In addition to the implantation of the Local Plan Policy, developers will be able to see the requirements for the site in terms of links into and out of the development site.	↑ ↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↑ ↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one
To improve and integrate public transport and make it a viable alternative to the car and improve access to key services	↓	There would be no funds to improve public transport which would increase reliance on the car to access the development leading to increased pollution and poor air quality.	↑	Planning obligations would be secured which would go towards improving public transport which will lead to improved and more integrated public transport.	↑ ↑	In addition to the implementation of the Local Plan policies, using the SPD will enable developers to better understand the requirements and will therefore speed up the process of delivery.	↑ ↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↑ ↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one

To promote lifelong learning and encourage development that supports the educational objectives of Derby University, Derby College, secondary schools, primary schools and nurseries	↓	Development goes ahead without consideration to which schools will be able to take the new children in the area or whether new schools and nurseries need to be built. Certain schools may be over filled leading to negative learning outcomes.	↑	In developments of an appropriate size, policy will secure contributions towards education such as an extension to a school to provide the necessary infrastructure to support development.	↑ ↑	In addition to the effects already described, speed of delivery will increase and there will be an increase in the level of educational opportunities on and near the site.	↑ ↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↑ ↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one
To improve the quality and design of the urban environment, making urban living attractive, accessible, safe and secure	↑	Urban design is largely dealt with through planning conditions. Government best practice guidance will continue to improve urban design regardless of planning obligations.	↔	Urban design is normally dealt with through planning conditions so there would be little impact on urban design through the use of planning obligations.	↔	As urban design is not normally part of the planning obligations process, it is unlikely that the SPD would have any further influence on it.	↔	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↔	The effect will be the same as for objective one
To provide more affordable housing, reduce housing shortages and provide housing for those in need	↓ ↓	Developers seeking a profit will not provide affordable housing.	↑	On developments over a minimum of 15 dwellings, the Council will ask for a contribution to affordable housing of 30% on sites where this is appropriate. This will enable the Council to provide more housing for those in need.	↑ ↑	The SPD will provide thresholds for affordable housing and will therefore explain to developers the level of contributions that will be required. However providing affordable housing may have a negative impact on surrounding green space.	↑ ↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↑ ↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one

To reduce crime, the fear of crime and improve community safety	↔	Crime may be reduced using good urban design however it is likely that there would be little change to the way crime is perceived.	↔	Measures may be included in planning obligations to reduce crime; however the majority of crime measures would be included in urban design which is not normally part of the planning obligation contributions.	↔	As reducing crime and the fear of crime is normally secured through urban design and planning conditions, it is unlikely that the SPD would have any influence on achieving this objective.	↔	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↔	The effect will be the same as for objective one
To promote and enhance local services and create safe and attractive sustainable communities	↓	There would be no off site contributions to services which would mean that some developments might occur without the infrastructure to cope with them and leading to greater use of the car to access services.	↑	When developments are of an appropriate size, planning obligations are often used to improve or extend the service provision improving access for local people and reducing reliance on the car.	↑ ↑	The SPD will provide thresholds for securing and enhancing services where appropriate which will enable developers to know in advance the likely level of contributions. This will speed up the process with which they are delivered.	↑ ↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↑ ↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one
To reduce health inequalities and reduce the incidence of illnesses, reduce the death and teenage pregnancy rate	↓	New developments may put extra pressure on existing health facilities. Without contributions, some people will not be able to find a local GP or dentist.	↑	Where the provision of health facilities in an area is considered to be poor, planning obligations will be used to improve the facilities such as the provision of a new G.P surgery.	↑ ↑	The SPD will provide thresholds for the level of contributions to health needed. This will enable developers to know in advance what contributions they will have to make.	↑ ↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↑ ↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one
To reduce the number of unemployed Derby residents and to maximise employment opportunities and reduce the number of people on benefits	↔	Government initiatives will aim to reduce unemployment and target employment in the most appropriate places. There may be little change as a result of the implementation of planning obligations.	↔	Planning obligations are occasionally used to implement employment initiatives however in the majority of cases, there is likely to be little change in employment opportunities from planning obligations.	↔	Employment initiatives will be implemented through the planning obligations process for example 'job shops' are set up to provide employment opportunities for those in the areas where unemployment is a problem	↔	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↔	The effect will be the same as for objective one

