

Appendix One: Responses to the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report from the Statutory Consultees

Consultee	Date	Comments	Response to comments
<p>Pamela Roberts</p> <p>Government Office for the East Midlands</p>		We have no comments to make at this stage.	No response needed.
<p>Ann Plackett</p> <p>English Heritage</p>		<p>Review of relevant policies and plans: Suggested that the European Landscape Convention which came into force in March 2007 is included. It includes a basis for recognising the importance of landscapes and sharing experiences across Europe. It aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, planning and managing landscapes throughout Europe Include PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment and PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning</p> <p>Summary of issues emerging from the plans and programmes: Although reference is made to retaining the local distinctiveness of the historic environment, there is no recognition given to the conservation and enhancement of historic assets.</p> <p>Baseline information: Rather than referring to the World Heritage Site as 'the most significant built heritage in Derby; suggested</p>	<p>This document will be included in the revised scoping report</p> <p>These documents will be reviewed in the revised scoping report data which is included in appendix two</p> <p>Comment noted</p>

		<p>that you refer to the World Heritage Site as being of international importance</p> <p>You could also say that Derby also has a number of nationally designated historic buildings. According to the regional data in the 2006 Heritage Counts, there are 9</p> <p>Grade 1 listed buildings, 39 Grade 2* and 325 Grade 2.</p> <p>Key sustainability issues emerging from the baseline information:</p> <p>It is only stated that ‘Derby has a number of important built heritage sites’. What are the issues associated with these assets, that potentially planning obligations might be able to help to resolve, e.g. condition, management, setting, level of access etc? The opportunities that may be offered by the development process might include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to use the areas historical environment resource to contribute to local distinctiveness and sense of place • The opportunity to promote the innovative reuse of the existing building stock • Improving awareness, involvement, and understanding of, and access to the area's historic environment • Regeneration opportunities-heritage led, environmental economy, visitor economy • Educational resource <p>Appendix One:</p> <p>The European Spatial Development Perspective is also important in that it promotes the conservation of the natural and historic environment. The</p>	<p>This information will be included in the revised baseline data</p> <p>Comment noted. These comments will be forwarded to those dealing with the SPD consultation</p> <p>This document will be included in the revised policy review</p>
--	--	--	--

		<p>'conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage' is identified as a fundamental goal of European policy. This translates into three policy guidelines for spatial development of which 'sustainable development, prudent management and protection of nature and cultural heritage' is the key environmental objective for promoting sustainable development</p> <p>One of the key areas covered in the Regional Environment Strategy is the conservation of the historic environment</p>	
<p>Cass Worman</p> <p>Natural England</p>		<p>Other plans and programmes: The list of plans and projects within these relevant to the SEA have been appropriately documented and considered</p> <p>Objectives: The objectives of the plans and policies listed appear to have been correctly identified. Natural England supports the consideration of the Nature Conservation Strategy during the preparation of the SPD</p> <p>Implications: Although traditionally biodiversity and geodiversity protection are addressed through planning conditions, Natural England support the use of planning obligations where appropriate to protect, enhance and create sites important for nature conservation, not just on sites where conservation areas are being adversely affected. Natural England supports the promotion and retention of high quality open spaces. Natural England supports the</p>	<p>No response needed</p> <p>No response needed</p> <p>No response needed</p>

		<p>consideration of the need for good quality ecological surveys of sites to be undertaken prior to development.</p> <p>Baseline Statistics: These appear correctly and appropriately identified within the scoping report</p> <p>Sustainability Objectives: Natural England support the Council's objectives to reduce biodiversity loss and enhance the quantity and quality of wildlife features. Natural England would encourage the use of planning obligations to create new local BAP habitats to support these objectives where appropriate, not just to protect habitats from harm.</p> <p>Constancy of objectives: Clarity may be required as to when developers are expected to deliver biodiversity enhancements as part of their planning obligations. Further guidance within the SPD as to what is expected from developers would ensure consistency in delivering biodiversity gain through planning obligations</p> <p>To understand the general background to this advice, and to ensure that any later or alternative versions of the plan or programme take adequate account of biodiversity, flora or fauna, we recommend that you consult ' Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners'.</p>	<p>No response needed</p> <p>No response needed</p> <p>Comment noted. A section on biodiversity has been included in the latest draft of the SPD.</p> <p>This document was taken into account when preparing the Sustainability Report.</p>
--	--	---	---

<p>Darren Horn</p> <p>East Midlands Regional Assembly</p>		<p>The Scoping Report shows a strong resonance with the Draft Regional Plan.</p> <p>The Draft RSS seeks a holistic approach to the development process and the 10 Regional Core Objectives set out in Policy 1 provide a reasonably comprehensive benchmark for sustainability appraisal scoping and reflect the social, economic, environmental and resource efficiency facets of sustainable development. It may be that the key indicators set out in Appendix 1 (Implementation framework) of the draft RSS also provide a useful checklist to your Appraisal process.</p> <p>In assessing the conformity of the emerging DPD, account will be taken of all policies in the draft Regional Plan.</p>	<p>Comment noted</p> <p>Comment noted</p> <p>No response needed</p>
<p>Michelle Dunne</p> <p>Environment Agency</p>		<p>The Sustainability Appraisal does not make reference to Planning Policy Statement 25-Development and Flood Risk and refers to the superseded PPG25. PPS25 is clear in its aim to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages of the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and to direct development from areas of highest risk. Policies and documents should recognise the positive contribution that avoidance and management of flood risk make to sustainable communities and a better quality of life. The risk of flooding will be a major consideration for new development within the boundary of the Derby City Council and therefore PPS25 should be included in the appraisals document list and flood risk should be identified as a key issue.</p>	<p>This document will be reviewed as part of the revised policy review included in the appendices of this document</p>

	<p>Paragraph 3.3.22 should make reference to the requirements of PPS 25 in relation to the sequential and exception test together with the need for a site specific flood risk assessment. The section on flood risk makes no reference to the undertaking of a strategic flood risk assessment. This will enable DCC to make informed decisions on the allocation of land for development in the Local Development Documents (LDD) and will aid the development control process by guiding the production of individual Flood Risk Assessments (FRA) by developers.</p> <p>PPS25 advises that Local Development Documents should include policies about the principles and use of planning obligations for flood risk and management- Annex G. The SA makes reference to the use of planning conditions to deal with flood risk and we would recommend that the SPD should use S106 agreements where appropriate in accordance with advice in PPS25.</p> <p>The SA should make reference to draft Planning Policy Statement 1 Supplement: Planning and Climate Change. The PPPS sets out how planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilient to climate change. Planning authorities should expect substantial new development to gain a significant proportion of their energy supply on site and renewably and/or connect to a decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply, The objectives of this PPS1 supplement should be incorporated within the SA Framework.</p>	<p>Comment noted. The information will be included in the revised baseline data.</p> <p>Comment noted. A paragraph on flood risk has been included in the latest version of the SPD.</p> <p>Comment noted. This document will be included in the revised policy review.</p>
--	---	---

		<p>It is noted that reference is made to PPS22 Renewable Energy. I would suggest that this document is relevant to the SPD as Section 106 Agreements may be required to achieve renewable energy requirements on developments,</p> <p>In relation to Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution control it is noted that emphasis is made on the objectives within the Sustainability Framework to reduce pollution via encouraging people to use more sustainable forms of transport we consider however that it is important that the SA also includes objectives to address contamination issues.</p>	<p>Comment noted. A paragraph on renewable resources has been included in the latest version of the SPD.</p> <p>Comment noted.</p>
--	--	--	--

