

1.1 SECTION 1: BACKGROUND

The parts of the SEA Directive Requirements considered in the section:

The Environmental (Sustainability) Report should provide information on:
“an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and programme”;
“A description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know how) in compiling the report”

1.1.1 This document is called a Sustainability Appraisal Report (sometimes called an Environmental Report). It is a key output of the sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment (SEA) processes. It presents information on the social, environmental and economic effects of implementing the South Derbyshire Local Green Spaces Plan (LGSP) and the appraisal methodology adopted to identify these effects.

1.1.2 This report has been produced to meet the reporting requirements of both the strategic environmental assessment and the sustainability appraisal processes and will be updated to reflect any changes to the Plan and the green spaces it seeks to adopt as it moves towards adoption.

1.2 THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROCESS

1.2.1 The planning system provides a framework for managing the development and use of land. A key element of this system is the preparation of development plans, which establish where and what type of development might take place, and provides the basis for the consideration of planning applications.

1.2.2 Section 15 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by Section 111 of the Localism Act requires that the District Council prepare a Development Plan to manage growth across the District. This document together with the the Local Plan Part 1 and Local Plan Part 2 (LP1 and LP2) will seek to manage development within South Derbyshire between now and 2028.

1.3 THE LOCAL PLAN PART 1 AND PART 2

1.3.1 LP1 establishes a long-term strategy to manage development, provide services, deliver infrastructure and create sustainable communities. It comprises the spatial vision and objectives, a spatial strategy (setting out how much growth is required and where strategic growth will be located), strategic policies to inform the detailed design of new development and a section setting out how we will implement and monitor the strategy. This Plan also makes an allowance for 600 homes to be met on non-strategic sites to be defined through a later LP2.

1.3.2 LP2 sets out additional non strategic policies and guidance. It supplements and provides additional detail concerning how development will be managed in South Derbyshire up to 2028 including through the allocation of 14 non-strategic sites. This Plan also identified those locations within settlement boundaries where development is in principle accepted subject to conforming with the wider policies set out in LP1 and LP2.

1.4 THE LOCAL GREENSPACES DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT

1.4.1 The LGSP seeks to identify the location of areas subject to a local green space designation in South Derbyshire.

1.4.2 Previously it was anticipated that local green spaces would be identified as part of the LP2 process, although during the preparation of LP2 it became obvious that there was significant interest in protecting valued spaces within existing communities and the work required to identify appropriate green spaces could significantly delay the

preparation of the LP2. Given the pressing need to identify housing to meet the Council's housing requirement, the decision was taken following the June 2016 (regulation 18) consultation on LP2 to identify the location of local green spaces through a separate development plan document. This would allow the preparation of LP2 to be expedited and ensure that local green spaces could be appropriately considered through the preparation of a specific local plan document, which would be subject to the same regulatory requirements as the LP2.

1.4.3 However, whilst the decision was taken to not bring forward local green space designations through LP2, a policy was included in that Plan regarding local green spaces. This policy is set out for information below:

Policy BNE8: Local Green Space

Local Green Spaces will be protected from development except in very special circumstances or for the following limited types of development where they preserve the openness of the local green space and do not harm the purpose for its designation:

- i) the construction of a new building providing essential facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation, cemeteries, allotments or other uses of the open land;**
- ii) the carrying out of an engineering or other operation.**

Designations of local green spaces will be made through a separate development plan document or neighbourhood development plan. The Council will work to enhance the biodiversity, heritage, recreation and tranquillity value and where possible the public accessibility of local green spaces through appropriate site management.

1.4.4 The Draft Plan, published for consultation in October 2018 (to which this interim sustainability appraisal report relates) does not represent the Council's final plan. As the Council moves towards adoption the sites included in the LGSP and the specific policies identified to address future development or management of those sites could change. Where such changes occur these will be documented and will be subject to further sustainability appraisal where these could have likely significant effects on the environment and on local communities or businesses.

1.4.5 The content of the emerging Plan, to which this report relates is summarised below in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Contents of the Plan		
Section Number	Section Title	Included in this section
1	Introduction and Policy Context	Summary of national and local policy related to green spaces and the process towards identifying local green spaces to date.
2	Review Process and Next Steps	Identifies the issues that will be considered in deciding which sites to designate as local green spaces and the process to be followed ahead of adopting the LGSP.
3	Local Green Spaces Sites	The sites identified as potential local green spaces including maps which are currently before the Council for consideration and the attributes that make these spaces demonstrably special to the local community.
4	Local Green Space Policies	Thematic policies to control future development and the management of designated local green spaces

1.5 LOCAL PLAN VISION

1.5.1 The vision for South Derbyshire is set out in LP1. As a daughter document of LP1 the LGSP will assist in the delivery of this vision. For the sake of completeness this is set out below.

The vision for South Derbyshire is one of sustainable growth, renewal and opportunity. By 2028, the economy will have grown with a more diverse business environment supported by a more skilled workforce. Local communities will be healthy and inclusive and will have access to a range of jobs, housing, education, health, shops, services, facilities and green space by a choice of travel options including public transport and other non-car modes. Climate change and adaptation will lie at the heart of our strategy and residents and businesses will be supported to make efficient use of resources and cope with the effects of climate change which are already anticipated- such as reduced water availability and increased flooding.

The strategy for growth will have delivered at least an additional 12,618 homes over the plan period and ensured the District's housing stock is better aligned to the needs of – and available to - everyone, irrespective of their stage of life, income or circumstances. The countryside, rivers, green spaces and networks which connect them, together with the districts cultural and heritage assets will have been protected and enhanced and the quality and diversity of the District's wildlife habitats will have been improved. New development will reflect and reinforce the District's many distinct landscapes and will protect the integrity of our most sensitive wildlife sites, landscapes and heritage assets. South Derbyshire will have continued to be a major ingredient in the success of the National Forest and the District will have become an increasingly important tourist destination in the region.

To accommodate growth, brownfield land and disused buildings will be bought back into beneficial use and major sustainable urban extensions to Derby will have been developed providing a wide range of accommodation to meet the expanding housing needs of the City of Derby and South Derbyshire. The growth potential of Derby and these new urban extensions in particular, will have been unlocked through transport and other infrastructure improvements.

Similarly, as South Derbyshire's principal settlement, Swadlincote will have expanded to the south, east and west, to cater for the needs of South Derbyshire's growing population and cementing the economic and commercial role of the town. The design of all major residential urban extensions will have been shaped by local people and comprehensively designed to provide the highest possible quality living environments being sustainable, prosperous, safe, clean and energy efficient. A culture of good design will also have become established for all developments in the District.

Swadlincote will have become firmly established as a vibrant town in a high quality retail, residential, commercial, leisure and shopping environment. This will have been achieved through new development within and around the town and improved connections to the wider road network. In particular, substantial investment in leisure and civic facilities will have been developed to support the town's enhanced role as a major shopping and recreation destination. These developments will have complemented successful actions for encouraging investment into, and better management of, Swadlincote Town Centre – guided by a dedicated Vision and Strategy. Such measures will have included the completion of public realm improvements, supporting business development, developing the outdoor market and hosting major events.

Major urban renewal will also have taken place in the wider Swadlincote urban area with the reclamation and re-development of underused and derelict brownfield land south of Woodville. The environment and job opportunities in the area will have been

significantly enhanced through the construction of the Woodville Regeneration Route bypassing - and providing relief from traffic congestion at - the Clock Roundabout, opening up land for development and providing better links between Swadlincote and the A42 to the east.