To improve opportunities for young people, children in families on low income, lone parents, disabled people, older people on low incomes, long term unemployed and ethnic minorities	↔	Government initiatives will continue to be used and will have an impact in areas of deprivation. However, there will be no off site contributions to facilities which may mean that residents may struggle to access key services.	↑	Planning obligations may be used to fund improvements to community and healthcare facilities therefore improving opportunities for disadvantaged groups especially when these are potentially implemented in areas of high deprivation.	↑	The Planning Obligations SPD will provide developers with greater clarity over the contributions that will be needed in terms of services in deprived areas. This will improve the speed with which improvements are delivered.	↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one
To ensure the environmental well being of the City including the conservation and enhancement of it's key natural and cultural resources, it's heritage and local distinctiveness	↓	Existing initiatives will continue to be implemented to conserve the natural heritage. Planning conditions will be used to prevent damage to sites of natural importance.	↔	Planning obligations are not normally used to conserve or enhance the natural environment other than providing open space in developments. Therefore there will be very little change through the implementation of this option.	↑	Planning obligations are not normally used to secure improvements to natural heritage however in certain circumstances; they may be used to fund improvements of this nature.	↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one
To reduce waste and pollution	↑	Existing initiatives will continue to improve rates of recycling and waste reduction.	↑	Waste and pollution initiatives are dealt with through planning conditions	↑	Waste and pollution is normally dealt with through planning conditions. However they will occasionally be used for recycling.	↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↑	The effect will be the same as for objective one
To assist in the creation of a prosperous and economically vibrant city by encouraging inward investment	↔	The implementation of an SPD would have very little impact on the state of the economy.	↔	The implementation of planning obligations will have little impact on the vibrancy of the economy.	↔	It is not anticipated that the SPD will have an impact on the vibrancy of the Derby economy.	↔	The effect will be the same as for objective one	↔	The effect will be the same as for objective one

6.1 Outcome of the options appraisal

6.1.1 The appraisal process has identified a number of factors both positive and negative of all the options and these have informed the preparation of the Consultation Draft SPD. There are a number of reasons why the preferred option has been selected (as outlined under the objectives in the compatibility test and above in the options appraisal). Some of these are outlined below:

- The speed which the sustainable infrastructure on developments can be implemented will improve
- Flood risk management, improvements to biodiversity and energy efficiency will be given greater priority than before under the Planning Obligations SPD
- The standards for securing contributions will be set out ensuring that developers are aware earlier of the necessary payments for the development. This increases the chance of the maximum level of infrastructure being delivered.

6.1.2 It is clear that the 'do nothing' approach would not be appropriate due to the detrimental effects environmental, economic and social. Securing planning obligations without the SPD would mean that legal, financial and physical contribution standards are not outlined. Therefore there is no certainty or clarity for the developer and obligations would most likely take longer to secure and there would be more scope for negotiation by developers leading to smaller contributions.

6.1.3 The preferred option provides a balance between securing economic, environmental and social elements of planning obligations and sustainability.

7.0 Appraisal of the Consultation Draft SPD

- 70.1 This appraisal of the SPD has been undertaken using the objectives developed in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. The predicted effects are detailed in relation to each of the SA objectives in a matrix format.

7.1 Appraisal methodology

- 7.1.1 The economic, social and environmental effects have been predicted in relation to each of the SA objectives developed during the Scoping Report stage.
- 7.1.2 The predicted effects of the SPD can be measured by how far the baseline conditions are expected to change taking into account the likelihood of the change that will occur. The magnitude of effects can be summarised as below.

Magnitude	Description
Major	This would result in a considerable alteration to the baseline conditions resulting in desirable or undesirable change to the environment
Minor	Effect resulting in change to the baseline conditions
No effect	No change in the baseline conditions

- 7.1.3 It is also necessary to understand the importance of the predicted change and whether this is likely to have a local or wider impact such as through a nationally or internationally designated site for example the UNESCO World Heritage Site designation of the Derwent Valley Mills. The table below gives an indication of the level of importance of different levels of site designations.

Importance	Example of statutory designation
International	UNESCO World Heritage Site
National	SSSI Scheduled Ancient Monument
Regional	Sites of importance for nature conservation Minor aquifer used for general water supply
Local	Locally listed buildings

- 7.1.4 As conclusions can only be made on the basis of the data available for assessment, it is important to explain with what certainty these conclusions are reached. The table below indicates the certainty with which assessments can be made for this assessment of the Planning Obligations SPD.

Certainty	Description
Quantitative	This means that the certainty is based on reliable data or an informed judgement. Any further information would not lead to a change in the assessment of significance.
Qualitative	The significance of effects is subjective and qualitative as it is based only on references to similar situations.