Appendix Two: Review of plans and programmes from the Scoping Report

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
International Documents			
Kyoto Protocol 1997			
International treaty drawn up to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and global warming.	The U.K agreed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2012 and to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels.	Ensure that where appropriate, the SPD includes provisions to contribute towards the achievement of the targets established at Kyoto and combating the effects of climate change such as through reducing vehicular movement.	Ensure that objectives relating to reducing greenhouse gas emissions are included in the Sustainability Framework.
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development 1992			
A document outlining 27 principles of sustainable development. Produced following the 1992 Rio Earth Summit.	The basic principles of this document set the context for the future of sustainable development, which has been developed at national, regional and local levels.	Ensure that the SPD supports the aims of this declaration through adhering to the aims and objectives of European and National policies.	Ensure that the basic principles of sustainable development are included in the Sustainability Framework.
Aarhus Convention			
A convention, which asserted the right of present and future generations to live in an environment conducive to health and well-being.	The public right to access information regarding the environment was improved along with plans to engage the public in the preparation of plans and policies relating to the environment.	Ensure that the SPD is subject to public consultation before adoption.	None relevant to the SA Objectives.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
UN Framework Convention On Climate Change			
This document sets out a framework for co-operation to tackle climate change through a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.	Governments must disseminate information on national environmental policies. They must also adopt policies relating to reducing emissions and contribute financially and technically to reducing emissions in developing countries.	Ensure that the policies outlined in this SPD support the aims to reduce greenhouse gases through planning obligations by reducing the need to travel by car.	Ensure that the Sustainability Framework includes objectives to reduce emissions through objectives to reduce the need to travel by car and other relevant objectives.
Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development 2002			
An international summit designed to commit leaders to sustainable development.	The objectives were to reduce vehicle emissions, biodiversity loss and carbon Dioxide emissions as well as promoting sustainable production and consumption, water resource management and energy efficiency.	Ensuring that this SPD supports the objectives of this summit by promoting sustainable development.	Ensure that the Sustainability Framework includes references to the principles of sustainable development discussed at the summit.
United Nations Convention on Human Rights			
Outlines the basic political rights both nationally and individually.	Established the rights of an individual to privacy and protection by law, freedom of speech and freedom of association. Protection from violation of rights even when the violation occurs within an official capacity.	None relevant	None explicitly relevant.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
European Documents			
European Spatial Development Perspective (2002)			
This document focuses on achieving sustainable development by strengthening social and economic links between states.	The main aims are to achieve economic and social cohesion between states and create balanced development. All E.U members should work towards these goals.	None relevant at a local level. The objectives of this document are covered in national, regional and local documents that are reviewed elsewhere.	Ensure that the aims and objectives of this plan are incorporated into the Sustainability Framework through objectives from national, regional and local documents that are discussed elsewhere.
European Strategy for Sustainable Development			
This document sets out long-term goals for sustainable development in Europe.	The objectives are to promote sustainable transport, reverse biodiversity decline, stop climate change and combat poverty, social exclusion and an ageing population.	Ensure that the policies in the SPD are compatible with the objectives of sustainability outlined in the document.	Ensure that objectives relating to sustainable transport methods, biodiversity, climate change and social sustainability factors are incorporated into the Sustainability Framework.
European Sixth Environmental Action Programme (2001)			
This document provides a ten-year plan for European environmental policy.	<p>There are four main objectives for environmental improvement detailed in this document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Biodiversity • Quality of life and environment • Natural Resources and Waste 	Ensure that the SPD support the objectives of this programme and where appropriate, make a contribution to enhancing the quality of the environment through minimising the need to travel by car and promoting the use of sustainable transport methods.	Ensure that climate change, biodiversity, quality of life and environment and natural resources and waste are incorporated through objectives into the Sustainability Framework.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
European Water Framework Directive 2000			
This document details guidelines for the conservation of inland surface and ground water.	The overall aim of the document is to improve all inland waters to 'good' ecological status by 2015. Promoting sustainable water use, ensuring reduction of pollution and groundwater, preventing droughts and flooding and conserving the aquatic ecosystem should achieve this.	None applicable to the SPD covered by this report.	Ensure that the objectives of the Sustainability Framework seek to promote sustainable use of water.
EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna			
This document outlines the requirements for the conservation of biodiversity and natural habitats with European importance.	European Union members should take measures to guarantee that Special Areas of Conservation will avoid deterioration. Migration habitats must also be maintained. Systems of protection for threatened animal and plant species should be developed and non-selective methods of taking capturing or killing some animal and plant species.	In certain circumstances, planning obligations will be used for environmental improvements. This directive is now British Law and is enforced through the Conservation Regulations 1994.	Ensure that the Sustainability Framework includes objectives relating to the conservation of habitats and species.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
European Noise Emission Directive (2000)			
European Union document about noise emissions standards.	The main aims of this document are to monitor environmental problems by drawing up noise maps. The public should be consulted about the effects of noise and its mitigation. Local authorities are required to draw up policies to reduce excessive or maintain environmental noise where necessary.	Air quality issues are normally dealt with through planning conditions. However air quality issue are tackled through planning obligations through the promotion of sustainable modes of transport.	Objectives relating to the air quality should be included in the SA objectives.
European Directive on the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise (2002)			
European directive regarding the management of environmental noise.	Defines an approach to avoid, reduce or prevent environmental noise including the effects of noise in built up areas, public parks or quiet areas.	None relevant to this SPD. Noise levels are normally dealt with through planning conditions.	As the SPD will not influence noise standards, this is not covered by the objectives in the SA.
European Wild Birds Directive			
A document detailing conservations strategies for the protection of all wild birds in European Territory.	The aim is to sustain wild bird habitats to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels.	Issues relating to the conservation of birds are normally dealt with by planning conditions.	Ensure that the SA meets the objectives to conserve the wild bird population through objectives that relate to the conservation of the natural environment.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
European Air Quality Framework Directive (1996)			
Sets out long-term air quality targets.	The document aims to introduce a common strategy to prevent harmful effects by humans on the environment. It also aims to disseminate air quality information and maintain or improve air quality.	None relevant to this SPD. Noise issues are usually dealt with through planning conditions. However air quality issue are tackled through planning obligations through the promotion of sustainable modes of transport.	Objectives relating to the air quality should be included in the SA objectives.
European Council Directive on Ambient Air Quality Limits (1999)			
This document sets limits for the number of pollutants in the atmosphere.	The objectives of this document are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish thresholds and values and alert concentrations of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen and lead etc in ambient air to prevent/reduce harmful effects on human health • Assess the above on agreed methods and criteria • Obtain adequate information on the concentration of pollutants in the atmosphere • Make this information accessible to the public 	None directly relevant to the SPD. However air quality issue are tackled through planning obligations through the promotion of sustainable modes of transport.	Ensure that the Sustainability Framework includes objectives for the improvement of air quality.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
European Nitrate Directive			
This document details guidelines for reducing nitrate pollution.	The objective is to reduce and prevent nitrate pollution from agricultural sources.	Nitrate pollution issues are normally dealt with through planning conditions. However, this can be dealt with in planning obligations through the promotion of sustainable transport and reducing the use of the private car.	Ensure that the Sustainability Framework includes policies related to reducing nitrate pollution through objectives relevant to air quality and the promotion of sustainable transport.
European Climate Change Programme			
This document introduces measures to combat climate change.	The objective is to design a strategy for achieving targets set in the Kyoto treaty.	Ensure that the SPD policies support the objectives of this programme and through this, the targets set in the Kyoto treaty.	Ensure that the targets and objectives of this plan are reflected in the Sustainability Framework.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2002)			
This document promotes the need for an improvement in the energy efficiency of buildings taking into account the outdoor and indoor conditions.	<p>The document sets out the following requirements for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A general framework for a methodology of calculation of the integrated performance of buildings • Minimum standards for building energy efficiency • Applying these standards to existing large building undergoing major renovation • Regular inspection of heating and air conditioning units and an assessment of heating installation where boilers are more than 15 years old. 	The energy efficiency of buildings is normally dealt with through planning conditions however they may occasionally be dealt with through planning obligations.	Energy efficiency is dealt with however the energy efficiency of buildings is outside the scope of this appraisal.
European Biodiversity Strategy (1998)			
This document details the European Union strategy on biodiversity.	<p>There are a number of objectives for the conservation of biodiversity resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of natural resources • Agricultural • Fisheries • Regional Planning and Spatial planning • Forests • Energy and Transport • Tourism • Development 	Rarely relevant to planning obligations.	Ensure that the objectives of preserving biodiversity are reflected in the SA Objectives.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (1997)			
This document ensures that the environmental consequences of plans and policies are assessed before their adoption.	The objectives of this plan relate to the Strategic Environmental Assessment regulations, which are detailed further in the main body of the report.	This directive is enforced through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004). This SA is a product of the regulations to which all SPDs are subject to.	Ensure that the requirements of this Directive are included in the Sustainability Appraisal.
Pan-European Biological and Landscape Strategy			
Document detailing the implementation of the Convention on biological diversity.	The aims are to reduce the threats to biological and landscape diversity, strengthen the ecological coherence of Europe and to encourage public involvement in biological conservation. The strategy also aims to improve the understanding of the state of the biological and landscape diversity of Europe. It also includes implementing sustainable management of the positive potential of Europe's biological and landscape diversity.	Although this is rarely secured through planning obligations, where appropriate, planning obligations should ensure that the policies in the SPD support the aims of this strategy. The aims of this strategy are supported by a number of national, regional and local level plans.	Ensure that the aims of biological and landscape diversity are incorporated into the objectives within the Sustainability Framework.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
National Documents			
U.K Sustainable Development Strategy-Securing the Future (2005)			
This document outlines the government's plans for sustainable development in four key elements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Consumption and Production-achieving more with less looking at how goods and services are produced such as reducing the inefficient use of resources. • Climate Change and Energy-the government will change the way Britain generates and uses energy and other activities that release gases. • Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement-Britain needs an enhanced understanding of environmental limits, enhancement and recovery and an integrated policy framework. • Sustainable Communities-The government aim to create communities that embody sustainable development principles locally. This involves giving communities more of a say in development. 	Ensure that policies within the SPD include proposals that support the objectives of this document and set policies that ensure community involvement in policies. Encourage high quality urban design encompassing recycled, sustainable materials and incorporating energy efficiency measures and setting policies that promote development of public transportation, walking and cycling instead of using private transport.	Ensure that the principles of sustainable communities, consumption, reversing climate change and protecting natural resources are included in the objectives of the Sustainability Framework.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future (2003)			
This document sets out the long-term plan for delivering sustainable communities.	<p>The objectives of the plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address housing shortage • Address low demand and abandonment • Provide homes of a decent standard • Increase the liveability of all communities • Protect the countryside 	Not relevant to the SPD.	Ensure that the objectives of housing shortage and demand, liveability of communities and better standards of homes are addressed in the objectives of the Sustainability Framework.
Urban White Paper: Our towns and Cities (2000)			
This document details the government's vision for towns and cities offering a high quality of life for all.	The objectives of this plan are to give people power to shape their communities supported by local government and leaders. People should live in attractive, sustainable towns which use space and buildings well. Towns and cities should share and create prosperity and allow citizens to reach their full potential.	Not relevant to the SPD.	Ensure that objectives of the need for open space provision and a better design/efficiency quality of buildings are included in the objectives in the Sustainability Framework.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Communities			
<p>This document outlines the government's policies on sustainable development through planning as it has a key role to play in achieving sustainable development.</p>	<p>The key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursuing development aims through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy with high levels of employment • That planning should make a contribution towards sustainable development by making land available in line with objectives to improve peoples lives • To contribute to protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the countryside and existing communities • To ensure that buildings are energy efficient and that sustainable, liveable communities are created. 	<p>Ensure that the objectives of this document are supported by the SPD. Set policies, which encourage community participation. Provide sufficient land to meet the housing needs of the community. Provide sufficient, affordable housing in suitable locations. Ensure that policies reduce the need to consume new resources, encourage mixed development and set policies that promote mixed-use development and better access to jobs and services for all.</p>	<p>Ensure that the objectives of this plan are reflected in the objectives of the Sustainability Framework.</p>

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Planning Policy Guidance 2: Green Belts			
This document explains the government's greenbelt policy.	<p>The aims of this guidance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide opportunities for access to the countryside, outdoor sport and recreation for urban dwellers • To retain and enhance attractive landscapes • To improve damaged and derelict land around urban areas • To retain agricultural and forestry issues 	Not relevant to the SPD.	Ensure that objectives relating to the promotion and retention of attractive open spaces, which make a positive contribution to the countryside are included in the Sustainability Framework.
Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing			
This document details the government's planning policy framework for delivering their housing objectives.	<p>The document has the following aims and objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market to address the requirements of the community • To improve affordability by increasing housing supply • To create sustainable urban and rural areas • To prioritise brownfield land use. • To deliver a mix of housing both market and affordable • To take into account demand and need for housing 	The policies within the SPD should support those in the document. Particular reference should be made to providing space for housing of types and in locations that meet the needs of the community. Policies that ensure good accessibility to public transport, jobs and services and ensure that pedestrian links are considered before cars when designing housing layouts should be set. Mixed use developments and set policies that promote good design in new housing developments should also be included.	The objectives of the Sustainability Framework should relate to an increase in housing choice, affordability and supply, mixed inclusive communities and discouraging the use of the private car to access goods and services.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Planning Policy Statement 4: Industrial, commercial development and small businesses			
This document provides guidance on a range of issues relating to economic development and industry.	<p>The objectives of this document are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage development in line with governmental objectives • Encourage planning authorities to be realistic in their assessment of the needs of businesses and to provide sufficient appropriate land for development • In primarily residential areas, planning authorities should not seek to restrict industrial development if it does not adversely affect residences • Brownfield land should be tackled for beneficial use 	Ensure that enough land is available for economic development and employment that is well served by infrastructure. Set policies that encourage the use of public transport.	Ensure that objectives of this document are incorporated into the Sustainability Framework.
Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation			
This document gives guidance on government policies for the conservation of the natural environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development plan policies and decisions should be based on up-to-date information about biodiversity and geology in the area • Planning authorities should conserve sites of international, national and local importance and protect biodiversity and rare species by ensuring planning policies and decisions enhance or maintain these features • Planning policies should take a strategic approach to conservation 	Biodiversity is normally dealt with through planning conditions. However there may be rare circumstances where it becomes part of planning obligations.	The Sustainability Framework should deal with objectives of biodiversity through objectives designed to protect habitats.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Planning Policy Guidance 10: Planning and Waste Management			
Planning guidance on waste management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The planning system should make appropriate provision for waste management facilities to meet the needs of society and for the re-use and disposal of waste • Sensitive waste management should preserve/enhance the quality of the environment and avoid risk to health • Adverse environmental impacts from the handling, processing and transport of waste should be minimised • Forecasts should be made in order to predict the future of waste disposal needs 	Waste management is not normally covered by planning obligations.	Objectives within the Sustainability Appraisal should cover the recycling of waste and waste management.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Planning Policy Guidance 13: Transport			
<p>This document aims to integrate planning, transport, nationally, regionally and locally to provide more sustainable transport options.</p>	<p>Local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the patterns of growth to make best use of public transport focusing major generators of traffic near town/district centres or public transport hubs • Day to day facilities should be situated in local/district centres where they are easily reached • Plan residential development primarily within existing urban areas or locations that are highly accessible using sustainable methods of transport • Ensure that retail/employment/leisure developments are accessible by public transport • Give priority to the pedestrian and plan for more cycle routes • Improve road safety and lessen crime by designing appropriate development layouts 	<p>Ensure that the SPD incorporates the policies detailed in this document. Policies should be included which help to ease congestion at 'rush hour' where appropriate and should encourage the use of public transport and minimise the use of the private car. Designs should be drawn with road safety and security in mind. Any development should ensure that public transport links are incorporated.</p>	<p>Objectives relating to improving public transport and the accessibility of day-to-day services should be included in the Sustainability Objectives.</p>

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation			
<p>This document assesses the opportunities and needs for sport and recreation provision.</p>	<p>Open space provision is fundamental for the delivery of the Governments wider objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local networks of high quality and well managed open spaces in urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe. Open spaces within rural areas should be used to provide opportunities for local sport and recreation • Open spaces can provide opportunities for recreation and play a major part in people's sense of well being and can act as a focal point for community activities • Health and well being-open spaces, sports and recreational facilities have an important role to play in the social development of children through play and sport • Ensuring that open space, sport and recreational facilities are easily accessible using sustainable methods of transport 	<p>The SPD should ensure that it is compatible with the policies set out in this document. This should be done by ensuring that new development makes the best use of open space and includes areas designated for sport and recreation. All open spaces should be easily accessible by all members of the community and are well served by public transport. Where appropriate, cycle routes should also be incorporated into the design. The use of the private car to access these spaces should be minimised.</p>	<p>Objectives of the Sustainability Framework should include an increased provision of open space, and sports and recreational facilities should be included in the objectives for the sustainability appraisal. The promotion of sustainable methods of transport should also be included in the objectives.</p>

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy			
This document explains the government's policies on renewable energy.	<p>The following key principles should be adhered to in their approach to planning for renewable energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy should be capable of being accommodated throughout England where technology is viable and other economic/environmental concerns can be satisfactorily addressed • Documents should contain policies that encourage, not restrict the development of renewable energy resources • Developments in technology mean that sites currently excluded from renewable energy may become viable in the future • Planning authorities should not reject small sites simply because their contribution would be small • Developments of renewable energy should engage in active consultation with local communities before a planning application is made 	Not relevant to the SPD.	Ensure that an objective within the Sustainability Framework covers renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control			
This document outlines the government's policy on pollution control.	<p>The objectives of this policy is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the sustainable and beneficial use of land especially brownfield • Polluting activities should be sited where their adverse effects are limited • Opportunities should be taken to encourage the remediation of land already affected by contamination 	Developments should have good links to public transport in order to reduce any associated emissions.	Ensure that there are objectives within the Sustainability Framework relate to the reduction in pollution via encouraging people to use more sustainable forms of transport.
Planning Policy Guidance 25: Development and Flood Risk			
This document explains the government's policies on developments and flood risk.	The aim of this guidance is to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages of the planning process. The purpose of this is to avoid inappropriate development in areas of high flood risk. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment should be undertaken and policies should be developed to protect people and property. Sustainable Drainage Systems should also be incorporated.	Flood risk is normally covered by planning conditions.	Ensure that objectives within the Sustainability Framework cover mitigating flood risk.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Working with the Grain of Nature-Biodiversity Strategy (2002)			
<p>This document outlines the government's vision on biodiversity.</p>	<p>The aim of this document is to set out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government to consider biodiversity in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture - managing farming and agricultural land to conserve and enhance biodiversity • Water - aiming for a whole catchments at approach to the management of water • Woodland - managing woodland to promote biodiversity and quality of life • Marine and coasts - achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using a natural process and the eco-system based approach • Urban areas - biodiversity needs to become part of the development of policies on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment 	<p>Ensure that development provides protection for areas containing BAP priority habitats and species. A full ecological survey of the site should be undertaken prior to construction and advice from ecology experts should be taken into account. Regular monitoring of BAP species and habitats is undertaken. Ensure that development design incorporates a suitable level of easily accessible open space for resident's recreational needs. Measures should be taken to ensure that developments reduce its negative effects on local biodiversity and habitats.</p>	<p>Ensure that the objectives in this document or incorporated into the objectives in the Sustainability Framework.</p>