Substantial housing and/or economic growth, facilities and infrastructure will also have been delivered in the key villages of Hatton and Hilton to meet the particular needs of those communities. This will have supported and balanced the significant expansion of employment in Hatton whilst providing some HGV traffic relief and potentially providing the first phase of a Hatton Bypass in the much longer term if needed. Similarly, substantial new provision of local infrastructure will have taken place at Hilton which may have been enabled through a measure of house-building and/or other development.

The vitality and viability of Melbourne town centre will also have been sustained through a combination of careful control over land uses in the core shopping area and more widely through enhanced leisure and cultural facilities.

Meanwhile, sustainable living and working environments throughout the remainder of the villages and other rural parts of the district will have been maintained and through local scale development in keeping with their size, role and character. In tandem, the rich heritage, historic assets and distinctive character of our towns, villages and hamlets will continue to have been respected and enhanced.

1.6 LOCAL PLAN OBJECTIVES

1.6.1 LP1 sets out the Council's Local Plan Objectives. As above the LGSP will assist in the delivery of these objectives which are as follows:

1. To ensure future development is locally distinctive and environmentally, socially and economically sustainable through the achievement of design excellence, addressing the causes and effects of climate change and reducing waste and pollution.
2. To ensure the needs of an ageing population, and a higher than average proportion of younger people, are recognised in shaping all aspects of our communities
3. To enable, support and promote a robust and diverse economy, resistant to downturns and providing a strong base for sustainable growth which respects environmental limits and safeguards natural resources
4. To ensure the District's housing stock is decent, suitable and affordable, meets community need and balanced with access to employment opportunities
5. To ensure our communities can be safe, clean, vibrant, active and healthy
6. To ensure sustainable, living and working urban and rural communities
7. To reduce the need to travel and to encourage travel by sustainable modes of transport, providing access to jobs, shopping, leisure, services and facilities from all parts of the District.
8. To ensure the social, physical and green infrastructure needed to support strong growth levels is provided at an appropriate time and accessible to our communities

9. To respect and enhance the varied character, landscape, cultural, heritage and natural environment of our fast growing District
10. To make the most of the economic, social and environmental opportunities presented by the District's central location within the National Forest and promote the continued growth of local tourism and leisure offer across the whole of the District.
11. To make optimum use of previously developed and under-used land and bring empty and derelict buildings into reuse subject to wider sustainability considerations
12. To enhance and develop the role of Swadlincote town centre and its wider urban area as a focus for living, working, shopping and leisure
13. To ensure growth in South Derbyshire is co-ordinated with development in adjoining areas both within and outside the Derby HMA

1.7 RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

- 1.7.1 The LGSP will form part of the overall development plan which will guide many aspects of development up to 2028. It will outline the location of sites considered to be of local community value and protected as local green spaces.

1.8 DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- 1.7.1 In producing a Local Plan for South Derbyshire we are committed to the promotion of sustainable development. The Brundtland Report released by the World Commission on the Environment and Development defined sustainable development as:
 - 1.7.2 *"Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"*.
 - 1.7.3 The key priorities for delivering sustainable development are set out in the UK Government's Sustainable Development Strategy (*Securing the Future*) published in March 2005. These are:
 - Sustainable Consumption and Production
 - Sustainable Communities
 - Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement
 - Climate Change and Energy.
 - 1.7.4 The concept of sustainability lies at the heart of the planning process. To this end the Council is required to carry out a sustainability appraisal of all development plan documents proposed as part of its Local Plan.
 - 1.75 However in respect of strategic environmental assessment (SEA), this process is only required where the Plan could give rise to likely significant effects. Given the nature of the Plan (which will not result in further development, but will confer added protection to sites already unlikely to be developed within the plan period) there may not be a requirement to undertake SEA as it is unlikely to have any notable effects let alone significant ones. Nonetheless inline with paragraph 32 of the National Planning Policy Framework which states *"local plans and spatial development strategies should be informed throughout their preparation by a sustainability*

appraisal that meets the relevant legal requirements” the Council considers it appropriate to undertake sustainability appraisal.

1.8 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSEMENT

1.8.1 The European Directive 2001/42/EC enacted in England under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004) requires a strategic environmental assessment (SEA) be completed on all development plan documents that could have a significant effect on the environment.

1.8.2 The purpose SEA is to “*provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.*” (2001/42/EC Article 1). Put simply the SEA process requires that in preparing the Local Plan we consider its likely effects a broad range of issues such as *biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archeological heritage and landscape* (2001/42/EC annex 1) and determine whether negative effects of implementing the Plan can be improved and positive effects enhanced.

1.8.3 By ensuring that local planning authorities consider these issues the SEA Directive seeks to ensure that environmental considerations are fully integrated in the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes which are likely to have a significant effect on the environment.

1.9 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

1.9.1 Whilst SEA focuses upon environmental issues, sustainability appraisal (SA) widens the approach to include social and economic issues. The purpose of SA is to ensure that the principles of sustainable development are taken fully into account when preparing the Local Plan. In preparing all development plan documents that will be included within the Local Development Framework Section 19 (5) of the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act* (2004) as updated requires that we:

- (a) *Carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of the proposals in each document;*
- (b) *Prepare a report of the findings of the appraisal*

1.10 THE COMBINED PROCESS

1.10.1 The combined SA and SEA processes will ensure that all relevant parts of the Plan are subject to appraisal before they are adopted in order that the environmental, social and economic effects policies and proposals can be adequately tested and modified prior to adoption.

1.11 HABITAT REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT

1.11.1 In addition to the SEA and SA we are also required to undertake a separate form of assessment under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010). This assessment known as Habitat Regulations Assessment is required to ensure that:

- A strategy or plan either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, would not have a significant effect on a European site, and where the plan being produced is not directly connected with the management of the site for nature conservation.

1.11.2 Where the Plan could affect a European site the Council is required to undertake and ‘appropriate assessment’. European sites referred to include special areas of conservation (SAC) and special protection areas (SPA). Within South Derbyshire

there is one special area of conservation; the River Mease SAC. There are a number of other SACs and SPA located in surrounding districts and boroughs.

1.11.3 This Plan has been subject to a screening assessment to help identify which European sites could be affected by the proposals included within it. The results of the screening report have been published on the Districts Council's website. **Add weblink when known.**

1.11.4 Put simply, however, the conclusions from the Habitats Regulation Screening Assessment are:

- There is no likely significant impact on any SPAs or SACs located outside of the District as a result of implementing the LGSP.
- There is one local green space located in the catchment of the River Mease. The remainder are located outside of the catchment.
- The site located in the catchment is site 168 (Linton Orchard) and consists of a community orchard located in the southern part of Linton. It lies on the watershed for the catchment and 4km from the SAC. Given that this LGSP seeks to ensure that this site is retained as a community orchard its designation is unlikely to have any effect on the SAC.
- The designation of local green spaces will not increase surface water or foul water and would be unlikely to have any effect on water quality within the SAC.
- As the South Derbyshire Local Plan (LP1 and LP2) have already been identified as having no effect on the SAC, it is unlikely that the adoption of this Plan will act in combination with these, or indeed the plans of neighbouring authorities adopted or under preparation.

1.12 PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

1.12.1 This report sets out the findings of the SA of the LGSP. It presents information on the social, environmental and economic effects of implementing the Plan and the appraisal methodology adopted to identify these effects.