7.2 Significant Effects and Mitigation

7.2.1 The effects the SPD is predicted to have will be identified along with any mitigation needed to move the SPD closer to fulfilling the sustainability objectives. Both sets of information are summarised below and can be found in more detail in the matrix table below.

7.2.2 Potential significant effects of the SPD include:

- Improvements to the public transport network and resulting in improvements in air quality
- Improvements to the city centre public realm
- Improvements and additions to open space can be so that residents are able to use it for leisure or recreation
- Increases in the number of cycle and pedestrian routes in and out of developments
- Improvement to schools and educational opportunities for residents in and surrounding new developments
- Affordable and lifetime homes being delivered on new sites benefiting those priced out by the current housing market
- Implementation of employment initiatives benefiting those in areas of concentrated unemployment
- Increased use of the car due to improved traffic management and road layouts
- Detrimental effects on biodiversity due to an increasing level of open land being used for new residential development

7.2.3 Possible ways of mitigating against the negative effects that the appraisal suggests may occur include requirements that the Section 106 agreement seeks, as appropriate, the following:

- Integrated new public transport
- Public transport that runs to the places where people want to go and at times when people want to go
- Affordable housing that is not detrimental to the natural environment in which it is situated
- Improvements to the public realm made in connection with the Derby public realm strategy
- Public open space on site that will conserve or increase biodiversity

SA Objectives	Sustainability Appraisal of the Planning Obligations SPD					
	Magnitude	Duration	Importance	Certainty	Description	Suggestions for change
To improve energy efficiency and make better use of renewable resources	Minor ↑	Permanent long term	Local	Qualitative	Paragraph 2.4 explains that the SPD will be used to secure energy efficiency contributions through planning obligations however contributions towards energy efficiency are not included in the main thresholds described. Paragraph 21.8 explains that the Council will promote energy efficiency of buildings and that all affordable housing schemes should achieve at least Code for Sustainable Homes Three.	The SPD should consider where it could include energy efficiency contributions in Section 106 agreement as opposed to planning conditions
To improve the air quality of Derby through increasing the use of more sustainable transport systems	Minor ↑	Permanent long term	Local	Qualitative	Paragraph 4.6 mentions sustainable transport as a consideration through PPG13 as part of the national policy framework for Section 106 agreements. The draft regional spatial strategy reviewed in this document also advocates the use of sustainable transport. Both these documents provide the basis for the contributions secured through Section 106. Paragraph 5.2 refers to methods of sustainable transport however there is little reference to improving air quality through this. Paragraph 23.1.3. This section again refers to sustainable transport to alleviate problems traffic congestion but makes no mention of improvements to air quality, paragraph 29.2 refers to climate change and environmental sustainability however there is again no mention of air quality. Paragraph 22.1.3 explains that public open space will combat air pollution.	The SPD should include more references to the use of contributions towards sustainable transport could lead to improved air quality. It should also ensure that improvement to transport networks as a result of new developments do not lead to a decrease in air quality.
To maximise the effective use of the public realm	Major ↑	Permanent long term	Local	Qualitative	Paragraph 2.3 mentions public realm as a major issue when negotiating planning obligations however it is not mentioned in the policies of particular relevance. Section 24 explains that the focus on public realm has risen up the agenda and there are six sites where the greatest impact could be achieved.	The SPD should ensure that although the six mentioned sites should take priority, this should not be done at the expense of other identified needy areas.
To conserve or increase biodiversity	Minor ↓	Permanent long term	National	Qualitative	There is no mention of biodiversity in the major development proposals in paragraph 2.3. However paragraph 2.4 does address biodiversity mitigation and enhancement. It is not mentioned in paragraph 5.2 under the list of main policies to refer to. The provision of affordable housing mentioned in Section 21 and community facilities in Section 26 will lead to land taken up that would otherwise be open space. This could have a detrimental effect on biodiversity. Section 2.5 makes passing reference to using public open space to increase biodiversity however this is not covered in detail	A greater level of weight should be given to conserving biodiversity within public open space as to replace habitats lost as the result of development.
To reduce traffic congestion and improve traffic management	Major ↕	Permanent long term	Regional	Qualitative	Paragraph 2.3 explains that transport management is one of the main issues arising from development. Paragraph 4.6 uses PPG13 to outline government policy on transport management. Paragraph 5.2 refers to transport as one of the major policy areas the SPD seeks to influence. Section 23 acknowledges that increased traffic is a major concern in new developments. It also explains that the developer will only be responsible for mitigating against traffic caused by their new development and that improvements to highways will only be required where it is demonstrated that this is necessary.	Where improvements to highways are required through planning obligations, care should be taken to ensure that improved movement of traffic does not encourage an increase in car use.
To make best use of best practice in land use planning for water management and flood protection	Minor ↑	Permanent long term	Regional/ National	Qualitative	Paragraph 2.4 does explain that it may be the subject of planning obligations from time to time. Paragraph 5.2 does not make specific reference to policies relating to flood risk and water management however it is referred to under Policy GD8. Section 21 explains the need for affordable housing to be developed. It should be ensured that this does not increase the risk of flooding and that Sustainable Urban Drainage	Care should be taken to ensure that development secured through the SPD does not increase the risk of flooding. More reference could be made to the sustainable use of