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Our Energy Future-Creating a low carbon economy (Energy White Paper)			
This document outlines government policy on energy.	The governments policies for energy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by about 2050 with progress by 2020 • To maintain the reliability of energy supplies • To promote competitive markets in the U.K and beyond and encouraging sustainable economic growth • To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated 	The principles outlined in this document should be incorporated into the SPD. Developments should have good public transport linkages and any buildings constructed should use renewable techniques and construction materials.	Ensure that the Sustainability Framework includes objectives relating to air quality and emissions.
National Air Quality Strategy			
This document details the strategy for managing and improving air quality.	The aims of this document are to set targets and objectives for the 8 main pollutants in order to protect health.	Not covered by planning obligations.	Ensure that the air quality objectives are incorporated into the Sustainability Framework.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Draft 10 Year Transport Plan (2000)			
This document sets out the government's transport policy.	<p>This document sets out aims to be achieved by 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern, high quality public transport with more people choosing to use this method of travel • More integrated public transport • Easier access to jobs and services through improved transport links • High quality park and ride schemes should be implemented so that people do not have to drive in congested town centres • A well maintained road network with information for drivers on strategic routes to ease congestion • A transport system that has less impact on the environment 	Ensure that the policies within this document have been taken into account in the SPD. Public transport should be secured from developments and this should be accessible by the whole community. Methods to reduce congestion at busy times should be utilised.	Ensure that objectives relating to public transport improvements, access to jobs and services and high quality park and ride schemes are included in the Sustainability Objectives. Issues relating to the management of roads should also be included.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
UK Climate Change Programme			
This programme outlines the government's approach to tackling climate change.	The government has outlined measures to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve businesses use of energy • Stimulate investment and cut costs • Cut emissions and promote better energy efficiency in the domestic sector • Improve the energy efficiency requirements of building regulations • Continue the fall in emissions from agriculture and forestry 	Objectives relating to the energy performance of buildings are normally included in the planning conditions.	Ensure that objectives relating to reversing climate change and improving energy efficiency.
Water Act 2003			
This act governs the long-term water strategy.	The aims of this act are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sustainable use of water resources • Strengthening the voice of consumers • A measured increase in competition • The promotion of water conservation 	Not covered by planning obligations.	Ensure that objectives relating to the sustainable use of water are incorporated into the Sustainability Framework.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Waste Strategy for England and Wales (2000)			
This document outlines the government's position regarding the sustainable management of water resources.	<p>The vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing the way we manage waste and resources can make an important contribution to improving our quality of life • We need to tackle the amount of waste produced and break the link between increased waste and economic growth • The majority of waste produced must be put to good use through recycling/composting/recovering energy <p>A series of targets should be established to ensure the necessary change in waste management</p>	Waste management is not normally covered in planning obligations.	Ensure that objectives relating to waste management are included in the Sustainability Framework.
Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper (1999)			
This strategy sets out the government's vision for health until 2010.	<p>The strategy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the health of the population by increasing life expectancy and the number of illness free years • Improve the health of the worst off <p>By 2010 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce deaths by cancer in people under 75 by 1/5 • To reduce strokes and heart disease by 2/5 of people under 75 • To reduce the death rate from serious accidents by at least 1/5 	New development should incorporate facilities for leisure and recreation for the local community through the provision of open spaces, playgrounds and leisure facilities, which are accessible to all. Health and sports facilities should also be accessible.	Ensure that the Sustainability Framework incorporates objectives relating to the need for accessible open space, leisure and sport facilities.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Transport White Paper: The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 (2004)			
<p>This document sets out the government's long-term strategy for modern, efficient and sustainable transport system backed up by sustained investment over the next 15 years.</p>	<p>It is important to have a transport system that can meet the needs of increased demand for travel, but can also achieve environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have a more reliable and free-flowing road network for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about when and where they travel • The rail network providing fast, efficient services for commuting and inter-urban journeys • Bus services that are tailored locally providing a fast and reliable service • Making walking a real alternative for people 	<p>The SPD should support transport methods that minimise congestion at busy periods and public transport linkages to new developments. Developments should include provision for cycleway and walkways. Opportunities to improve road safety should be taken and these should be incorporated into the development.</p>	<p>Objectives for the promotion of open space should be incorporated into the Sustainability Framework. Sustainable transport objectives should also be a concern for the objectives.</p>
National Neighbourhood Strategy (2001)			
<p>This document is the government strategy for narrowing the gap between deprived communities and the rest of the country.</p>	<p>The vision of this document is that no one should be significantly disadvantaged by where they live in 20 years time. In poor neighbourhoods, common goals of lower worklessness and crime, better skills, health, housing and physical environment.</p>	<p>This SPD must include provision for affordable housing and ensure that development includes provision for improvements in accessibility to health and community services. Developments should include high quality materials and links to public transport.</p>	<p>Ensure that objectives relating to neighbourhood sustainability are incorporated into the SPD.</p>

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Regional Documents			
East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy			
<p>This document aims to ensure that policies and strategies take account of developments elsewhere in the region in a compatible and integrated way.</p>	<p>The objectives of this document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the existing and future housing provision meets needs of the region • To reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles and providing health services • To provide better opportunities for people to enjoy the regions culture and heritage • To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime • To promote and support the development of social capital • To enhance and conserve the environment • To create high quality employment opportunities and a strong culture of enterprise • To provide the infrastructure to support the use of new technology • To ensure that the location of the development make efficient use of existing physical infrastructure • To improve access to services • To promote sustainable construction of buildings 	<p>Ensure that the SPD supports the policies of this strategy.</p>	<p>Ensure that the objectives within the Sustainability Framework reflect the objectives of this document.</p>

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands			
<p>This strategy provides the broad strategy for the East Midlands until 2012.</p>	<p>The core objectives of this document are to address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social exclusion through the regeneration of disadvantaged areas and reducing regional inequalities in essential services and employment distribution • To enhance the quality of the environment in urban and rural areas • To improve the health of the regions residents • To promote economic competitiveness and access to jobs • To achieve effective protection of the environment by avoiding significant harm and securing adequate mitigation when appropriate and promote biodiversity by managing and developing habitats • To make efficient use of resources and to optimise use of the existing infrastructure, optimise waste minimisation and reduce overall energy use • To take action to reduce the scale and impact of future climate change in particular the risk of flooding • To promote good design in development 	<p>Ensure that objectives relevant to planning obligations are included in the SPD.</p>	<p>Ensure that the Sustainability Framework incorporates objectives that address the issues highlighted in this document.</p>

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Review of the East Midlands Regional Plan to run until 2026			
<p>This document is under consultation and will eventually replace the existing Regional Spatial Strategy in light of recent legislation changes.</p>	<p>The objectives of this plan review are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce social exclusion • To protect and enhance the environmental quality of urban and rural settlements • To improve the health of the region's residents • To improve economic prosperity, employment opportunities and regional competitiveness • To improve accessibility to jobs, homes and services • To protect and enhance the environment • To achieve a step change in the level of the regions biodiversity • To reduce the causes of climate change • To minimise the environmental impact of new development and promote optimum social and economic benefits 	<p>Ensure that contributions are secured for affordable housing and ensure that development includes provision for improvements to health and community services. Contributions towards public transport should be sought and adequate provision for walking and cycling should be made.</p>	<p>Ensure that the Sustainability Framework incorporates objectives that address the issues highlighted in this document.</p>

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Destination 2020: East Midlands Regional Economic Strategy			
<p>This is a high level document intended to be a blue print for economic development over the next seven years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create high-quality employment opportunities and to bring about excellence in learning and skills giving a competitive edge to acquiring and exploiting knowledge • To develop a culture of enterprise creating a climate in which entrepreneurs and world class business can flourish • To provide the infrastructure to support the use of new technologies 	<p>Public transport and cycle paths and walkways should be provided so that disadvantaged groups can access employment opportunities.</p>	<p>Ensure that the objectives of this document are taken into account when preparing the Sustainability Objectives.</p>
East Midlands Regional Housing Strategy 2004-2010			
<p>This document provides guidance on regional housing priorities for regional stakeholders.</p>	<p>The aims of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help create neighbourhoods where people want to live • Reflect the need for balanced mixed tenure communities • Prioritise the use of previously developed land • Enhance the quality of the local environment and support community safety • Improve accessibility to jobs, recreation and reducing the need to travel • Contribute to environmental infrastructure 	<p>Negative impact on biodiversity must be minimised and developments must have good linkages with public transport in order to reduce traffic levels and enhance accessibility to jobs and services. Developments should ensure that provision for cycle routes and walkways exist in order for the use of sustainable transport methods.</p>	<p>Ensure that the Sustainability Framework incorporates objectives that cover the use of previously developed land, creating sustainable, balanced and mixed communities and sustainable and easy access to jobs and services.</p>

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Towards a Regional Energy Strategy: A sustainable approach to energy in the East Midlands			
This document details how energy issues such as climate change will be dealt with in the East Midlands	The overriding aims of this are to eradicate fuel poverty by 2015 and to facilitate minimum energy efficiency improvements by 2010 of between 10 and 20%; increase the contribution of renewable energy by 10.6% by 2010 and 20% by 2020 and also to increase the use of wood and solar powered heating systems. Fossil fuels can be used efficiently by encouraging a switch to generating plant, which minimises CO2 emissions.	Contributions should be sought from developers to reduce the need to use the private car.	Ensure that the Sustainability Framework includes objectives that relate to improving energy efficiency and reducing the use of fossil fuels and polluting emissions.
Water Resources Strategy for the East Midlands			
This strategy should be taken into account when preparing plans at a local level.	The overriding objective is that there should be enough water for all human use in an improved water environment. New developments should take account of the limited supply of water taking in demand in the East Midlands. Planning needs to take account of the need for a sustainable supply. Future developments in the East Midlands should recognise the limited availability of water and incorporate efficiency measures. Planners should ensure that any new development is sustainable.	The sustainable use of water is not normally covered by planning obligations.	Ensure that the Sustainability Framework contains measures relating to the sustainable use of water.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
East Midlands Biodiversity Strategy			
<p>This strategy identifies the main issues affecting wildlife in the region and also suggests opportunities and activities to enhance biodiversity and the understanding of it.</p>	<p>The objectives of this document are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage/restore threatened habitats and promote the recovery of rare and vulnerable species. • To conserve and enhance the biodiversity of rivers, wetlands and woodlands • Promote community involvement in biodiversity • To ensure that the nature conservation sector is an effective voice for the regions biodiversity 	<p>Planning obligations should cover the development of new nature conservation areas where development is taking place in conservation areas.</p>	<p>Ensure that the Sustainability Framework incorporates objectives which aim to protect the environment especially ancient woodland.</p>
East Midlands Regional Environment Strategy (2002)			
<p>This strategy has been developed to achieve the regions sustainability objectives.</p>	<p>The key policies in this strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain local distinctiveness and empower people to value the environment • To minimise emissions and promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable resources • To conserve the most vulnerable types of geology and soil • To achieve an agricultural system which is economically viable whilst protecting the environment • To conserve and increase multi-purpose forests • To ensure the use of brownfield land • To preserve the regions water 	<p>Development should have good linkages to public transport networks.</p>	<p>Ensure that documents relating to the protection of the environment are included in the Sustainability Framework.</p>

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
County Documents			
Derby and Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan (2001)			
<p>This plan sets out the policies and general proposals for land-use in Derbyshire. It also provides a framework for local plans.</p>	<p>This plan has a number of general objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To respect sustainable development principles by minimising pollution and encouraging sustainable travel • To make provision for development at a scale which meets the county's needs whilst respecting the environment • Ensuring where possible that development takes place in existing built-up areas limiting development beyond this to appropriate uses minimising flooding and impact on the natural and historic environment • Help promote regeneration in problematic areas • Protect agricultural land from development • Define greenbelts and minimise development in them 	<p>The aims and objectives of the SPD should be closely linked to the aims and objectives of the Structure Plan.</p>	<p>Ensure that the objectives of this plan are incorporated into the Sustainability Framework.</p>

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan (2000)			
<p>This document sets out proposals for mineral working in Derbyshire in order to provide for future mineral demand but also to ensure the environment is protected.</p>	<p>The plan's aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify sufficient land to allow Derbyshire to make an appropriate contribution to U.K mineral demand • To conserve and safeguard minerals and to encourage the efficient use of materials, including high quality and recycled materials where possible • To protect local communities, landscapes and wildlife from unacceptable damage as a result of mineral extraction or transporting • To provide a policy framework for assessing and controlling mineral working so that the environmental impact is acceptable • To ensure that after mineral extraction has ceased, the land is re-used for an acceptable purpose 	<p>Not covered by planning obligations.</p>	<p>Ensure that the objectives of conserving and safeguarding minerals, protecting communities and the environment from damage due to mineral extraction are included in the Sustainability Framework.</p>

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Derby and Derbyshire Waste Local Plan (2005)			
<p>This document aims to establish the provision of adequate facilities for integrated waste management whilst respecting the principles of sustainable development.</p>	<p>The objectives of the plan are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To permit waste development guided by the principles of sustainable development • To permit an adequate supply of appropriate sites and facilities to cater for the needs of the disposal authorities • To permit development which contributes to the establishment of integrated approach to waste management • To promote development that makes good use of existing infrastructure or of derelict/underused buildings • To refuse developments that impact on communities, wildlife or the environment i.e. on greenbelt land 	<p>Waste management is not covered by planning obligations.</p>	<p>Ensure that the sustainable disposal and management of waste and the protection of green belt land and the use of brownfield land are integrated into the Sustainability Framework.</p>