1.13 REPORT STRUCTURE

1.13.1 This report contains the following sections:

- Section 1** Background (this section)
- Section 2:** Appraisal Methodology
- Section 3:** Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context
- Section 4:** Sustainability Appraisal Framework
- Section 5:** Broad Options Appraisal
- Section 6** Policies Identified to Mitigate Effects and Policy Appraisals
- Section 7:** Preferred and Non Preferred Local Green Space Designations
- Section 8** Summary of Plan Effects (by Settlement)
- Section 9** Implementation and Monitoring
- Section 10** What Happens Next

1.13.2 Further detail on the content of this 'Sustainability Report' is set out in tables 1.2 and 1.3.

1.14 COMPLIANCE WITH THE SEA DIRECTIVE AND ENACTING REGULATIONS

1.14.1 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive sets out a prescriptive list of the information, which must be included within an ‘Environmental Report’ published for the purposes of satisfying the requirements of the Directive. The following table sets what these specific requirements are and where they have been addressed in this report.

TABLE 1.2: COMPLIANCE OF THE SUSTAINABILITY (ENVIRONMENTAL) REPORT WITH THE SEA DIRECTIVE[†]	
Requirement of the SEA Directive	
An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	<i>Will be completed at the submission stage of the LGSP</i>
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme ² ;	
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	
The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects)	
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how ³) encountered in compiling the required information;	
a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring ¹	
a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings. ¹	

[†]Based on SEA checklist set out in *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive*, ODPM 2005

1.15 COMPATIBILITY WITH THE DCLG REQUIREMENTS FOR SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

1.15.1 Government guidance also provides a checklist to outline the content of the ‘Sustainability Report’. This guidance largely mirrors the requirements of the SEA Directive in order to ensure that the information to be set out in a combined Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment ‘Sustainability Report’ contains the necessary information to satisfy the requirements of the SEA Directive and Regulations.

TABLE 1.3: COMPATABILITY OF ‘SUSTAINABILITY (ENVIRONMENTAL) REPORT’ WITH DCLG REQUIREMENTS^{††}

Structure of the Report	Components of the SA Report which make up the Environmental Report for the purposes of the SEA Directive	Section in the Sustainability Appraisal Report
Summary and outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-technical summary; ▪ Statement of the likely significant effects of the plan statement on the difference the process has made to date. ▪ How to comment on the report 	
Appraisal Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approach adapted to the SA When the SA was carried out and by whom. ▪ Who was consulted, when and how? ▪ The difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment. 	
Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purpose of the SA and the SA Report ▪ Plan objectives and outline of contents. ▪ Compliance with the SEA Directive/ Regulations 	
Sustainability objectives, baseline and context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Links to other policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives and how these have been taken into account in appraisal. ▪ A description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline. ▪ The main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified and the limitations of the information, assumptions made etc. ▪ The SA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators 	
Plan issues and Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The main strategic options considered and how they were identified. ▪ A comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options. ▪ How social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the Preferred Options. ▪ Other options considered, and why these were rejected ▪ Any proposed mitigation measures 	
Plan policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred policies ▪ How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies and proposals ▪ Proposed mitigation measures ▪ Uncertainties and risks 	
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level (EIA, design guidance etc.) ▪ Proposals for monitoring 	

^{††} Based on *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*, ODPM 2005 (Appendix 15)

SECTION 2: APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS

2.1.1 We have undertaken the SAI (incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive) of the LGSP in accordance with guidance published by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) in November 2005¹. However whilst we recognise that this guidance sets out information to assist local planning authorities to comply with the SEA Directive, it is not intended as a legal interpretation of the Directive. As such, in undertaking the SA the ODPM guidance has been considered in conjunction with the Directive², the Regulations³ which transpose the Directive into English law, The Planning Act⁴, The Localism Act⁵, and the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2004⁶, the National Planning Policy Framework and related guidance together with other relevant case law.

2.2 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL STAGES

2.2.1 The SA process is broadly split into 5 key stages:

- Stage A:** Setting the context and sustainability objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the Scope
- Stage B:** Developing and refining options and assessing effects
- Stage C:** Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
- Stage D:** Consulting on the draft LGSP and the SA Report
- Stage E:** Monitoring the implementation of the Plan

2.2.2 **Stage A** of the SA process requires that the Council collect detailed information on the character of the District. This information is gathered by reviewing general data and statistics on the environmental, economic and social characteristics of the plan area and by reviewing other relevant plans and programmes (and their objectives and targets) that are related to the Plan. This information is then used to identify key issues affecting the plan area, and to establish a sustainability appraisal framework (a set of sustainability objectives and indicators, against which plan options can be appraised). The information collected during this stage of the appraisal process is set out in the SA **Scoping Report** that was published for consultation in May 2018.

2.2.2 The Council has based its appraisal of the LGSP (and the sites included in that Plan) on the methodology outlined in the updated Scoping Report to reflect any comments received back from the Consultation Bodies and other interested stakeholders. The approach to SA is considered in further detail in section 4 of this report.

2.2.3 Having identified its approach to undertaking the assessment a second stage of work (**Stage B**) has now been undertaken. During this stage of work the Council has identified sites which it considers are suitable for designation and reviewed whether these meet the requirements of national and local policy.

2.2.4 The likely impacts of designating different sites are set out in this interim report (**Stage C**) published alongside the Draft LGSP. In particular this report seeks to identify the key impacts that could arise if each site was designated. Impacts are considered in terms of their magnitude, geographical scale, the period of time over

¹ ODPM (November 2005) *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks: Guidance for Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities*, ODPM, London.

² DIRECTIVE 2001/42/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the Environment

³ *The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (Statutory Instrument 2004 No.1633)*, The Stationery Office Limited

⁴ The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), the Stationery Office

⁵ The Localism Act (2011), the Stationery Office

⁶ The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 (*Statutory Instrument 2004 No.2204*) The Stationery Office Limited

which they will occur, whether they are permanent or temporary, positive or negative, frequent or rare, and whether or not there are likely to have cumulative and/or synergistic effects. Where potential effects on the environment or on the local communities or the economy are identified, mitigation measures (including avoidance, offsetting and enhancement measures) are suggested.

2.2.5 Following this stage of work, a Submission LGSP will be drawn up and this SA Report will be amended prior to a Pre-Submission Consultation. The Plan and the SA will then be submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination. A Planning Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State will consider the Soundness of the Plan (and its designations), using the submitted SA Report to inform his or her opinion.

2.2.6 Once the LGSP is adopted the final part of the appraisal process will be to monitor the implementation of the Plan against the sustainability appraisal framework **(STAGE E)**. This will allow the Council to identify and respond to any unforeseen adverse effects that arise from the implementation of the Plan.

2.3 WHO HAS CARRIED OUT THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL?

2.3.1 South Derbyshire District Council's Planning Policy Team has undertaken the SA. We have sought to undertake the appraisal 'in-house' in order to ensure that the results are fully integrated with the preparation of the Plan.

2.3.2 The appraisal has also been informed through liaison with other Council departments Parish Councils, local communities, site owners and developers.

2.3.3 Further detail on the SA process and how it links in with the local plan preparation process, including relevant dates that the specific stages of work will be undertaken, is set out at Figure I.