					Systems (SUDS) are implemented from time to time. Paragraph 29.2.4 explains that flood protection will be taken into account in the SPD.	water.
To improve the provision of public space	Major ↑	Permanent long term	Local	Qualitative	Paragraph 2.3 makes reference to open space and green space as a major issue expected to rise when dealing with planning obligations and is also mentioned in 5.2 as a policy of particular relevance. Section 22 on public open space explains the need to provide sporting and recreational facilities in new developments and also explains that it should p improve the value for nature conservation through good design and management of resources. This section states that existing public space should be retained where possible. Incidental open space will be provided on site and should make a positive contribution to the environmental amenity of the area.	The SPD could include more measures to ensure that new or replacement open space is designed to ensure there is no loss of biodiversity.
To ensure that existing pedestrian and cycle routes are retained and where possible, additional links are provided through and out of development sites	Major ↑	Permanent long term	Local	Qualitative	Highways and transport are mentioned as being a major issue resulting from planning obligations however the summary of PPG13 does not specifically refer to walking and cycling. Section 23.3 explains that contributions will be sought for improvements to conditions for pedestrians and cyclists.	There could be more reference to how planning obligations could be used to improve cycle and pedestrian links.
To improve and integrate public transport and make a viable alternative to the car and improve access to key services	Major ↑	Permanent long term	Local	Qualitative	Paragraph 2.3 explains that highways and transport contributions will be one of the most issues when securing planning obligations. Paragraph 4.6 explains that sustainable transport modes are important in particular public transport and this is also emphasised in paragraph 4.16.4. Section 23.3 explains that public transport issues are important in encouraging a modal shift away from the car. However there is no specific information on what types of public transport might be used and how this might be achieved.	The SPD could specify the level of integration and improvements needed to make public transport a viable alternative to the car. This could include for example, specifying the regularity of buses needed.
To promote lifelong learning and encourage development that supports the educational objectives of Derby University, Derby College, secondary schools, primary schools and nurseries	Major ↑	Permanent long term	Local/ Regional	Qualitative	Education is a major issue arising with planning obligations as detailed in paragraph 2.3. However it is not included in the review of important national, regional and local policy. Section 26.2 explains that education infrastructure is an important part of new residential development in order to achieve sustainable communities. Planning obligations will be used to extend or build new schools in order that new pupils generated from developments will be catered for.	Ensure that residents are within reasonable walking distance or are easily able to access this by public transport.
To improve the quality and design of the urban environment, making urban living attractive, accessible, safe and secure	Minor ↑	Permanent long term	Local	Qualitative	Urban design is not normally covered by planning conditions. However in certain situations, it may be dealt with using planning obligations. However public realm and public art issues are areas of major contributions to planning obligations. Section 24 explains that the focus on public realm has risen up the agenda and there are six sites where the greatest impact could be achieved. This along with public art aims to improve areas and make urban living attractive.	Ensure that where appropriate public realm and public art contributions are used to improve the area.
To provide more affordable housing, reduce housing shortages and provide housing for those in need	Major ↑	Permanent long term	Regional	Qualitative	Affordable housing is one of the most important contributions that will be secured through planning obligations. This is also referred to in the review of relevant national, regional and local policy. Section 21 details the requirement for affordable housing. This section explains that with rising property prices and social housing. The SPD recommends a tenure mix ensuring a range of suitable accommodation options. The SPD states that affordable housing must meet a high level of design and sustainability specification. Homes must meet high Code for Sustainable Homes requirements	Ensure that 'tenure blindness' is achieved on affordable housing developments and ensure that developments are not built in areas of high environmental sensitivity.