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Derby and Derbyshire Joint Local Transport Plan 2006-2011			
<p>This document forms the transport strategy and programme for Derby and the surrounding rural areas.</p>	<p>The vision of the plan is: To develop and maintain an integrated transport network which promotes safety and sustainability and contributes to creating a better life for people living, working or visiting the Local Transport Plan area</p> <p>The objectives of the plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the quality of the built environment and minimise damage to health by reducing the impact of traffic on the environment • Make travel safer for all by improving road and community safety • Develop and maintain an integrated transport system that contributes to the development of a successful economy • Maintain the transport network and improve accessibility to facilities and services for all people • Deliver and promote integration between transport and modes and between transport and land use planning 	<p>Methods should be used to minimise congestion at busy times. Any developer should contribute to the provision of public transport to help reduce traffic levels. Development should include the provision for walkways and cycle routes and should ensure that development include provision for walkways and cycle routes. Road safety opportunities should be incorporated into the development and it should be ensured that environmental and biodiversity features are not sacrificed at the expense of improved transport provision.</p>	<p>Ensure that the objectives of reducing the impact of traffic, improving road safety, integrating transport systems and accessibility to public transport for all people are included in the Sustainability Framework.</p>

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan (2001)			
This document sets objectives and proposals for the conservation of selected habitats and species in lowland Derbyshire.	The objective is to enhance or conserve biodiversity in order to amend for previous losses. This should be achieved through habitat restoration and targeted action for key species. Targets are set out for each habitat.	At present, this is not covered by planning obligations.	Ensure that the objectives of biodiversity and habitat conservation are included in the Sustainability Framework.
South Derbyshire Health Improvement Programme			
This document sets out a 30-year programme for improving health in South Derbyshire.	<p>This document aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve health and tackle health inequalities • Improve health services <p>Focus on reducing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heart disease and strokes • Cancer • Mental Health • Accidents • Older People • Families and Young People • Communities in Need 	Developer contributions should be used to promote healthy living within the area covered by the document.	Ensure that the objectives of improving health and reducing inequalities in health are covered within the Sustainability Framework.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
City Wide Documents			
City of Derby Local Plan Review (2006)			
<p>This document is the local plan for Derby. It sets out policies, proposals and land-use allocations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote sustainable patterns of development and mixes of land use which make full use of alternatives to the car • New developments should be related to the urban area • To promote economic, social and environmental regeneration of the urban area and to promote renaissance of the city centre • Facilitate an integrated approach to transport including accessible and safe networks • Promote social inclusion, meet housing need and reduce poverty • Make fullest use of brownfield sites • Reduce waste, air and water pollution • Create a prosperous and economically vibrant city • Improve the quality and design of the urban environment, making urban living attractive, safe and accessible • Ensuring the environmental well being of the city • Improve energy efficiency 	<p>Ensure that the aims of the Local Plan Review are supported in the SPD.</p>	<p>Ensure that the objectives of this plan are taken into account in the Sustainability Framework.</p>

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Derby Community Strategy: 2020 Vision (2003-2006)			
This document explains Derby's community vision until 2020.	<p>There are six priorities for delivery by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A stimulating and high quality learning environment • Healthy, safe and independent communities • A lively and energetic cultural life • A diverse, attractive and healthy environment • A prosperous, vibrant and successful economy • A shared commitment to regenerating our communities 	Ensure that developer contributions are sought for educational and community facilities to help enhance educational opportunities. Also ensure that vulnerable groups have adequate provision and that developments have good linkages with public transport.	Ensure that the aims of achieving safe and healthy communities, a vibrant economy and a healthy environment and regeneration are taken into account within the objectives of the Sustainability Framework.
Derby City Council Corporate Plan 2006-2009			
This document sets out the council's corporate priorities for the years 2006-2009.	<p>The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of Derby's neighbourhoods by reducing crime and anti-social behaviour, reducing inequalities, empowering people to make decisions and reinvigorating the city and making it greener • Encourage lifelong learning and achievement by providing early and effective support for under-performing schools, improving attainment at Key Stage and GCSE levels, raising skill levels 	Ensuring that developments have good linkages with public transport and that the use of the private car is minimised.	Ensure that the corporate objectives of the council such as improving neighbourhoods, reducing crime, empowering people and improving educational attainment are included in the Sustainability Framework.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Derby City Council: Environmental Policy			
<p>This document outlines Derby City Councils sustainable plans and a strategy for putting this into practice.</p>	<p>The following aims are to be achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change -The council will raise awareness of the existence and causes of global warming and will come up with strategies to mitigate its effects while considering the implications of climate change on its strategies • Natural Resources -The council will promote the importance of conserving fossil fuels while promoting the sustainable use of materials such as water, taking these goals into account when procuring • Transport -The council will promote the reduction of motor vehicle use and encourage more sustainable modes of transport. Access to jobs and services will be improved for the most in need by improving public transport • Natural Environment -The council will protect and enhance the natural environment and heritage • Built Environment -The Council will protect and enhance the built environment of the city 	<p>. Ensure that developments are well connected to public transport systems, which are accessible, by the whole community. The maximum level of open space should be acquired and development should have minimal impact on wildlife biodiversity and that ecological surveys are carried out and habitats protected.</p>	<p>Ensure that the objectives of this plan are incorporated into the Sustainability Framework.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution -The council will monitor and reduce pollution and improve air quality and reduce noise pollution. This will be implemented by controlling the council's activities. • Waste -The council will reduce waste by encouraging reduction, reuse and repair and improving facilities for this • Purchasing and contract - the council will encourage purchasing and contracting which causes least harm to the environment. The council will work with other suppliers to help improve their performance • Energy -The council will adopt energy saving measures and will consider the 'embodied' energy in its purchases. It will also promote the use of renewable energy • Health -The council will protect and improve the environment for the benefit of physical/mental health. It will provide people with opportunities to live an outdoor lifestyle • Environmental Education -The council intends to work with other local people, organisations, community groups, councillors and employees to promote the appreciation, protection and improvement of the environment 		
--	--	--	--

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Derby Public Health Strategy 2004-2010			
<p>This public health strategy aims to establish a five-year action plan to improve the health of Derby residents and reduce health inequalities.</p>	<p>The objectives of the plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve diet and reduce obesity • Increase physical activity within Derby • Reduce the effects of smoking, drugs and excessive drinking • Reduce smoking • Improve sexual health and reduce teenage pregnancies • Promote the development of safe, healthy communities • Reduce crime/fear of crime and substance abuse effects • Promote mental well being • Protect and improve housing to ensure that is healthy, safe and warm • Reduce incidences/outcomes of cancer's, heart disease, strokes and mental illness • Reduce accidental death and injury • To protect the health and safety of people visiting Derby • To ensure effective response to major incidents and emergencies • To reduce incidences of food poisoning • To improve health and well being by reducing inequalities and pollution 	<p>Ensure that developers contribute to facilities for leisure and recreation for the local community e.g. open space. These facilities should be accessible by all residents of new developments. Developments should have good access to public transport in order to reduce congestion. Developments should include the provision of walkways and cycle routes to help promote the use of healthier transport methods. Developers should contribute to affordable housing and open spaces.</p>	<p>Ensure that aspects resulting in health improvement are incorporated into the Sustainability Framework.</p>

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Derby Cityscape Masterplan 2005			
<p>This document details the vision of Derby's urban regeneration company for the future of the city centre. This document has been adopted as a 'serious material consideration' in determining planning applications.</p>	<p>The vision for the Cityscape Masterplan is to create a dynamic central area, which serves the needs of the city. This will be done through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitive, high quality development, building on international brands such as Rolls-Royce • Transformation of the overall quality of the environment and the enhancement of the historical built environment and cancer • Creation of a city centre with a broad appeal for the whole community as a focus for economic, cultural and civic life within the region • To introduce new activities and communities through city living within the central area • Creation of new investments to help Derby fulfil its role 	<p>To ensure that the Masterplan is a 'material consideration' when considering planning applications made in the Cityscape region.</p>	<p>Ensure that the objectives of high quality regeneration and promoting Derby as a focus for investment and community are incorporated into the Sustainability Framework.</p>

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Derby Community Safety Action Plan			
This plan outlines the Councils proposed community safety action plan for Derby.	<p>There are five core objectives of this plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-social behaviour-reducing anti social behaviour across the city with emphasis on reducing crime in Priority Neighbourhood areas such as Normanton /Peartree /Sinfin /Osmaston /Allenton • Violent Crime - reducing violent crime especially city centre crime and domestic abuse • Youth Crime-Preventing youth offending and ensuring that those that do offend are supervised effectively to prevent further offences • Burglary - reducing the risk of burglary with a particular focus on high-risk neighbourhoods and properties owned by the council/managed by Derby Homes • Vehicle Crime-Reducing thefts from cars and car parks with a focus on publicly managed car parks. 	This plan is more likely to be covered by planning conditions.	Ensure that the objectives of community safety and reducing crime are taken into account in the Sustainability Framework.
Housing Renewal Policy			
This document summarises Derby's housing renewal policy.	The policy is aimed at investigating Derby's private housing, which will be a major long-term asset, in areas of decline and offering a limited 'safety net' for the needy.	The policies within this SPD must be compatible with those in this document.	Ensure that the objectives of housing renewal and access to housing for all are included in the Sustainability Framework.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Derby City Council Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (2004)			
This guidance sets out Derby City Council's policies on affordable housing.	This guidance aims to give an overview of housing need in Derby, when and where affordable housing will be sought and secured and how the process will run.	Ensure that developments provide an adequate supply of affordable housing where appropriate.	Ensure that objectives relating to the provision of affordable housing are included in the Sustainability Framework.
Derby Public Art Implementation Plan (2004)			
This document outlines the specific actions for achieving the vision of the role for public art in Derby.	The aims of this document are to promote Derby as an attractive place to live, and work and developing creative industries, extending partnerships with the social, health and economic improvement agencies and the private sector. Public art should be of the best quality and should encourage tourism, increase cultural diversity and improve residents and visitors interest in culture.	Ensure that where appropriate, contributions are sought for public and community art. Good access to this art should also be ensured.	Ensure that objectives relating to improving the sustainability of communities are addressed through objectives relating to public art implementation in the Sustainability Framework.
Public Open Space Standards SPG (1998)			
This policy sets out Supplementary Planning Guidance with regard to the provision of Public Open Space.	Public open space falls into the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Enhancement which improves the areas people live and work in, combats pollution and can greatly assist in nature conservation • Recreational Activities which take the form of team games, individual sport and leisure such as walking, sitting and reading. 	Ensure that where appropriate, contributions are sought for public open space including that necessary for leisure and biodiversity.	Ensure that the Sustainability Framework contains objectives relating to increasing the provision of open space and provision for leisure and recreational activities.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Air Quality and New Development Supplementary Planning Guidance (2003)			
This guidance sets out the policy against which planning applications for development with implications on air quality will be assessed.	<p>The aim of this document is to ensure a balance between air quality and urban regeneration objectives and will be applied to developments emitting the following pollutants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benzene • 1,3-butadiene • Carbon Monoxide • Lead • Nitrogen Dioxide • Ozone • Particles (PM10) • Sulphur dioxide 	Air quality will be relevant to the SPD through securing contributions to sustainable methods of transport.	Ensure that air quality management objectives are included in the Sustainability Framework.
Action Plan for the Nitrogen Dioxide Air Quality Management Area (2006)			
This document sets out actions to be taken to reduce emissions in the Nitrogen Dioxide Air Quality Management Areas.	<p>Actions identified within the action plan are split into three sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing vehicle emissions • Reduce traffic impact on new developments • Reduce traffic congestion • Encourage modal shift away from the car • Promote cleaner vehicle technologies • Reduce Nitrogen Dioxide emissions from non traffic related sources. 	The SPD should ensure that it supports the policies set out in this document.	Ensure that air quality management objectives are included in the Sustainability Framework.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Derby Nature Conservation Strategy (2006)			
This document outlines the Council's vision for nature conservation.	<p>The aims of this document are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect from damage, the most important natural heritage sights, features and species in the City • Retain a healthy biological network which links the wildlife sites and biodiversity features across the City and into the wider countryside • Maintain and enhance the stock of natural heritage features • Increase the quantity and quality of wildlife features, sites and corridors in the city through the creation of new habitat and amending land management regimes • Seek to provide all reasonable access, to all natural heritage sites and features by everyone • Raise public awareness and increase information about nature conservation • Ensure that progress towards achieving the aims of the strategy, and changes to the City's natural history resources are suitably monitored and reported on. 	Ensure that where appropriate, developer contributions are sought for protecting areas containing existing natural history and biodiversity features. Developments should contain new conservation features and habitats. Developments should have good public transport access to areas of nature conservation.	Ensure that objectives relating to the conservation of biodiversity and the important sites of natural history are taken into account in the Sustainability Framework.