2.4 WHEN WAS THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL CARRIED OUT?

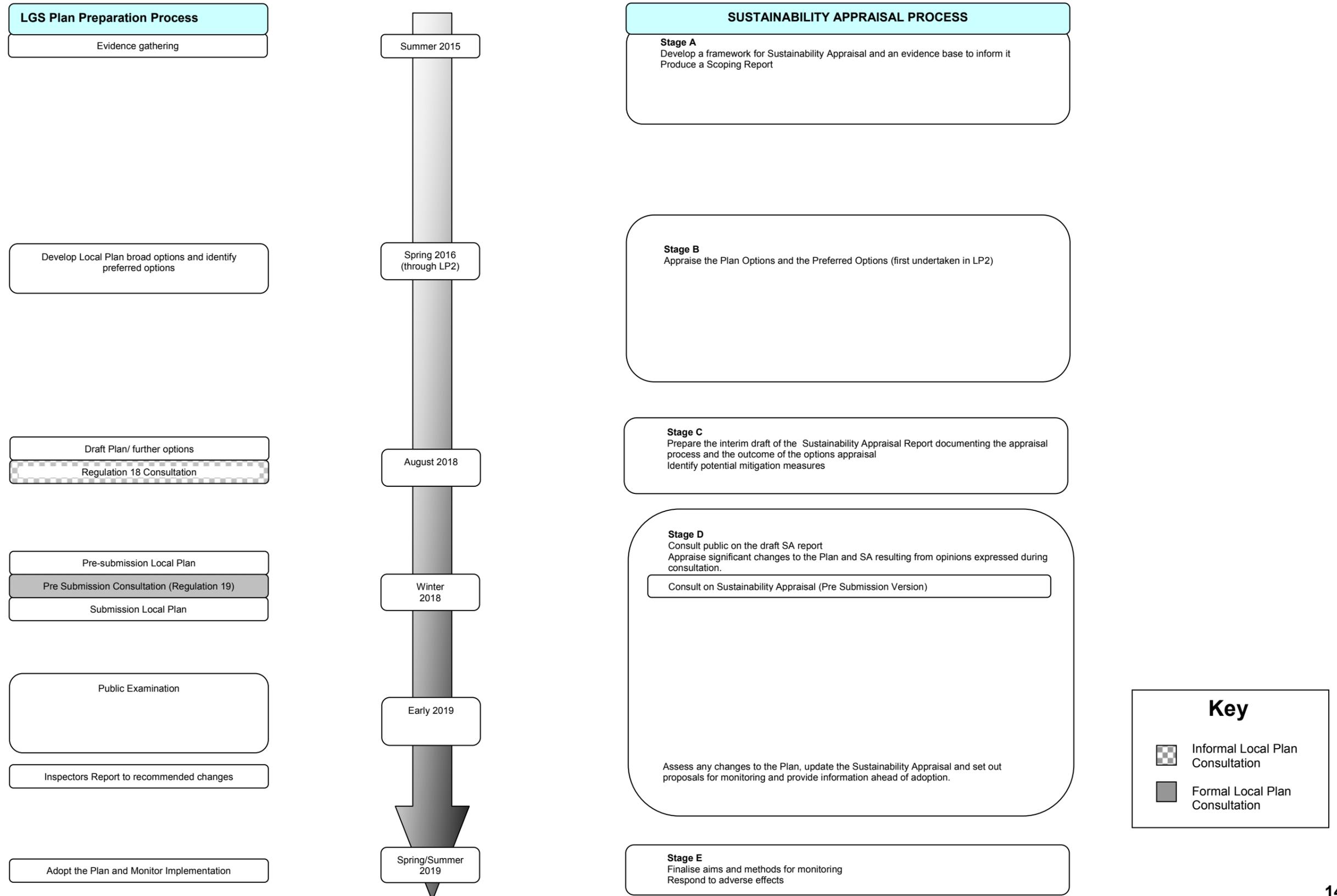
2.4.1 The SA for the LGSP commenced in February 2018. Work on the appraisal is on-going (and this consultation is the first time an interim draft of the appraisal has been published for consultation). It will be updated and submitted for consultation alongside the pre-submission draft of the Plan in late 2018.

2.5 DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN UNDERTAKING THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

2.5.1 Difficulties

- The high number of sites put forward for designation has provided a challenge to the Council. In order to allow appropriate time to review sites a decision was taken in Summer 2016 to bring forward local green space designations outside of the LP2. This has allowed LP2 to be brought forward without unnecessary delay, but also presented the Council with additional time and officer resources to undertake appropriate additional consultation and further review of potential sites submitted as potential local green spaces.
- Potential local green spaces have, for the most part, been put forward by Parish Councils. As a result the distribution of potential sites was initially skewed towards rural villages rather than the urban area of Swadlincote which is unparished. In order to address this the Council has sought to work with members and other officers of the Council to identify sites which may be valued by local communities and meet the necessary criteria for designation within the Swadlincote urban area.
- A number of Parish Councils are well advanced in bring forward neighbourhood development Plans. In particular Repton NDP is likely to be made before this Plan is adopted. To this end the Council's Plan has not sought to assess sites in Repton and Milton as this exercise has recently been undertaken in preparing the NDP. In respect of sites in Repton and Milton therefore the LGS Plan simply records the location and extent of designated green spaces reflecting the fact that these will already be designated in their neighbourhood plan. In respect of Neighbourhood Plan for Melbourne and Hilton which are slightly less advanced the District Council has reviewed all identified sites and is seeking to designate those which it considers meet the national and local policy requirements.

Figure i: Local Green Spaces Plan and Sustainability Appraisal Processes.



SECTION 3: SUSTAINABILITY BASELINE AND CONTEXT

3.1 LINKS TO OTHER POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

The parts of the SEA Directive Requirements considered in this section

The need for the Environmental (Sustainability) Report to provide information on:
 “The relationship of the Plan with other relevant plans and programmes” (Annex I(a))
 “the environmental protection objectives established at international [European] community or [national] level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation”.
 (Annex I(e))

- 3.1.1 A fundamental part of undertaking a SA of the LGSP is the identification and assessment of the relationships between the Plan and other relevant plans and strategies established at international, European Community, national, and local levels.
- 3.1.2 The purpose of identifying and reviewing other plans and strategies is to allow us to identify potential synergies, or inconsistencies between the objectives set out in the proposed Plan and other policies, plans and programmes.
- 3.1.3 A list of plans, policies and programmes, relevant to the LGSP has been compiled and analysed by the District Council’s Planning Policy Team and is listed below:

TABLE 3.1: OTHER POLICIES PLANS AND PROGRAMMES	
BIODIVERSITY, GEODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA	
1	Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan
2	National Forest Biodiversity Action Plan
3	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Strategic Plan 2015-20
POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH	
4	National Planning Policy Framework
5	South Derbyshire Part 1 Local Plan
6	South Derbyshire Part 2 Local Plan
7	South Derbyshire Corporate Plan
8	South Derbyshire Design Supplementary Planning Document
9	South Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy 2016-20
10	National Forest Strategy 2014-24
11	6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy 2010
12	The South Derbyshire Open Spaces, Sport and Community Facilities Strategy
13	Healthy Derbyshire 2015/17
14	South Derbyshire Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017-20
15	Repton Neighbourhood Plan
16	Melbourne Neighbourhood Plan
MATERIAL ASSETS	
17	Derbyshire Highways Asset Management Strategy
18	Derbyshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan. Statement of Action for 2013 to 2017
19	Derbyshire Greenways Strategy
SOIL, WATER AND AIR	
20	Local Air Quality Management Annual Status Report (2017)
21	Dove Catchment Abstraction Management Plan
22	Lower Trent and Erewash Catchment Abstraction Management Plan
23	Tame, Anker and Mease Catchment Abstraction Management Plan
24	Humber River Basin Management Plan
25	Humber Flood Risk Management Plan (2016)
CLIMATIC FACTORS	
26	Derbyshire Climate Change Charter 2014 – 2019
27	Derbyshire’s Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) 2015

CULTURAL	
28	South Derbyshire Conservation Area Appraisals (22)
LANDSCAPE	
29	Landscape Character Area of Derbyshire

- 3.1.4 The plans, policies, programmes and studies reviewed provide different types of information and fulfil several roles, for example:
- The provision of baseline data
 - The inclusion of objectives which the LGSP should have regard to
 - A strategic or overarching policy steer that guides the 'nature' or format of policies to be included in the Plan
 - An indication of the likely effects of implementing the Plan 'in combination' with other plans and strategies.