					and Building for Life requirements. Affordable dwellings +must be pepper potted around the development with no more than five properties in one location in order that sustainable communities be created.	
To reduce crime, the fear of crime and improve community safety	Minor ↑	Permanent long term	Local	Qualitative	There is little reference in the SPD to crime prevention and community safety as these issues are normally dealt with through planning conditions however there may be requirements for provision outside the application site.	Ensure that where appropriate, the crime prevention measures secured are appropriate.
To promote and enhance local services and create safe, attractive, sustainable communities	Major ↑	Permanent long term	Local	Qualitative	The first section of the SPD explains that providing infrastructure for new developments is one of the major issues that planning obligations are expected to cover. The second section of the SPD explains that planning obligations could be used to cover sports facilities, libraries, community centres, education and health facilities. This will help create more sustainable communities as it will reduce the need to travel to services and promote more opportunities for local interaction.	Ensure that the new service provision is within reasonable walking distance of new and existing developments or is on a regularly served bus route.
To reduce health inequalities and reduce the incidence of serious illness and reduce the death rate and incidence of teenage pregnancy	Major ↑	Permanent long term	Local	Qualitative	Paragraph 2.3 explains that contributions to health will be one of major issues expected to be covered by planning obligations. However paragraph 5.2 does not refer to a policy relating to health. Section 26.2 explains that new developments will put pressure on existing healthcare facilities and that especially in the more deprived neighbourhoods this is important. However there is little to state what contributions to healthcare facilities planning obligations would be used for.	The SPD could make more reference to the types of contributions to health care facilities that could be secured through planning obligations.
To reduce the number of unemployed Derby residents and to maximise employment opportunities and reduce the number of people on benefit	Minor ↑	Permanent long term	Local/ Regional	Qualitative	Paragraph 2.3 refers to employment initiatives as a major issue that will require planning obligations. Section 28 on employment facilities explains that initiatives will be set up a result of planning obligations to provide targeted recruitment in areas of high unemployment. This will help those unemployed and on benefits to get employment.	The SPD could specify where employment initiatives.
To improve opportunities for young people, children in families on low incomes, lone parents, disabled people, older people on low incomes, long term unemployed and ethnic minorities	Major ↑	Permanent long term	Local	Qualitative	The first section of the SPD explains that providing infrastructure for new developments is one of the major issues that planning obligations are expected to cover. The second section of the SPD explains that planning obligations could be used to cover sports facilities, libraries, community centres, education and health facilities. This would be of benefit to minority groups who might otherwise not be able to access such facilities.	Ensure that new services provided are within walking distance of new and existing developments especially in more deprived areas.
To ensure the environmental well being of the City including the conservation and enhancement of it's key natural and cultural resources, it's heritage and local distinctiveness	Minor ↑	Permanent long term	National	Qualitative	Paragraph 2.3 does not make reference to conserving cultural resources and built heritage. However it is mentioned as something that could be considered through planning obligations. There is no mention of conservation of heritage throughout the rest of the first section. Section 29.3 provides a short paragraph relating to built heritage. This explains that although built heritage is normally dealt with through planning conditions it may be necessary to ask for planning obligations to cover the cost of works to heritage buildings or archaeological works.	More emphasis on built heritage could be made in the first section of the SPD.
To reduce waste and pollution	Minor ↑	Permanent long term	Local	Qualitative	Paragraph 2.3 does not refer to waste and pollution as something that would be a major issue when securing planning obligations. However paragraph 2.4 does explain that it would be something that would be considered under the SPD. Planning obligations have little impact on waste and recycling as this is normally dealt with through planning conditions. However section 29.4 explains that occasionally waste and recycling facilities will have to be provided off sites and that planning obligations	Ensure that planning obligations are used so appropriate recycling facilities are provided for new developments and businesses.

					could be used to secure this.	
To assist in the creation of a prosperous and economically vibrant city by encouraging inward investment	No change ↔	Permanent long term	Local	Qualitative	Paragraph 2.3 refers to employment initiatives as a major issue that will require planning obligations. Section 28 on employment facilities explains that initiatives will be set up a result of planning obligations to provide targeted recruitment in areas of high unemployment. This could help improve prosperity by reducing employer's recruitment costs.	There is little in the SPD that refers improving economic prosperity. However this could be because it is outside the scope of the SPD to do so.

8.0 Implementation and monitoring

8.0.1 The consultation on the draft Planning Obligations SPD will be subject to public and developer scrutiny for a period of 6 weeks. Derby City Council will then discuss the responses to the consultation and produce the final version of the SPD for adoption.