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Office of the Deputy Prime Minister Planning Obligations Circular (2005)			
<p>This document outlines the government's advice on the application of S106 agreements and should be implemented at a local level.</p>	<p>This document aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform developers as to the likely contributions they will be asked to make • Include policies relating to planning obligations in Development Plan Documents • The policies in the Development Plan Document will be complemented by the preparation of the Supplementary Planning Document • Where mitigation or compensation measures are required, planning obligation policies should be based on a clear up-to-date assessment of need • Local authorities should apply standard formulae and charges which can speed up the process of asking for contributions • Standard formulae and charges should relate to the actual impacts of the development or a proportionate contribution should be made to affordable housing. 	<p>Ensure that the recommendations in this circular are taken into account in the SPD.</p>	<p>Ensure that planning obligations are sought in order to increase the sustainability of developments.</p>

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Derby City Council Housing Strategy 2002			
This document outlines the housing priorities of Derby City Council over a period of five years.	<p>The purpose of this document is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on the most important areas and locations for housing action • Explain what resources are available and how the council will allocate them • Provide detailed timetables and action plans that the Council's performance will be judged by. • Appraise all the options available regarding the three main areas of investment • Explain the structure for investment in the housing stock • Justify the policies within the strategy. 	Ensure that the priorities of the Housing Strategy are taken into account when preparing the SPD.	Ensure that objectives relating to affordable housing are included in the Sustainability Framework.
Derby City Centre Public Realm Strategy 2007			
This document outlines the vision for the city centre public realm over the plan period of 10-20 years.	<p>The document aims to set objectives for improvements in the city centre. The following areas are identified for improvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market Place • Osnabruck Square • Victoria Street • Cathedral Green • The Spot • Castleward Boulevard and Square. 	Objectives relating to public realm improvements and the implementation of public art should be included in the SPD.	Objectives relating to the public realm strategy should be included in the Sustainability Framework.

Plan or Programme	Aim and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Derbyshire Sports Facility Strategy (2007)			
<p>This study was commissioned to identify need for sport and leisure facilities in Derbyshire.</p>	<p>As a result of the study, a need has been established that Derbyshire has a lack of facilities for higher levels of performance in sport and there has been a lack of long term investment. As a result of this, the following facilities are identified as being needed in Derby.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 metre swimming pool • Indoor and Outdoor athletics stadium • Indoor tennis facilities • Indoor bowls centre • Indoor climbing wall <p>There are also objectives for improvements at Derby's sports centres.</p>	<p>Ensure that the need for new sports facilities is taken into account when negotiating planning obligations.</p>	<p>Ensure that the need for new sports facilities is taken into account when formulating the Sustainability Objectives.</p>

Plan or Programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
Derby City Council Empty Homes Strategy			
<p>This strategy outlines the national context and sets out the extent of the problem in Derby. It analyses previously successful empty property strategies and provides a framework for bringing empty homes back into use.</p>	<p>The overall strategy is to propose and implement a range of measures that will, directly or indirectly help to return long-term private sector properties to beneficial use. There are three objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise awareness of empty property issues and gain co-operation and commitment to dealing with the problem • To assemble relevant, accurate and up-to-date information including data on housing needs, market conditions, changing trends and an Empty Homes database • To put into effect specific measures so that empty properties can be brought back into use and to select appropriate actions for Derby. 	<p>Not relevant to the SPD.</p>	<p>Ensure that objectives relating to housing are included in the Sustainability Framework.</p>
Derby City Council Homelessness Strategy and Review			
<p>This strategy progresses from a vision of homelessness services in Derby to an Action Plan which identifies measures needed to achieve the vision.</p>	<p>The major strategic priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing homelessness • Ending or reducing street homelessness • Tackling youth homelessness • Ending or reducing the use of bed and breakfast accommodation • Providing culturally appropriate solutions. 	<p>Ensure that where appropriate, a development provides affordable housing.</p>	<p>Ensure that objectives relating to the provision of affordable housing are included in the Sustainability Framework.</p>

Plan or programme	Aims and Objectives of the Plan	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA
European Spatial Development Perspective			
This document is a document approved by the Council of Ministers in Potsdam, 1999. In is legally non-binding with 60 policies for all levels of authority with responsibility for planning.	<p>The main aim of this document is to provide an integrated strategy for spatial development within Europe. The key concepts of the plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate different sectors such as transport, environment and economics and recognise that they all influence each other • Implement spatial development, taking a much wider approach • Interlinking actions to achieve a balance of sustainable and territorial development • Interlink actions to achieve balanced and sustainable development 	Ensure that the SPD adheres to the principles of spatial planning and takes an integrated approach to securing planning obligations.	The SA should provide an integrated approach to sustainability.
Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment			
This PPG outlines the government's policies on the identification and protection of historic buildings and explains the role of planning in this.	There is a close link between controls on listed buildings and development control links and this PPG aims to provide guidance on how this interaction should take place.	Ensure that the SPD takes into account the need to conserve built heritage and preserve the character of conservation areas.	Ensure that the SA included objectives relating to the conservation of the historic environment.
Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning			
This PPG sets out the government's policies on the preservation and recording of archaeological remains.	This PPG explains that weight should be given to the presence of archaeological sites through development control decisions and planning conditions.	Not relevant to the SPD	The SA should include reference to preserving sites of archaeological importance.
European Landscape Convention (1997)			
The aims of the convention were to promote European landscape protection and management.	The landscape convention aimed to promote landscape as natural and cultural heritage as well as being valuable.	Ensure that the SPD takes landscape protection into account.	Ensure that the SA includes objectives relating to landscape.

Appendix Three- Baseline information from the Scoping Report

The baseline information in this report provides a basis for the development, and appraisal of guidance within the SPD. The collection of this data has taken place in conjunction with the development of the SPD.

The baseline data has been categorised into social, economic and environmental characteristics. Data has been collected at the city wide, regional and national levels, where available.

This section provides a summary of the key sustainability issues facing Derby and also explains how this information has been used to inform the Sustainability Framework.

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
- Soil and Landscape
- Built Heritage and Archaeology

Social Characteristics

The policy review has demonstrated that social sustainability is essential if well-mixed and balanced communities are to be achieved. It is therefore important to provide a well-researched baseline so that the SPD can be developed in the best interests of Derby.

Demographic Characteristics of Derby

The 2001 Census showed the population of Derby at 221,706¹ although estimated to have risen to around 233,000 in 2006 making it the 'third city' of the East Midlands behind Nottingham and Leicester². In 2001, 48% of the population were male and 52% were female, the figure below provides background information on the make-up of Derby's population in terms of age, ethnicity, religious and marital status compared to the English average.

The 2001 Census shows that white Britons make up the largest percentage of Derby's population at 84.7%. However this is nearly 3% lower than the England average. The percentage of Pakistani residents is almost four times higher than the English average at 4% compared to 1.4%. The Indian population is also nearly double the average at 3.8% and 2% respectively. Other White residents also make up a higher than average percentage of the population at 2.7% compared to 1.7%. However, this is now likely to be even higher with the recent rise in immigration from Eastern Europe.

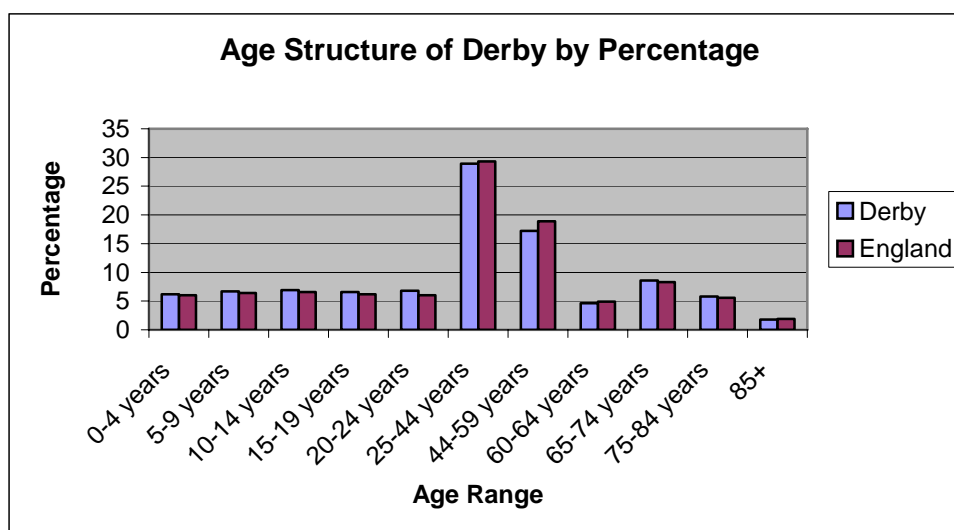


Figure one: Population structure of Derby and England

The 2001 Census shows that Derby has a population structure similar to that of the England average. However there is a trend towards a younger population, especially in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups where the percentages are 6.6% and 6.2% for Derby and England and 6.8% and 6% respectively (Figure one). The largest differential between percentages occurs in the age 45-59 group where the percentage in this age group in Derby is 1.7% less than in England. The tendency towards a youthful population in Derby could be explained because Derby is a university city.

¹ Researchers have now revealed that this figure was an undercount by around 7000

² <https://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/NeighbourhoodProfile>

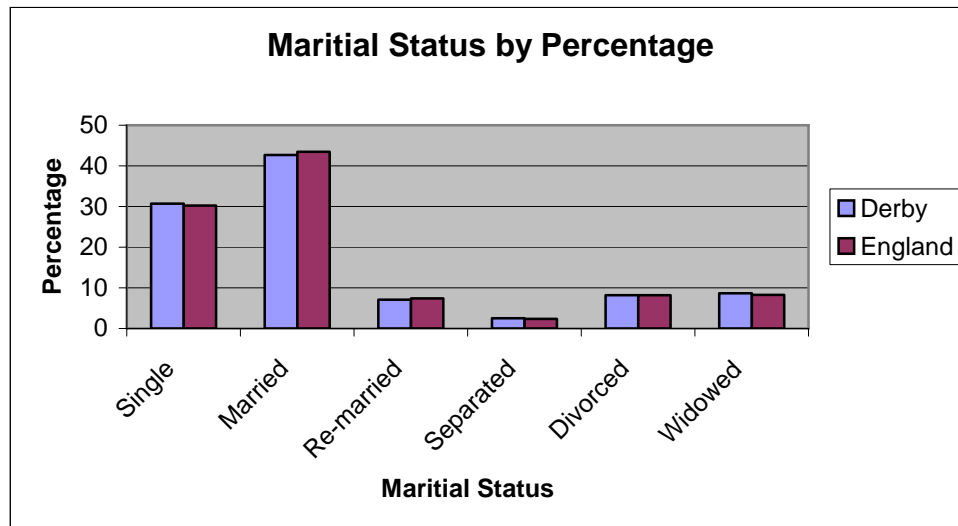


Figure two: Marital status of Derby and England

This chart indicates that the marital pattern of Derby is similar to that of England as a whole. The percentage of those who are married and re-married is slightly lower in Derby than the England average with the percentages at 42.7% and 43.5% and 7.1% and 7.4% respectively. The number of Derby residents who are separated is slightly higher than the average at 2.5% compared to England's 2.4% (Figure two).

The household composition of Derby is similar to that of the U.K. However there are some important differences as illustrated by the 2001 Census. The two highest numbers of households are adults with dependent children and pensioner only households. These represent 29.8% and 24.3% of households respectively. These figures are 0.3% above the national average for the first household type and 0.5% higher for pensioner households. However, the highest differential is for single parent households where there is a 0.9% differential between the two. As pensioner households make up a high proportion of the population of Derby, it will be necessary to increase the level of housing suitable for the elderly through the provision of 'lifetime homes'.

Social Exclusion

Derby has areas of deprivation and areas of relative affluence. In the indices of Multiple Deprivation produced by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (now the department for Communities and Local Government) in 2004, it put Derby, on average, as the 69th most deprived Local Authority area in England³. These indices review income, employment, education and barriers to learning, health, access to services, barriers to housing and crime in order to create an overall picture of deprivation. Each Super Output Area (SOA) is ranked and its score used to determine the overall level of deprivation for Derby. There are 147 SOAs in Derby and 32,482 in England.

Derby has 27 SOAs in the most deprived 10% of the country and 12 within the 10% least deprived SOAs. The most deprived wards of Derby are

³ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/index>

Normanton, Derwent, Arboretum and Sinfin containing SOAs within the 10% most deprived in the country. Allestree and Mickleover are the most affluent wards and have areas within the 10% most affluent SOAs in the U.K. The area surrounding Normanton Road and Pear Tree Road is the most deprived SOA while the least deprived SOA is in Mickleover.

Using the population levels in 2001, this means that 41,408 Derby residents live in one of the 10% most deprived locations in the U.K while 66,067 live within the 20% most deprived areas. This equates to 19% and 30% of the population of Derby respectively while 17,966 live within the 10% least deprived neighbourhoods equating to 8% of Derby's population.

Health

The long-term goal is to reduce the inequality gap between areas with the best and worst life expectancy and improve the health of Derby as a whole.