3.2 BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS

The parts of the SEA Directive Requirements considered in the section:

The need for the Environmental (Sustainability) Report to provide information on:
 “relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme” and “the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly effected” (annex I(b) and (c))
 “any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC” (annex I(d))

- 3.2.1 Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of implementing the proposed Local Plan and helps identify sustainability problems (or key environmental, social and economic issues) and the possible options for dealing with them.
- 3.2.2 The baseline data collected by the Council was drawn largely from existing sources. Key sources included nationally or regionally produced data sets including:
- The Office of National Statistics website (including Census Data and NOMIS Statistics)
 - the East Midlands Observatory
 - Nature on the Map and other geographic information systems (GIS) data
- 3.2.3 This data has been supported by the collection of extensive locally produced data and studies as follows:

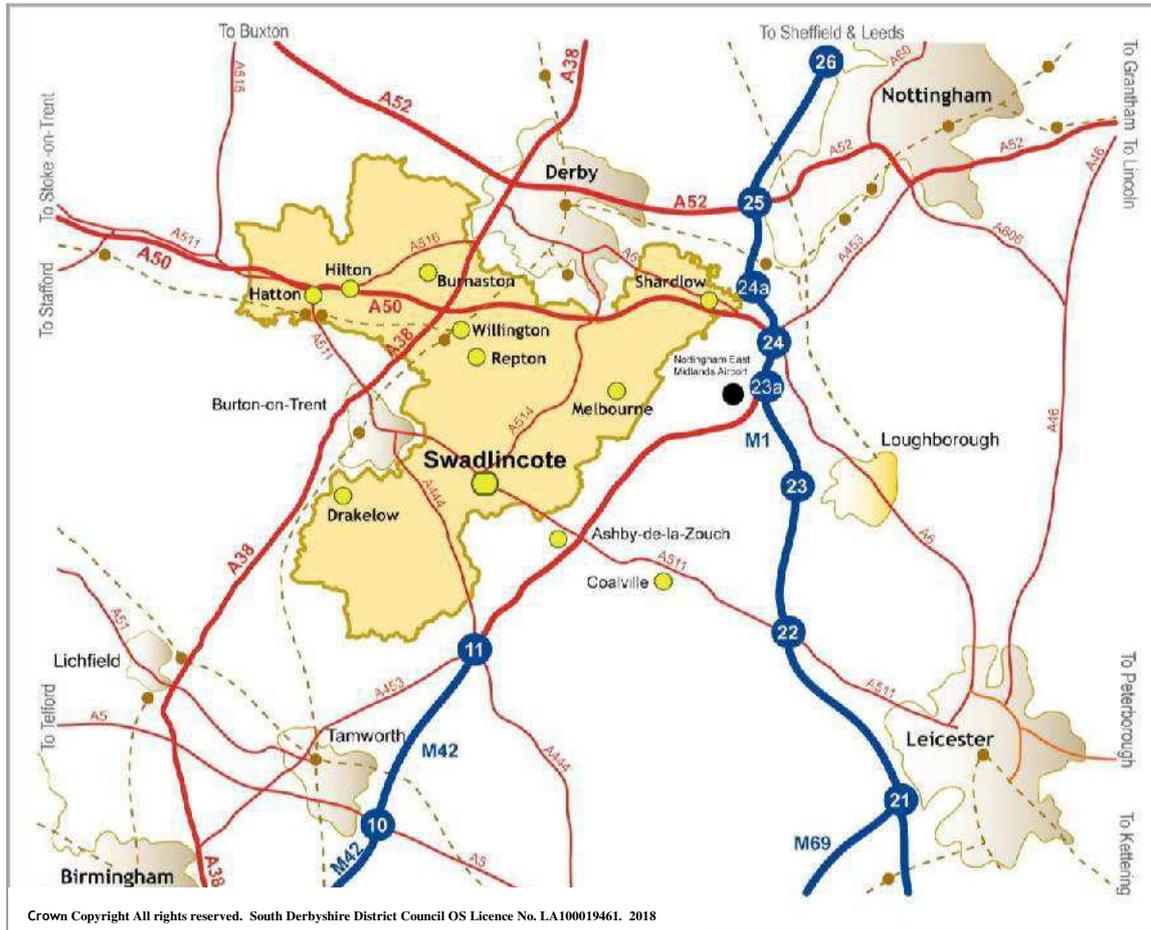
TABLE 2: EVIDENCE BASE TO BE USED TO INFORM THE LOCAL GREEN SPACES PLAN	
Type of Evidence	Date Collected (Or To Be Collected)
Derby Housing Market Area Wide Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Ongoing
Strategic Site Summaries (for housing and employment sites)	Through Part 1 and Part 2 Sustainability Sustainability Appraisals
Assessment of the principal physical and environmental characteristics and needs of the local area	Local Green Space Topic Paper published June 2016
Identification of the principal economic and social characteristics and needs of the local area at the local level	Through Part 1 Sustainability Appraisal, and Authority Monitoring Report
District Wide Biodiversity and Geodiversity resources	Through Part 1 Sustainability Appraisal, and Authority Monitoring Report.
Open Space Audit (PPG17 Assessment) update	South Derbyshire Open Spaces, Sport and community facilities Strategy published 2016
6Cs Green Infrastructure Study	Published 2010
Review of conservation areas and additional conservation areas assessments/character appraisals	Ongoing as required
Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment (including Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity)	Published 2004 (updated in 2014)
Landscape Assessment of Key Villages	Published 2018
Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Published 2008
Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Only required for Strategic Site in Hatton: Completed November 2014

Borough Characteristics

- 3.3 The District of South Derbyshire covers an area of approximately 33,800 hectares and is bounded by the City of Derby to the north, Burton on Trent to the West and Ashby-de-la-Zouch to the East. The urban area making up Swadlincote has a population of around 35,000 and is the largest settlement and commercial centre for the District.

Figure 1: Location Map of South Derbyshire District:

South Derbyshire Regional Setting



BIODIVERSITY, GEODIVERSITY, FLORA & FAUNA

- 3.3.1 The District has a wide range of environmental assets. The National Forest covers around 12,870 ha (50 square miles) of the southern part of the District and is helping to create diverse landscape and wildlife habitats as well as contributing to the economic and social well-being of the district through the delivery of new tourism and leisure opportunities. In addition to the National Forest there are 6 sites of Special Scientific interest, one of which, (the River Mease) is a Special Area of Conservation, (combined area 164 ha). 90% of SSSIs by land area were recorded as being in either favourable condition or unfavourable but recovering condition in recent assessments published by Natural England⁷.
- 3.3.2 There are 160 wildlife sites (covering approximately 5% of the land area for the District) and 7 regionally important geological sites (combined area 248 ha). There are two local nature reserves within the District (Elvaston Castle and Coton Park). There are proposals to establish an additional local nature reserve at Swadlincote Woodlands within the southern part of the District. There is one National Nature Reserve located within the District at Calke Park.

⁷ Natural England assesses the condition of SSSIs using standard methods that have been developed together with the Joint Nature Conservation Committee

- 3.3.3 Green infrastructure provision, including along the Trent Valley, and within the National Forest provide significant potential to improve and reconnect the district's biodiversity resource in the coming decades.

POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH

- 3.3.4 The District had a total population of 100,325 at 2016, this is forecast to increase to 111,326 by 2028 according to the 2014 based ONS Sub National Population Projections for the District but based on growth outlined in LP1 could be closer to 120,000 people reflecting the fact that the District will accommodate around 3,000 homes which are required to meet Derby City's housing need but cannot be accommodated in the City. South Derbyshire was identified in the 2011 census as the 13th fastest growing District in England and Wales by population growth in percentage terms and 3rd fastest in respect of household growth⁸. This reflects the fact that the area offers a high quality of life and is a place people want to live.
- 3.3.5 By 2028 ONS sub-national population projections indicate that around 22% of south Derbyshire residents will be 65 or older. In comparison around 26% of the County's residents will be aged 65 and over. However this will still represent an increase on the present where currently around 18% of people resident in South Derbyshire are aged 65 and over.
- 3.3.6 In terms of social profile the District is considered to be fairly affluent being ranked 220 out of 354 local authorities nationally (where the rank of one is most deprived). Life expectancy within the District (79.1 for men and 82.7 for women) is slightly lower than the national average for men and women (79.5 and 83.1 respectively)⁹. Just over 1/6 of the population of South Derbyshire have a limiting long term illness (17.5%). This is lower than the Derbyshire average and surrounding districts.
- 3.3.7 Access to natural green space is known to influence the health of people and effect health inequalities. Within South Derbyshire access to natural greenspace has been mapped within an updated open space assessment. This indicates that access to open space is best around the National Forest area including Swadlincote and along the Trent Valley (where a number of larger villages are located close to historic minerals working which have been restored with public access. However a number of locations do not meet Natural England' Natural Green Space Standards and could therefore lead to health inequalities resulting from a lack of access to such areas.
- 3.3.8 Crime rates within the District are lower than the national average and have fallen in recent years. Similarly recent surveys undertaken by Derbyshire County Council indicate that the number of residents very worried or fairly worried about crime have generally fallen since 2011, although the number of people very worried or fairly worried about crime increased slightly between 2015 and 2016¹⁰
- 3.3.9 With regard to educational attainment 2011 Census data indicates that 26.0% of residents aged 16-74 have higher-level qualifications (degree, HNC, HND or equivalent), 48.3% have lower level qualifications (GCSEs, A levels (NVQ level three or lower). A further 25.7% of the District's residents have no qualification or their educational attainment is unknown. The data indicates a significant dichotomy between educational attainment between the north and south of the District, with residents living in the northern part of South Derbyshire typically being educated to a higher level.

⁸ 2011 Census - Population and Household Estimates for England and Wales, March 2011. Available [here](#)

⁹ South Derbyshire Health Profile 2017. Available [here](#)

¹⁰ Derbyshire Citizens' Panel February 2016 – Feedback. Available [here](#)

- 3.3.10 At 2011 Census data indicates that 13.5% of households had no access to a car, whilst 40.9% and 45.6% respectively had access to either one car, or two or more cars. As such car ownership is considerably higher within the District than at the national level, no doubt reflecting the largely rural nature of the District. Superfast broadband coverage remains patchy although significant improvements to some rural communities and further improvements remain ongoing under the Digital Derbyshire scheme. More information on this can be found at: <http://www.digitalderbyshire.org.uk/>
- 3.3.11 Within the District, 78.5% of the working age population is economically active, which compares favourably to the national average of 77.4%. Unemployment rates within the District stood at 0.7% in January 2018¹¹, although unemployment rates are slightly higher within the Swadlincote area than in the settlements located in the northern part of the District.
- 3.3.12 In order to meet the District's housing need the LP1 has made provision for around 11,000 new homes up to 2028. In respect of housing affordability homes in South Derbyshire were typically 7.08x average salary¹². Affordability has declined in each of the last three years. House prices are comparatively expensive compared to surrounding districts such as Derby City, Amber Valley and East Staffordshire. However housing requirements for the period to 2028 will be fully met through existing commitments and the designation of green spaces will not affect housing delivery.
- 3.3.13 In respect of affordable housing there is a significant stock of affordable housing in the District. Affordable housing delivery in the 2016-17 monitoring period accounted to 23% of all completions (this equates to 185 affordable homes). The Local Plan seeks to ensure that overall around 25% of new homes up to 2028 will be affordable. Again this Plan will not affect affordable housing delivery.

MATERIAL ASSETS

- 3.3.14 The 2001 Census (there is no more recent information) shows that, of South Derbyshire's 41,500 working residents, just 16,500 (40%) work in the District and 25,000 (60%) commute out to jobs elsewhere. Only 12,500 residents of other areas commute into the District. On balance, South Derbyshire is a net exporter of labour; its resident workers exceed the jobs located in the District by 12,500.
- 3.3.15 In 2015 there were 3,545 businesses located within the District, of which around 90% employ 9 people or less. Only 15 companies employ in excess of 250 people. Business births in the District each year currently stands at around 480 per annum.
- 3.3.16 Fifteen shops were recorded as vacant in Swadlincote Town Centre during the twice yearly town centre survey in February 2017. The vacancy rate for the town is 10% by number of shops, or 7.7% if measured as a proportion of floor space. Park.
- 3.3.17 Away from Swadlincote there has been some loss of local retail facilities including public houses. In contrast recent years have seen an increase in the number of small retail outlets serving smaller communities such as Hilton and some parts of the Swadlincote urban areas. Small retail facilities provide important facilities which meet top up needs locally. The LP1 includes commitments to provide new local centres on allocated strategic housing sites at Highfields Farm, New House Farm, Boulton Moor, Chellaston Fields, Wragley Way and Drakelow.
- 3.3.18 Significant new infrastructure provision (including green infrastructure such as open spaces) or enhancements to existing infrastructure will need to be delivered in the

¹¹ Derbyshire Observatory data. Available [here](#)

¹² South Derbyshire AMR data

period to 2011- 2028 to support an increase in the number of homes in the District of around a third.

SOIL WATER AND AIR

- 3.3.19 Soil quality varies across the District. There is no grade 1 agricultural land in South Derbyshire, although significant areas of grade 2 agricultural land lie within the Trent Valley (mainly to the south of the river between Melbourne and Burton) and around Drakelow, Walton on Trent and Cauldwell), as well around the southern villages of Overseal, Netherseal and Lullington). Around swadlincote land is generally classified as being unsuitable for agriculture or is mainly Grade 4 of the agricultural land classification. Away from these areas most land is of average quality being grade 3a or 3b (Grade 3a falling within the Government's definition of best and most versatile land). During the Plan period greenfield land losses associated with new development will be in the region of 500ha, these will mainly be on agricultural land on the edge of existing settlements.
- 3.3.20 The amount of household waste generated per person in South Derbyshire has increased slightly since 2000/01 rising from 440kg per head to 497kg per head in 2015/16. However the amount of waste composted or recycled has increased significantly in recent years. 13.19% of the District's household waste was composted or recycled in 2005/06 – by 2015/16 this had increased to 49%. In 2015/16 no waste from South Derbyshire was landfilled.
- 3.3.21 Additional minerals and waste capacity is likely to be needed within the plan period This is likely to lead to further greenfield land losses to accommodate these facilities, some of which may be in locations which have not historically seen such developments. Further information on Minerals and Waste Policy can be found on Derbyshire County Council's [website](#).
- 3.3.22 The District has a significant amount of previously developed (brownfield) land equating to around 373 hectares or just under 1% of the land area of the District, although this is likely to fall significantly in future years as housing sites at Drakelow, Hilton Depot and Aston Hall Hospital are built out. Brownfield Land is likely to reduce further if gas fired power stations at Willington and Drakelow are built out and as other brownfield housing and employment allocations are developed. In 2016/17 only 14% of new homes were built on brownfield sites.
- 3.3.23 Water quality within the District's main rivers is generally classified as being of poor or moderate quality. In particular water quality in the River Mease catchment is of particular concern given the sites designation as a Special Area of Conservation. Joint working between local planning authorities, Severn Trent Water, the Environment Agency and Natural England has contributed to significant improvements in water quality in this river catchment although current water quality still poses a threat to the integrity of this site.
- 3.3.24 There are presently no air quality management areas within South Derbyshire. The air quality in South Derbyshire is relatively good compared with many cities and major built up areas across the country. This does not mean, however, there are no areas concern within the District. Emissions from traffic are a notable issue in some parts of the District and monitoring in respect of Nitrogen Dioxide is ongoing in a number of locations. Generally air quality remains within national target levels, although further monitoring is being undertaken along High Street, Repton - this road is a main road through the village and due to the volume of traffic using this road (around 6,200 movements per day) and the enclosed nature of the street which prevents dispersion of gases air quality is known to be variable in this area. Further information on localised quality monitoring in South Derbyshire is available to view [here](#).