8.0.2 The next stages of the Sustainability Appraisal process are outlined below:

Stage D Consulting on the SPD and the Sustainability Appraisal Report

- Public consultation on the draft SPD and the Sustainability Report
- Appraising any significant changes to the SPD

Stage E Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the SPD

- Monitor the effects of the SPD when implemented
- Maintain against any

8.1 Links to the planning process

8.1.1 Once the Planning Obligations SPD is adopted, it will become a material consideration when planning applications are considered. The SPD will be considered with the Local Plan until this is superseded by the emerging LDF.

8.2 Proposals for monitoring

8.2.1 Monitoring is an important part of the Sustainability Appraisal process. It ensures that the process is ongoing and does not end once the SPD has been adopted. Monitoring will mean that DCC will be able to determine whether the implementation of the SPD is moving towards or away from the SA Objectives.

8.2.2 In order that monitoring can take place effectively, a series of targets and indicators have been developed in order to determine the effect the development is having on the Sustainability Objectives. The targets and indicators are outlined below. However the exact nature of the monitoring will be determined at a later date and is likely to link into the statutory Annual Monitoring Report process (AMR).

Headline Objective	Indicators for monitoring
To improve energy efficiency and make better use of renewable energy sources and public transport	Renewable energy capacity installed by type
To improve the air quality in Derby through the increasing use of more sustainable transport systems	Public transport journeys per year

To maximise the effective use of the public realm	Public realm schemes in progress and completed
To conserve or increase biodiversity	Changes in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, areas of land or features irrevocably damaged as a result of planning permission being granted
To reduce traffic congestion and improve traffic management	Number of casualties in road traffic accidents, peak hour flow of vehicles
To make best use of best practice in land use planning for water management and flood protection.	Number of planning applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice, percentage of dwellings granted planning permission that are covered by SUDs, number of flood risk assessments undertaken
To improve the provision of public open space	Provision of major open space, percentage of dwellings within reasonable walking distance of major open space
Seek to ensure that existing pedestrian and cycle routes are retained and, where possible, that additional links are provided through and out of development sites	Percentage of footpaths and other rights of way which are easy to use by the public, length of new cycle routes developed, number of cycle parking places, number of cyclists recorded
To improve and integrate public transport to make it a viable alternative to the car and improve access to key services	Percentage of new development within 30 minutes public transport time to facilities, public transport journeys per year
To promote lifelong learning and encouraging development that supports the educational objectives of the University, Derby College, secondary schools, primary schools and nurseries.	Land granted planning permission for educational use, level of take up for adult education courses, schools at full capacity
To Improve the quality and design of the urban environment, making urban living more attractive, accessible, safe and secure	Public realm and public art schemes in progress and completed
To provide more affordable housing, reduce housing shortages and provide accommodation for those in housing need	Affordable housing completions, affordable housing completions as a percentage of the site, lifetime homes secured as a percentage of the site
To reduce crime, the fear of crime and improve community safety	Number of crimes recorded
To promote and enhance local services and create safe and attractive, sustainable communities	Percentage of residents within reasonable walking distance of local amenities

To reduce health inequalities and reduce the incidence of serious illness and reduce the death rate and incidences of teenage pregnancy	Percentage of residents within walking distance of a GP surgery, teenage pregnancy rate, death rate from cancer and cardiovascular disease
To reduce the number of unemployed Derby residents and to maximise employment opportunities and reduce the number of people on benefits	Number of unemployed, number of employment initiatives implemented as a result of planning obligations
To improve opportunities for young people, children in families on low income, lone parents, disabled people, older people on low incomes, long term unemployed and ethnic minorities	Number of employment initiatives implemented as a result of planning obligations, percentage of residents within reasonable walking distance of public transport and public open space
To ensure the environmental well being of the City including the conservation and enhancement of it's key natural and cultural resources, it's heritage and local distinctiveness	Percentage of listed buildings at risk, Changes in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, areas of land or features irrevocably damaged as a result of planning permission being granted
Reducing waste and pollution	Number of recycling facilities, capacity of new waste management facilities
Assisting in creating a prosperous and economically vibrant city by encouraging inward investment	Employment land supply, completed employment developments, proportion of occupied high street shops

9.0 Responses to the Scoping Report Consultation

The Sustainability Scoping Report was produced as the first stage of consultation. As part of that stage, statutory consultees were asked to provide comments on the report. Their comments can be found below along with the Derby City Councils responses to the comments and these have been used to amend the Scoping Report and inform the preparation of this Sustainability Report.

10. Appendices