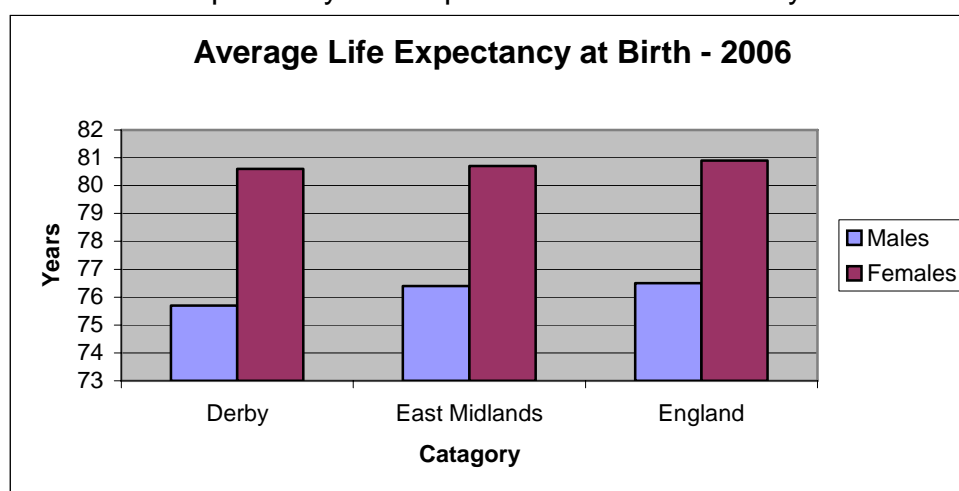


Figure three: Life expectancy on Derby, the East Midlands and England

Figure three illustrates the average life expectancy for Derby residents in years. In 2006, it was 75.7 years for males and 80.6 years for females. This is below the regional and national averages for both females and males. For females, the life expectancy is 0.1 years below the regional average and 0.2 years below the national average. For males the Derby average is 0.7 years below the regional average and 0.8 years below the English average⁴.

The 2001 census suggests that 66.8% of Derby residents believe that they are in good health. This is 2% below the national average. 9.7% are reported to be in poor health compared to 9% nationally. 18.7% have a long term limiting illness compared to 17.9% nationally. Rates for cancer, heart and respiratory illnesses are also higher in Derby than the average for England. In Derby between 2003 and 2005, the cancer mortality rate was 116.4 in 100,000 compared to 119 in 100,000⁵. The mortality rate from circulatory diseases was 103.9 per 100,000. The England average was 90.5 per 100,000.

⁴ PSA Floor Targets Local Authority Profiles Derby February 2007

⁵ PSA Floor Targets Local Authority Profiles Derby February 2007

The rate of teenage pregnancy is higher in Derby than for the East Midlands or England. Per 1,000 teenagers, in 2006, 52.8 became pregnant in Derby. The rate for the East Midlands was 41.1 per 1,000 whilst the rate for England was 42.1⁶.

Education and Skills

Derby is currently promoting learning and skills in the city and one of the key priorities in the Community Strategy 2006-2009 is promoting learning and making sure residents from all neighbourhoods have equal opportunities. Encouraging life-long learning is another priority for Derby.

In 2006, 55.6% of 15/16 year olds achieved 5 A*- C grade GCSEs⁷. This is below the English average of 59.2%; however, Derby is well on the way to achieving the target of 60% by 2008 set in 2003 and has risen over 6% in two years since 2004. Also, when looking at the percentage of schools with 30% or more achieving 5 A*- C grade GCSEs, the level of achievement exceeds that in England with 92.9% and 92.6% achievement respectively. In 2006, 73% of children achieved level 4 or above at Key Stage 2 with a target for 2007 of 78%. The equivalent achievement and target for English was 76% and 78%. Post 16, there has been a drop in those leaving formal education. In 2006, 8.2% of 16 year olds left education after taking their GCSEs. The target for 2007 is 8%⁸.

Derby is also aiming to promote itself as a city of adult education. No current figures are available for the level of adult education in Derby, however, the 2003 Community Strategy aimed to increase participation in learning to 7,500. In 2004, the number was 6,152, 14% down on the baseline mark of 7,031 participants. The reason for this decline is yet to be explained however Derby is currently participating in a recruitment drive to increase the number of adults entering education.

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

The latest figures show that in 2005/2006, 18,502 crimes were reported to the police as recorded by the British Crime Survey. This is down from the 21,474 recorded in 2003/4. The overall crime rate in Derby for 2005/6 was 72.4 crimes per 1,000 people compared to 62.7 in England⁹. Despite this, Derby is the safest city in the East Midlands. Broken down by crime, the following rates are apparent. For burglary, the rate was 14.5 per 1,000 households for Derby and 13.8 per 1,000 households in England. For robbery, the Derby rate was 2.1 per 1,000 head of population and 1.9 per 1,000 head of population for the England average. For vehicle crime, the level was lower than the national average with 13.1 crimes recorded per 1,000 people in Derby and 13.5 crimes for the England average¹⁰.

⁶ Ibid

⁷ <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/NeighbourhoodProfile>

⁸ Derby City Partnership: Key measurements of our progress in each area

⁹ Derby City Partnership: Key measurements of our progress in each area

¹⁰ PSA Floor Targets Local Authority Profiles: Derby 2007

The Arboretum ward is the most affected by crime in the city. In 2004, 27.8% of all crimes were committed there and the ward accounted for 30% of violent crimes¹¹. However, it should be noted that this ward includes the city centre region and therefore it is likely that incidences of shoplifting and anti-social behaviour would be higher here than in the majority of the city. The Index of Multiple Deprivation includes a measure of crime and the Arboretum ward contains the 14th most deprived SOA in the country in relation to crime. This SOA is located just to the west of the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary¹².

One of Derby's key priorities is creating sustainable communities. A key element of this is reducing anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime. In 2006, 10,235 incidents of anti-social behaviour were recorded based on police assistance. This was down from the baseline figure of 10,966 recorded in 2005¹³. The target figure for 2007 is 9,504 with 8,777 the target for 2008. There is currently no readily quantifiable citywide data on fear of crime. However, a 2003 survey indicated that burglary and robbery were the crimes most feared by Derby's residents with 73% and 56% respectively concerned about experiencing them¹⁴. In 2004, a different survey by the Derby Community Safety Partnership reported that 86% were worried about burglary, a 13% increase in one year.

Housing

House prices in Derby have risen by 9.2% in the last year and 3% in the last quarter¹⁵. In the last year to date, 1301 properties were bought. The average price of a house in Derby during October-December 2006 was £150,237¹⁶. This makes accommodation in Derby the fourth most affordable local authority district in Derbyshire and the 95th most affordable district in the U.K out of 396. However, the steep rise in house prices has led to many people being priced out of the market. This demonstrates that there is an increasing need for affordable housing through the provision of social, rented and shared ownership properties as there are currently 10,903 households on the waiting list for social housing known as Derby Homefinder. Of these, 7722 are actively looking for accommodation and 433 are classed as emergency cases.

The current ownership of property in Derby is illustrated below. The picture in Derby is similar to that of the U.K as a whole. The 2001 Census shows that 69.2% of properties are owner occupied compared to 68.7% in England. Local authority rented properties make up 14.2% of the total housing stock, which is 1% higher than the England average. The percentage of privately rented property is below the England average at 7.3% compared to the average of 8.8%. Rented property from housing associations is similar in England and Derby with 6.3% of the total owned this way in Derby and 6.1% in England (Figure four).

¹¹ Eastern Fringes Action Plan: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

¹² <https://www.communities.gov.uk>

¹² Derby City Partnership: Key measurements of our progress in each area

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Land Registry

¹⁶ Ibid

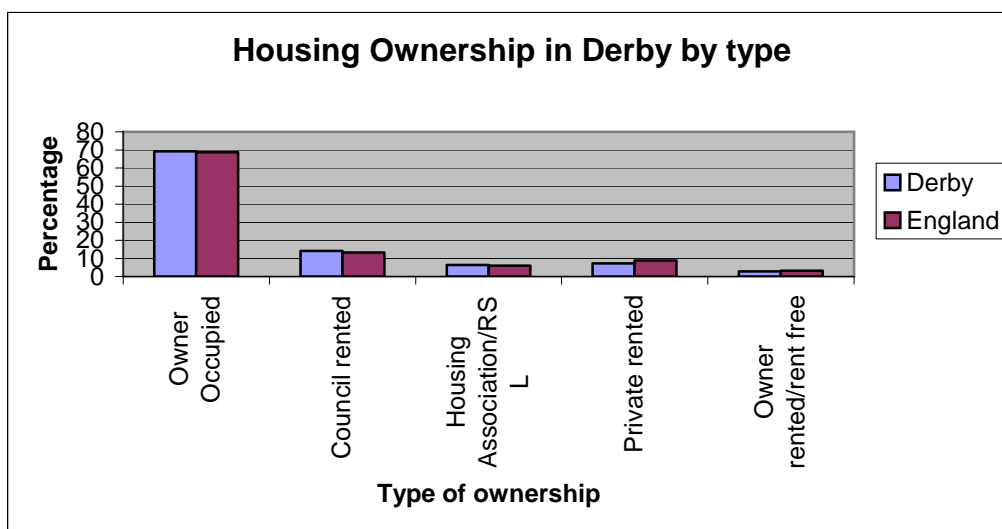


Figure four: Housing ownership by type in Derby and England

The percentage of properties in the social sector (Local Authority and Registered Social Landlords (RSL)) described as 'non-decent' has been in decline during the previous three years. In 2004, 23.5% were described this way. However by 2005, this declined to 5.7% and by 2006 it was 2%. The target for 2007 is 1.8% non-decent¹⁷. Compared to England as a whole Derby has a below average rating for properties with central heating. This is 3% lower than the national average. However, Derby has above average provision of bathrooms and toilets with only 0.3% of properties without these facilities compared to 0.5% nationally. In 2006, there were 4077 empty homes in Derby equating to 3.98% of the total housing stock. Of these, 220 belonged to the local authority, 310 to RSLs and 3547 in private ownership. 1140 properties have been empty for six months or more. In the same year, 91 properties were brought back into use. This demonstrates that a key priority for Derby must be bringing empty homes back into use.

Unemployment and Benefit Claimants

In February 2007, the unemployment rate for Derby was 3.2% compared to an England average of 2.6%. No current figures are available for citywide unemployment rates; however, in 2005 the Arboretum ward had the highest level of unemployment at 8%, significantly higher than in any other Derby ward.

The latest figures suggest that as well as a higher unemployment rate, Arboretum ward also has a larger than average number of benefit claimants. In September 2004, the total percentage of people claiming work-related benefits was 3.5%. This was down from just over 4% in September 1999. In 2004, the figure was well above that of the East Midlands and for England where the rate was 2% and 2.5% respectively. Between 1999 and 2004, the number of young people on benefits reduced significantly to 35% compared to an England average of 31%¹⁸. However the percentage of young people on benefits is still higher in Derby than in the surrounding region or in England as a whole.

¹⁷ Derby City Partnership: Key measurements of our progress in each area

¹⁸ Nomis official labour market statistics

Figure five illustrates the age of income support claimants. This suggests that in Derby, income support claimants are younger on average than those of the East Midlands and England with 16% aged below 24 compared to 15% and 14% respectively¹⁹. Therefore further work is needed to ensure that young people are able to find work.

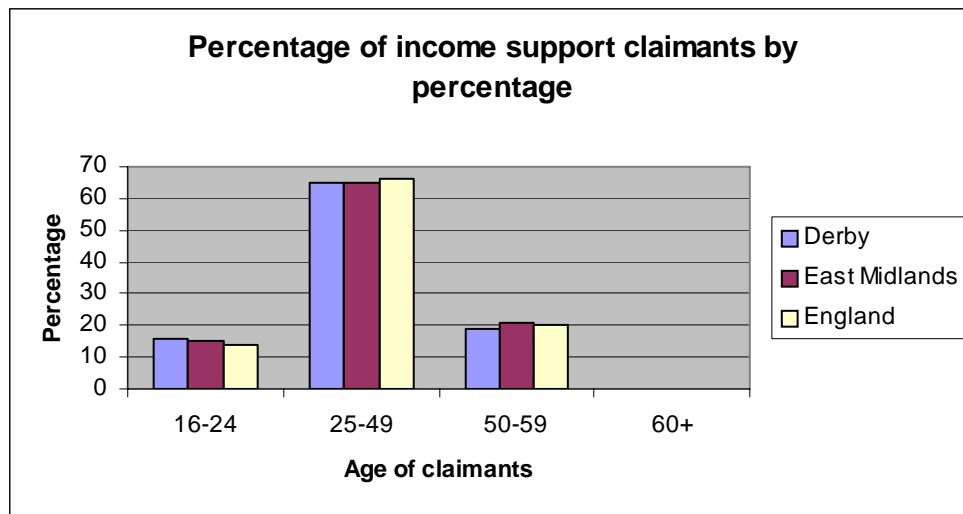


Figure five: age of claimants in Derby, East Midlands and England

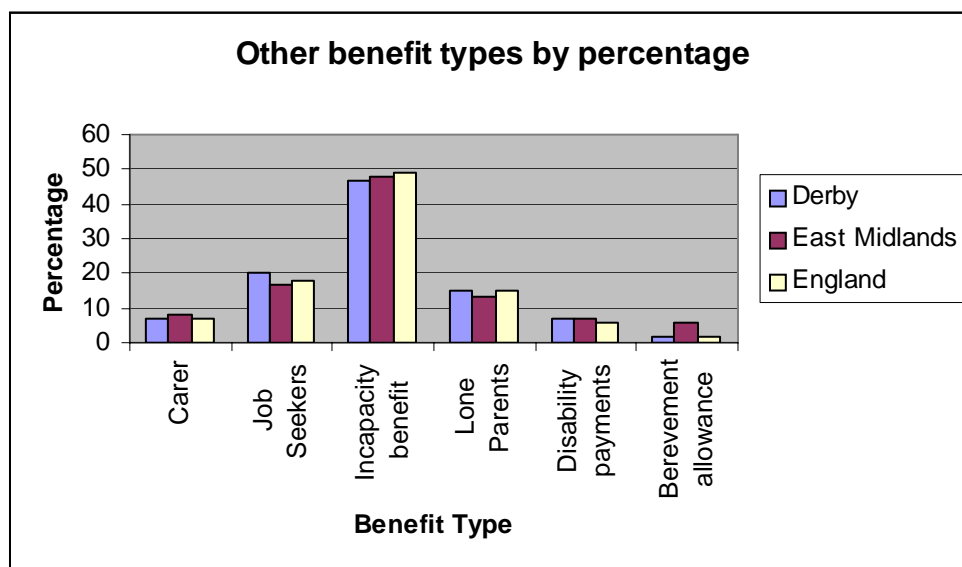


Figure six: benefit types by percentage in Derby, the East Midlands and England

Figure six illustrates the percentage of all claimants excluding those for income support and the benefits they claim. The benefit that the highest proportion of Derby residents claim is incapacity benefit. However the percentage is lower than the regional and national average. The percentage claiming job seekers allowance in Derby is higher: 20% of those on benefits claim this allowance in Derby, compared to 17% in the East Midlands and 18% in England as recorded in the 2001 Census. This suggests that there is a need to improve job opportunities in Derby and help people into work.