CLIMATIC FACTORS

- 3.3.25 There are around 3,800 buildings located within areas identified as being at medium flood risk (in Flood Zone 2), and 2,700 buildings located within areas identified as being at high floodrisk (Flood Zone 3a) from fluvial sources (rivers and brooks), although it should be noted that areas located in high flood risk will also be included in figures for areas at medium flood risk and may be defended by flood measures to a standard of protection equivalent to medium flood risk). Whilst these figure can change as modelled flood outlines on key watercourses are changed or updated what is clear is that recently completed works around the River Dove have improved flood protection to 1,619 homes in the District according to Environment Agency data. Further proposed works along the Derwent could also improve flood protection and deliver local biodiversity and green infrastructure benefits around the communities of Shardlow and Ambaston. Increasingly however flood risk is also arising from other sources such as surface water flooding including around Scropton, Ticknall and Woodville. Ground water flooding and sewer flooding are also issue around much of the District.
- 3.3.26 Water usage in Severn Trent Water resource area (which serves the majority of South Derbyshire is notably lower than the England average being 130 litres per person per day (England 147 litres). Gas and electricity consumption are similar to national averages, although carbon dioxide emissions per person remain significantly higher than the England. Annual rainfall within the District is slightly lower than the regional and national averages being 870mm in 2012.
- 3.3.27 There is 24.7Mw of installed renewable energy capacity in South Derbyshire. Of the six operational schemes all but 1 scheme are solar photovoltaic schemes. The remaining scheme is a 1.6Mw landfill gas scheme located in Newhall.
- 3.3.28 New development planned in South Derbyshire to 2028, together with landscape scale green infrastructure provision planned along the Trent Valley could provide opportunities to manage the effects of climate change, through ensuring that flood risk is managed effectively (for example through the provision of sustainable drainage systems, reconnecting rivers to the floodplains and improved land management), by helping to offset carbon emissions (tree planting in new development and within the National Forest and elsewhere) and through the provision of green spaces to influence local (micro) climates.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

- 3.3.29 There are 710 listed building within South Derbyshire, of which 48 are grade 1 listed, 48 are grade 2* and 614 are grade 2. The number of Heritage at Risk entries in the District totals 16, of which 8 are to buildings or structure, 5 are to places of worship, 2 to archaeological sites, 1 to a registered park and garden. Further detail of these is set out at appendix 2. In total there are 22 scheduled ancient monuments, 5 historic parks and gardens and 22 conservation areas within the District¹³. The location of cultural assets can be seen in Appendix 2.
- 3.3.30 The County Council has, as part of its landscape characterisation work for the District identified Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity in South Derbyshire. This work includes consideration of areas of historic significance and identifies areas of historic sensitivity at a landscape scale. The areas identified as having the greatest value are concentrated around the Trent and Dove Valleys and the southern and central parts of the District. More information on Derbyshire County Council's Landscape Character of Derbyshire and Areas of Multiple Environment Sensitivity (AMES) is available to view [here](#). In respect of heritage environment records there are concentrations of records

¹³ Historic England Local Profile accessed 26 Feb 2018. available [here](#)

located in along the River Valleys (Trent, Dove and Derwent) and around Swadlincote and to the South of the District, although sites are spread through South Derbyshire.

LANDSCAPE

3.3.31 There are 5 National Character Areas (NCAs) which fall within South Derbyshire; Melbourne Parklands, Mease and Sense Lowlands; the South Derbyshire Coalfield; the Trent Valley Washlands and the Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands. The broad locations of these are set out at Appendix 2. The various landscape types within South Derbyshire were subject to a systemic assessment of how they are changed. The last assessment was undertaken in 2003, but whilst dated, this information provides some context regarding the quality of landscapes within the District. The broad effects of this study are as follows:

Character Area	Condition
68 Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands	Maintained
69 Trent Valley Washlands	Diverging
70 Melbourne Parklands	Enhancing
71 Leicestershire and South Derbyshire Coalfield	Enhancing
72 Mease and Sense Lowlands	Maintained

3.3.32 With the exceptions of the Trent Valley Washlands this assessment work identified that landscape character areas in South Derbyshire were stable (maintained) or showed changes that were generally consistent with existing character area descriptions or improving the overall quality of landscape (enhancing). The Trent Valley Washlands, has and continues to be affected by ongoing pressure from development and agricultural change. Further information on the assessments undertaken by Countryside Quality Counts can be found at:

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20101219012433/http://countryside-quality-counts.org.uk/index.html>

3.3.33 The National Character Areas are further subdivided by the County landscape character assessment into more twelve detailed landscape character types, all of which are diverse landscapes with distinct characteristics A list of the landscape character types is available to view below, whilst a map illustrating the area covered by these distinct landscapes set out in appendix 2.

National-Character-Area	Landscape-Character-Type
Needwood & South Derbyshire Claylands	Settled Farlands
	Riverside Meadows
Trent Valley Washlands	Lowland Village Farlands
	Wet Pasture Meadows
	Riverside Meadows
Melbourne Parklands	Estate Farlands
	Wooded Estate Lands
	Sandstone Slopes and Heaths
	Riverside Meadows
Leicestershire & South Derbyshire Coalfield	Coalfield Village Farlands
Mease/Sence Lowlands	Village Estate Farlands
	Riverside Meadows

3.3.34 The main land use within the District is agriculture this occupies 24,095ha or 71% of the District and reflects the District's predominantly rural nature. However, as previously stated there will be significant new development in the period to 2028, particularly on the fringes of Derby City, Burton on Trent and Swadlincote reflecting South Derbyshire's status as the fastest growing District in Derbyshire.

INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE ABOVE ISSUES

- 3.3.35 The natural environment provides many services that are valued by people. Sometimes referred to as ecosystem services these are often divided into four broad categories: provisioning, such as the production of food and water; regulating, such as the control of climate and disease; supporting, such as the recycling of nutrient and crop pollination; and cultural, such as the delivery of recreational benefits. In reality natural environment is complex and in seeking to deliver one objective wider impacts, either positive or negative, could occur in respect of other plan objectives. For example, the delivery of floodplain improvements through re connecting a watercourse with floodplain could reduce flood risk to local communities, improve biodiversity, create new recreation opportunities and improve local soil resources.
- 3.3.36 Further information on the current state of the environment and the likely effects of the plan are considered at sections 5 and 6 of this report and at Appendix 3 (Key Issues presented in the Scoping Report which can be found on the Council's [website](#)). The following section explains the key issues identified by the Council and sets out the SA objectives to address these.

3.4 KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES TO TACKLE THESE

3.4.1 Following a review of the baseline data collected to inform the preparation of LP1 and LP2 the key environmental, social and economic issues currently affecting the District are summarised in table 3.1. Additional information explaining the nature of potential impacts and the likely evolution of key sustainability issues affecting the Plan area without the implementation of the LGSP are summarised at Appendix 3 of the updated scoping report.

3.4.2 The following table indicates the key issues identified and the SA objectives identified by the Council to address those issues.