¹⁹ Census 2001

According to the last audit of average pay in the U.K, the New Earning Survey, residents of Derby earn an average of £438 per week compared to a national average of £476 per week. Interestingly, people who work in Derby some of whom do not live in the city earn an average of £497 per week.

Access to essential services and facilities

A key element of securing sustainable communities is ensuring that residents have access to essential services and facilities. This is a key aim of the City of Derby Local Plan Review and the Community Strategy.

Derby's highways and transport team is preparing detailed data relating to access to services. This data is not currently available. However when it is, it will be used to update the baseline data here.

Until this data is available, some key services and facilities are illustrated on the maps in the Appendix to indicate areas where access is insufficient, which may help to suggest spatial priorities when securing planning obligations from developers. A reasonable level of accessibility is normally regarded as 800m walking distance or a 10-minute walk at a reasonable pace.

Many wards of Derby do not have adequate provision of leisure centres (Figure sixteen). Only Sinfen, Arboretum, Mackworth, and Oakwood wards have these facilities within their boundaries and nearly all the wards to the east, and west and certain parts of the north of the city are devoid of public leisure centres with none within 10 minutes walking distance. There is a leisure centre in the city centre at Queens Leisure Centre, which is reasonably accessible by public transport from most parts of Derby.

In Derby there are eight libraries including the central and local studies library. Although not included on the map in figure sixteen, new libraries have recently opened in Derwent and Mickleover wards. However there are several areas of the city deficient in Library provision. The majority of residents in Littleover, Mackworth, Chelleston and Abbey wards and some areas of Normanton and Sinfen are not within the recognised walking distance of a library. However, the provision of the Central library on Friar Gate does mean that there is the option of trips by public transport to the city centre.

Derby is reasonably well served by community centres (Figure sixteen). However, there are several areas that are not within walking distance of these areas. The majority of the Allestree ward is without a community facility as are the south area of Arboretum ward and the Kingsway area of Littleover.

In terms of education, Derby is very well served by primary schools and the vast majority of residential areas are within 10 minutes walking distance of a primary school (Figure seventeen). The only areas that are not so well served are the northern area of Little Chester, Darley Park and the Kingsway area of Littleover ward. Access to secondary schools is less evenly distributed, with the pattern of secondary schools showing a bias to the edge of the city. The entirety of Normanton, Arboretum, and the majority of Alvaston, Sinfen and Derwent wards are not within reasonable walking distance of a secondary school.

Access to doctors' surgeries is good in Derby (Figure eighteen). However, there are some residential areas that are not within walking distance of this facility. The majority of Oakwood and Blagreaves ward and part of Derwent are not within walking distance of doctor's surgeries. However, there are several surgeries in city centre locations, accessible by the public transport.

In terms of district centres and local centres, Derby is well served (Figure nineteen).

Finally, the majority of areas have good access to public open space and no areas are particularly deficient apart from the Peartree area of Derby (Figure twenty one). However many areas do not have reasonable walking access to areas of major public open space such as Markeaton Park.

Economic Characteristics

To achieve citywide sustainability, it is important to create and maintain a sustainable economy. This is a key objective of the Community Strategy. The previous section has illustrated some key issues such as the number of residents on income related benefits. Therefore it is important to examine the picture of the local economy.

The Economy and Jobs

In Derby at the end of 2005, there were 4,715 VAT registered businesses. Of the registered premises in Derby in April 2005, there were 2,235 retail premises, 1,401 office premises, 1,008 factories and 703 warehouses excluding public sector premises such as hospitals, schools and leisure centres²⁰.

Employment	Derby %	East Midlands %	England %
Manufacturing	20	16.3	11.1
Construction	4.5	5	4.6
Retail and Hospitality	23.2	24.5	24.1
Transport and Communication	2.8	5.4	6
Finance, I.T and other business	17.7	16	20.7
Public sector, health, education	26.9	26.3	26.9
Other services	4.2	4.6	5.2

The workforce breakdown shows that the majority of people in Derby work for public sector organisations and in education and health services. This is comparable to the national average, but is 3.6% higher than in the East Midlands region (Figure seven). However in all three areas, public sector work makes up the highest percentage. Manufacturing employment is higher in Derby than the rest of the region and the country. 20% are employed in this sector in Derby compared to 16.3% in the East Midlands and 11.1% in

²⁰ Nomis official labour market statistics

England²¹. These statistics are influenced by the presence of large manufacturing companies such as Rolls Royce and Bombardier in Derby.

Figure seven: employment types by percentage in Derby, the East Midlands and England

The Workforce

Figure eight illustrates that in both Derby and England, the highest percentage of working age residents are employed in lower managerial positions at 16.1% and 18.7% respectively. However, Derby has a below average percentage of respondents employed in higher professional and managerial positions. 2.9% are employed in higher managerial positions compared to 3.5% in England and 4.5% in higher professional positions compared to 5.1% nationally. This means that Derby has a higher than average proportion of residents doing routine work or who are unemployed. The number doing semi-routine work is 13.2% compared to 11.7% nationally²². The percentage of full time students is higher which is influenced by the presence of the University in the city.

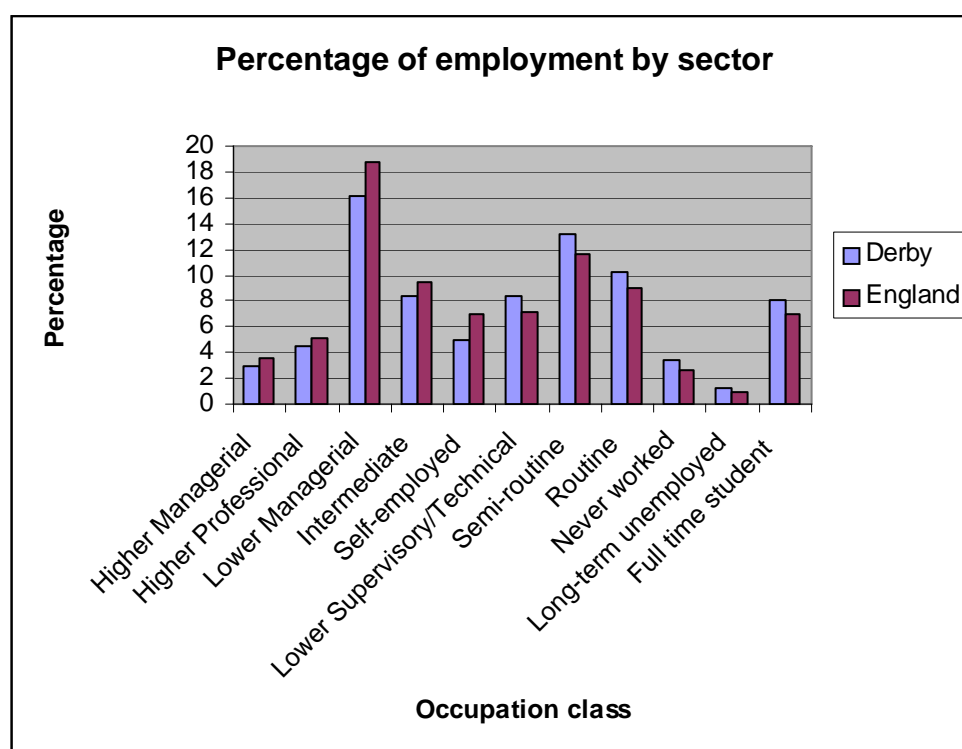


Figure eight: rank of employment by percentage for Derby and England

Development Activity

Derby is currently undergoing a major programme of regeneration, particularly in the City Centre where development is being promoted by Derby Cityscape Urban Regeneration Company in accordance with an agreed Masterplan. A major scheme nearing completion is the Westfield Eagle Centre Extension,

²¹ Nomis official labour market statistics

²² Ibid

which will provide approximately 2850 jobs²³. Derby City Council is in the process of setting up job shops in some of the most deprived wards of Derby to help reduce unemployment levels within the city. By prioritising these neighbourhoods when allocating jobs within the new developments, it is hoped that unemployment will be reduced. Further developments in Derby such as the Quad, Riverlights and the proposed business park on the Manor/Kingsway site will increase the number of jobs.

Environmental Characteristics

Key elements of environmental sustainability are promoting sustainable methods of transportation, efficient use of resources and improving the sustainability of the built and natural environment. These principles can improve Derby's sustainability credentials by reducing pollution, improving energy efficiency, increasing biodiversity and the built environment. It is therefore important to understand the current environmental characteristics of the city.

Traffic and Transport

Reducing the need to travel and promoting alternatives to the car are important elements of national, regional and local policy.

As this scoping report covers the whole of Derby, it is unrealistic to examine trip characteristics, road access and car parking provision in any level of detail. Therefore this section aims to quantify generally the current situation on Derby's public highways as well as documenting the progress that has been made so far in improving the situation and any targets for the future.

Traffic and Trip Generation

The figure below shows the change in traffic generation during the period 2003-5. The highest level of traffic growth occurred in the Oakwood, Derwent, Chaddesden and Spondon wards on the Eastern side of the city. The most significant reduction relates to a 4.92% decrease in traffic generation in the Alvaston, Boulton, Sinfyn and Chellaston wards. However this can be explained by the opening of the Alvaston bypass in late 2003. This also helps to account for the increase in traffic in the first area²⁴.

Looking at travel to work statistics in the 2001 Census, it is clear that the majority of commuters travel by car. 56.9% travel this way compared to 54.9% in England. Bus use is the second most popular mode of transport with 9.3% using it compared to 7.5% in England. More sustainable modes of travel such as walking and cycling are also more popular in Derby than the U.K average. Compared to the England average, travelling by train is highly unpopular with 7.4% of people in England using it to commute compared to 0.8% of the population of Derby (Figure nine).

²³ www.workstationderby.com

²⁴ Local Transport Plan annual progress report 2004

There is room for improvement as over half of Derby residents travel to work by car. As 62.3% of residents work less than 5km from their home as shown by figure ten, there is great potential for using a more sustainable modes of transport for travelling to work²⁵.

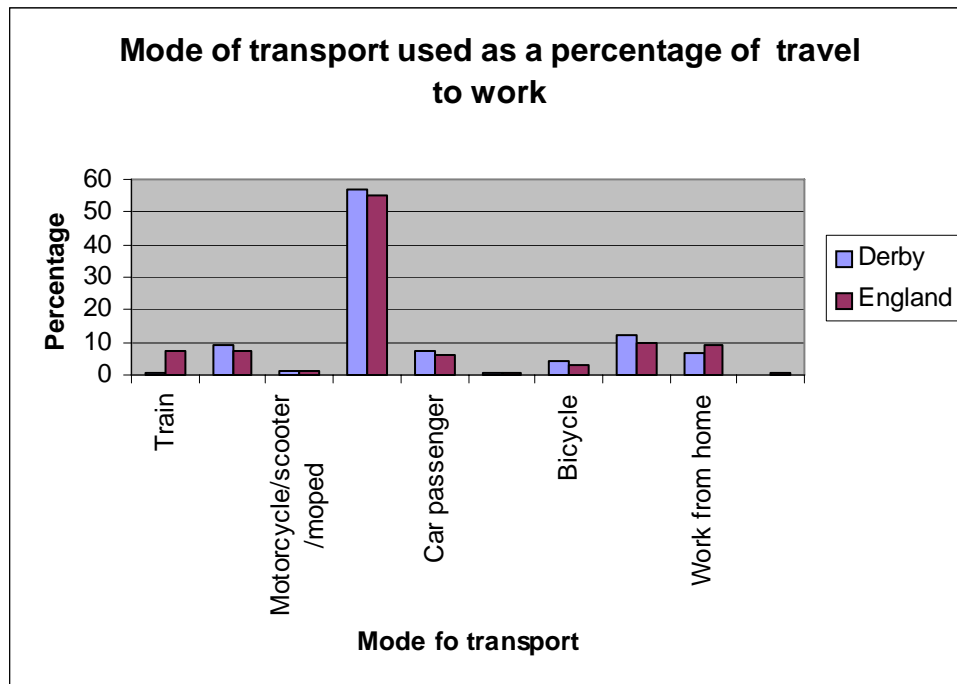


Figure nine: mode of travel to work statistics for Derby and England

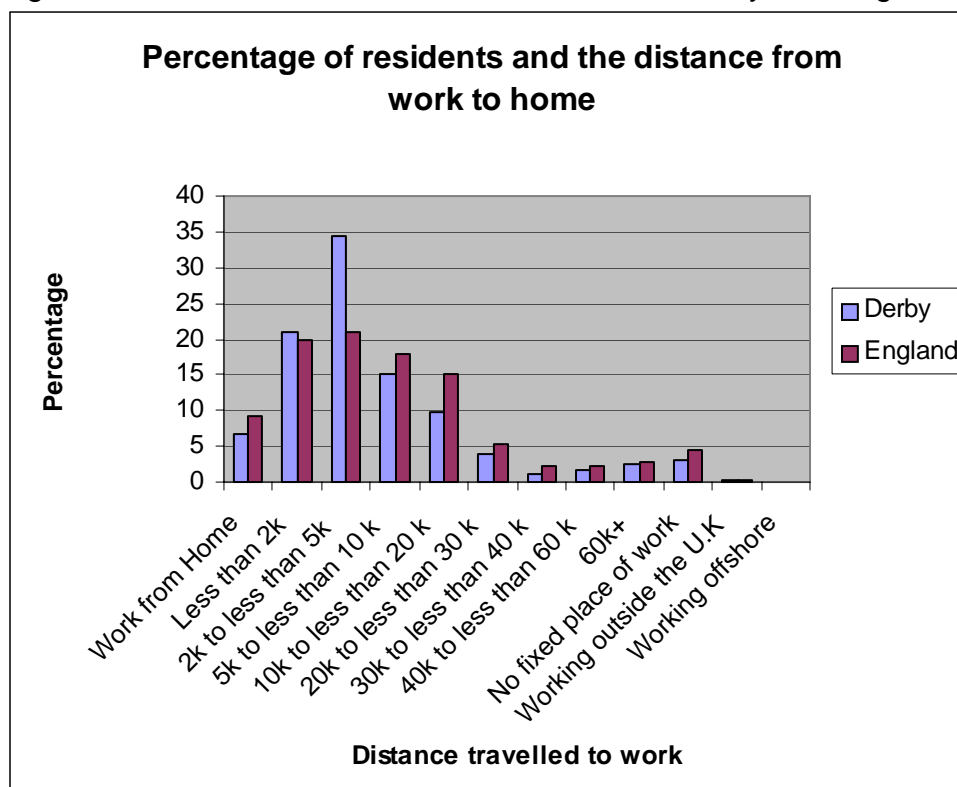


Figure ten: distance of travel to work statistics for Derby and England

²⁵ Census 2001

Railways

Derby Midland Station is a hub of regional and national services linking the city to the North, South, South West and Wales via Birmingham, Nottingham and Sheffield with half hourly services to London taking less than two hours. There are also local services connecting Derby with Matlock, Burton upon Trent and Stoke on Trent, Crewe and intermediate towns and villages²⁶. Recently, significant improvements to trains and railways has increased the number of journeys and reduced journey times especially on main routes.

Derby Midland Station is situated 1.2 km to the south of the city centre which may prove a barrier to use for leisure trips however the station is on a regular bus route that links the station to the city. An objective of the Local Transport Plan is an improvement to this bus link, as the current link runs as part of the Unibus service and therefore only operates a regular service during term time.

Another objective of the LTP is to promote the railway station as part of the integrated transport network in Derby. In 1999/2000, the number of journeys was 2,255,942 per annum. The target is to increase journeys to 50% higher than this figure by 2010/11. At the last available monitoring point in 2004, journey numbers had increased by 37% suggesting that this target will be achieved²⁷.

There are also stations at Pear Tree and Spondon. However both are poorly served. Pear Tree station is served by only two trains per day in each direction with no service on a Sunday. Spondon station is slightly better served with eight trains each way per day to Nottingham, Derby and Birmingham²⁸.

Buses

There are frequent, regular buses on all the major routes in Derby and the majority of wards are well served.

The main focus should be on maintaining the quality of bus services with particular attention to the frequency of bus services in the evenings and at weekends as well as the quality of buses to ensure that all are accessible to disabled users and parents with pushchairs.

In terms of the reliability of buses, the LTP Annual Progress Report (2004) contains an indicator relating to delays for each kilometre travelled by buses on radial routes in and out of Derby. Reducing delay on these routes is a key priority of the LTP.

Air Quality

Derby has three air quality management areas (Appendix two-figure twelve): the inner ring road area, the outer ring road area and an area around the A5111 and A52 junctions at Spondon. The outer ring road area takes in the

²⁶ www.nationalrail.co.uk

²⁷ Local Transport Plan annual progress report 2004

²⁸ www.nationalrail.co.uk

A511 running round the south of Derby along Harvey Road, through 'Spider Island', Osmaston Park Road, Warwick Avenue and Manor Road up to the Kingsway hospital and onto Uttoxeter New Road and including the southern end of Osmaston Road and London Road. The Inner ring road area encompasses this road plus the Five Lamps and Ashbourne Road area. The inner and outer ring roads have been identified as being in need of management due to the high levels of Nitrogen Dioxide present and the level of sensitivity on the site due to the presence of residential uses.

Due to the citywide nature of the SPD, there is not scope to go into detail about air quality at individual sites. However the following table aims to illustrate the direction of change for selected sites around Derby where air quality is monitored with a diffusion tube. From this, it can be gleaned that while there has not been a year-on-year decline in the concentration of Nitrogen dioxide for any of the sites with an increase in concentration recorded in 2004 for nearly all sites. However this decreased again in 2005 and all sites have recorded a significant decrease in concentration since the baseline year of 2001 (Figure eleven). From the selected areas, the largest decrease has been registered for Metcalfe Close adjacent to the A6 and Raynesway where there has been a 13.9 mg drop in concentration²⁹.

Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Cornwall Road, Chaddesden	35.3	27.8	31.1	31.6	27.5
Metcalfe Close, Alvaston	40	29.6	26.5	35.1	26.1
Spider Island	53.6	46.4	41.8	54.7	42.9
Travelodge, Uttoxeter New Road	33.6	30.6	35.1	37.7	28.6
Radbourne Street, Abbey	42.1	38.9	45	59.4	32.3
Normanton Road	63.6	55.4	61.8	73.3	55.1
Stafford Street, Arboretum	32.2	31.6	33.4	33.3	27.5
Five Lamps	N/A	30.8	30.3	35.1	27.2

Figure eleven: The results of air quality monitoring points in Derby

Targets are to reduce the concentration of nitrogen and other problematic substances present.

The City Council now has an Air Quality Action Plan and supplementary planning guidance relating to air quality. The Action Plan will need to ensure that the policies are consistent with these documents and ensure that the impact on air quality is taken into account in its policies.

²⁹ Derby City Council Air Quality Action Plan

Water Quality

The River Derwent has been rated as compliant with water quality standards set by the Environment Agency. Markeaton Brook is compliant with its target however parts of Mackworth Brook have registered a 'Significant failure' to meet its quality target in 2004/5³⁰.

A one off survey was carried out by the Environment Agency in 2000. This looked at the aesthetic quality of the waterways in the area. This study was developed by investigating the level of litter, coloured effluent and sewage-derived waste in the river and also looking at the quality of riverbanks and other public areas. More specifically, the survey investigated the following items: gross and general litter, sewage-derived objects, dog faeces, oil, foam, surface scum, sewage fungus and ochre, colour and odour³¹. The assessment of the quality of Derby rivers aesthetics was 'bad', the worst possible rating.

Flood Risk

The Environment Agency publishes data on flood risk divided into two categories. Flood Zone Three represents any area where there is a greater than 1% change of a flood occurring equal to one major flood every 100 years. Flood Zone Two represents those areas at a lesser risk of flooding between 0.1 and 1% chance of flooding, the equivalent of one major flood between every 100 and every 1000 years³².

From Figure fourteen, it is clear that a significant area on the east side of Derby running in line with the River Derwent through Alvaston, Allenton, Boulton, Little Chester and Darley Abbey and the area around Sinfin Moor to the south of the city is at risk from flooding. There are also areas of flood risk indicated running through Mackworth and the western side of Allestree. The most significant area of Flood Zone Three is located to the western site of Allestree and the area between Alvaston and Spondon.

Where development is desired in Flood Zone areas appropriate flood risk assessments are required before planning permission is granted on those sites.

Public Realm and Public Art

Derby City Council, in partnership with Derby Cityscape is committed to improving the quality of the public realm in the city centre. The Derby Public Realm Strategy was published earlier this year. It sets out a strategy for the design and delivery of a high quality coordinated city centre public realm in accordance with derby cityscape's Masterplan. It is important to understand the strategy for public realm as contributions to the improvement of public realm can potentially be secured through planning obligations within a Section 106 agreement.

³⁰ www.environment-agency.gov.uk

³¹ Environment Agency General Quality Assessment 2000

³² www.environment-agency.gov.uk

Refurbishment of the public highway at East Street is currently taking place to coincide with the opening of the new Eagle Centre extension. This will remove unnecessary street furniture and improve the appearance of the street.

The Public Realm Strategy includes two key design themes:

- The Hidden River: unlocking the potential of the river, reinforcing its role as a place of historical importance and drawing people out to the Riverside to enjoy the green spaces.
- City Vision: how people orientate themselves and find their way around the city centre.

Derby also has a Public Art Strategy. The aim of this is to provide a document that sets out the key priorities for the implementation of public art.

These are:

- Maximising opportunities for the development of public art in public and private sector development
- Extend the range of opportunities for public art commissions
- Develop a wider understanding and appreciation of Derby's distinctive cultural traditions and forms
- Maximise the value of the arts and tourism

Biodiversity and Nature Conservation

Derby has a wide many sites of importance for nature conservation. These are indicated on Figure thirteen. This shows that the majority of these are situated away from the main areas of development in Derby towards the edge of the city. The City of Derby Nature Conservation Strategy adopted in 2006 gives an extensive review of the biodiversity and nature conservation issues. This section provides a brief overview of the baseline conditions in Derby.

Despite only 35% of the city's land being undeveloped, Derby still has a significant level of wildlife habitats and species. The Nature Conservation Strategy identifies that due to intensive farming in the open countryside, undeveloped land is likely to have more biodiversity than that of the East Midlands as a whole. Only 1% of the Derby area however two of the woods are categorised by Natural England as ancient woodland. These are Chaddesden Wood and Elm Wood. A hedgerow survey completed in 2004 identified 43% of hedgerows as being species rich and therefore important in terms of conserving and enhancing biodiversity.

There are four natural areas in Derby that have been identified by English Nature as well as nine habitat types identified as being important for their international or local rarity or their risk of decline. Derby also has one Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), which is located on Boulton Moor and is geological. There are five Local Nature Reserves at the following locations:

- Chaddesden Wood, Oakwood
- West Park Meadow, Spondon
- Allestree Park, Woodlands

- The former Chellaston Brickworks
- Sunnydale Park, Sunnyhill
-

In total, these reserves amount to 123 hectares of land. However, the level recommended by English Nature is 230 ha. Therefore a target for the period of the strategy is to increase the level of biodiversity and areas for conservation in Derby. In addition, Derby is also home to 65 county wildlife sites and four Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphologic Sites.

In terms of biodiversity, Derby is home to some rare species, which are afforded protection by law. These include badgers, white-clawed crayfish, and bats. Derby is the only place in the county with a population of dark bush cricket.

The Nature Conservation Strategy identifies seven aims for the plans duration which should be taken into account when preparing the SPD. They are as follows:

- To protect from damage, the most important natural heritage sited, features and species in the city
- To retain a healthy biological network in the city which links the wildlife sites and biodiversity features across the city and into the wider countryside
- To maintain at least at its present level, the stock of natural heritage features which do not qualify as the most important, but which make an important contribution to environmental quality
- To increase the quantity and quality of wildlife features, sites and corridors in the city through creation of new habitats and amending land management regimes
- To seek to provide all reasonable access, to all natural heritage sites and features by everyone
- To raise the general awareness of people and increase information about nature conservation, and in particular of the city's resources and their value
- To ensure that progress towards achieving the aims of the strategy, and changes to the city's natural history resources are suitably reported and monitored and reported on

Soil and Landscape

There are two types of natural area in Derby. In the south and west of Derby, the Trent Valleys and Rises soil type is predominant. This soil is fertile ideal for agriculture. Because of this, intensive agriculture has occurred at a detriment to the natural landscape. However, a number of areas of geological interest still remain. Although the area is poorly wooded, there are still some ancient-semi natural stands and there are also some restored gravel pits and reservoirs that provide diverse habitats for flora and fauna

The second natural area is the north and east area comprising the Needwood and Derby Claylands. This area comprises woodland and parkland and a significant feature is the presence of veteran trees and which are a good

habitat for fungi and invertebrates. In this type of natural area, small fragments of hay meadows also remain scattered through the natural areas.

The predominant soil type in Derby is Sherwood Sandstone.

Archaeology and Built Heritage

The most significant built heritage in Derby is the Derwent Valley Mills UNESCO World Heritage site. This stretches 15 miles from the Derby Silk Mill through Darley Abbey and Darley Park to Amber Valley.

Aside from this, Derby also has a series of significant historic buildings. According to the regional data in the 2006 Heritage Counts, there are 9 Grade 1 listed buildings, 39 Grade 2* and 325 Grade 2 making a total of 373 listed buildings in Derby.

Figure twenty shows the location of the national and locally listed buildings in Derby.

As well as these important buildings, there are also a number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Derby.