Table 3 Key Issues and SA Objectives	
Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Fauna and Flora	
1	A relatively small area of the District is designated for ecology and geodiversity value.
2	There are two local nature reserves in South Derbyshire. These extend 24.7ha. This is below the suggested requirement of 100.3ha for the District based on 1ha of provision per 1000 people and the deficit will widen as the population continues to grow.
A single SA objective has been identified to tackle the above key issues	
- To enhance biodiversity and geodiversity across the District	
Population and Human Health	
3	Crime rates within the District are low but fear of crime remains a significant issue
4	41% of adults do not meet the physical activity guidelines to achieve optimum health benefits.
5	The District has an ageing population
6	Education Levels in the District are lower than average and many of the District's Schools currently lack the capacity to accommodate the large scale growth committed in some parts of the District up to 2028.
7	Levels of deprivation vary through the District with particular pockets of deprivation within the Swadlincote urban area.
8	The quality and range of retail, leisure recreation provision offered in the Districts Rural areas and villages needs conserving and enhancing to ensure communities continue to have access to locally accessible services and facilities.
Four SA objectives have been identified to tackle the above key issues	
- To provide high quality places to live where residents feel safe.	
- To improve the health and well-being of residents	
- To improve educational achievement and access to locally valued educational resources	
- To promote social inclusion, reduce inequalities and improve local accessibility to recreational resources (including open spaces and sports facilities).	
Material Assets	
9	Urban areas are relatively well served by public transport, although provision in many rural communities is more limited.
10	The Council's Open Space, Sports and Community Facilities Strategy indicates there is a deficit in informal and formal open space and play space provision
11	Much of this District's open space and sports and leisure provision could be enhanced through qualitative improvements to facilities
12	New development will generate the need for additional open space, sports and informal leisure provision, although much of this will be centred around growth areas on the edge of Derby City, Burton on Trent, Swadlincote or a small number of Key Service Villages.
13	Tourism is an increasingly important sector in the District and the National Forest and other local attractions offer further opportunity to further strengthen urban and rural economies.
14	New development could lead to the loss of existing open space which has recreational value or benefits the character of the area.
Four SA objectives have been identified to tackle the above key issues	
- To make best use of existing infrastructure and reduce the need to travel and increase opportunities for non-car travel (public transport walking and cycling)	
- To deliver economic growth and diversify and strengthen local urban and rural economies.	
- To enhance the vibrancy and viability of the District's urban areas and villages	
- To improve the quality of the existing built environment.	

Soil, Water and Air	
15	There remains a significant amount of previously developed (brownfield) land within the District
16	New development committed to 2028 could give rise to increased air, water or light pollution or could reduce local tranquillity.
Two SA objectives have been identified to tackle the above key issues	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To reuse brownfield land and promote sustainable use of natural resources including soil. - To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution 	
Climatic Factors	
17	Much of the District lies within areas known to be at significant flood risk and this could be exacerbated by climate change or further development in existing settlements.
A single SA objective has been identified to tackle the above key issue	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To reduce and manage the impacts of climate change including flood risk and the District's contribution towards the causes of climate change 	
Cultural Heritage	
18	The archaeological or cultural heritage of the District (including the setting of heritage assets) could be affected by the scale and design of new development which can erode the quality of heritage features or sterilise or lead to the loss of existing resources.
A single SA objective has been identified to tackle the above key issues	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To conserve, enhance and improve access to the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings 	
Landscape	
19	Uncontrolled or unsympathetic development could harm local landscape or townscape character
A single SA objective has been identified to tackle the above key issue	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To conserve and enhance the District's landscape and townscape character 	

SECTION 4: THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

4.0.1 Following on from the review of other plans, policies and programmes, the review of baseline data and the identification of key sustainability issues considered earlier in this Report the Council developed a Sustainability Appraisal Framework against which the likely effects of designating individual sites can be reviewed. The 'framework' sets out a number of SA objectives, key questions and assessment criteria that the Council has used to identify and predict the effects of implementing the LGSP.

4.1 SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

4.1.1 The sustainability objectives were identified during the scoping work. A copy of the updated scoping report is available to view on the Council's website.
www.south-derbys.gov.uk

4.2 DETAILED DECISION MAKING CRITERIA (SUB-OBJECTIVES)

4.2.1 Detailed decision-making criteria or sub-objectives are also included within the SA Framework. The purpose of these sub-objectives is to provide prompts which allows the council to identify whether detailed objectives are being met. In total 24 detailed decision making criteria are included within the SA Framework.

4.3 INDICATORS

4.3.1 The role of the SA Framework is to provide a mechanism against which the likely impacts of implementing the Plan can be predicted prior to implementation. In addition the framework also provides a way for the council to monitor the actual impacts of implementing the Plan following adoption. The performance indicators set out in the SA Framework are largely drawn from existing information sources and have in many cases formed part of the baseline collected to inform key issues considered previously.

Table 4: The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator	Specific Targets (where relevant)
Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Flora and Fauna*	To enhance biodiversity and geodiversity across the District	Will it conserve and enhance internationally nationally and locally designated wildlife sites, or create new wildlife habitats?	Number of County Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves in South Derbyshire <i>Annual Monitoring Report updated annually.</i>	By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced
		Will it conserve protected species and habitats, UK and local BAP Priority Species and Habitats and enhance diversity?	Performance against Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan Targets <i>LDBAP Partnership</i>	Full list of targets available to view at: http://derbyshirebiodiversity.org.uk/
		Will it protect sites of geological importance?	Number and area of RIGS within District <i>(South Derbyshire District Council)</i>	--
		Will it ensure current ecological networks are not compromised, and future improvements in habitat connectivity are not prejudiced?	Number of Local Green Spaces where biodiversity improvements are secured through development. <i>Annual Monitoring Report updated annually.</i>	--
Population and Human Health	To provide high quality places to live where residents feel safe.	Will it reduce crime, fear of crime and provide safe areas to play or exercise in locations with crime or safety issues?	Community Safety: Crime rates within South Derbyshire <i>Police Crime Map</i>	--
	To improve the health and well-being of residents	Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	Life expectancy at birth (male and female) <i>(NHS South Derbyshire Health Profile-updated annually)</i>	By 2016 achieve a 1% point increase in adult participation of 3 x 30 minutes, (from 2005 baseline of 20.9%).
	To improve educational achievement and access to locally valued educational resources	Will it contribute to the delivery or protection of existing educational resources or facilities utilised by local schools or other education facilities?	Key stage 4: Percentage of school leavers achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE including maths and English <i>APHO Health Profile South Derbyshire updated annually</i>	--
	To promote social inclusion, reduce inequalities and improve local accessibility to recreational resources (including open spaces and sports facilities).	Will it protect or enhance existing local green spaces valued by local communities?	Index of Multiple Deprivation SOA and District level data (IMD) <i>(DCLG updated periodically at irregular intervals) Next update 2015?</i>	--
Material Assets	To make best use of existing infrastructure and reduce the need to travel and increase opportunities for non-car travel (public transport walking and cycling)	Will it make best use of new infrastructure by providing opportunity to protect and enhance existing valued community spaces.	--	--

Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator	Specific Targets (where relevant)
Material Assets	To deliver economic growth and diversify and strengthen local urban and rural economies.	Will it support economic growth locally?	Average income within the District by place of work (ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE – updated annually))	--
	To enhance the vibrancy and viability of the District's urban areas and villages	Will it improve existing, tourism, leisure or recreation facilities within Swadlincote, the Burton and Derby urban areas and the villages?	New recreation, tourism or leisure development within villages and urban areas South Derbyshire District Council to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring	--
	To improve the quality of the existing built environment.	Will it help protect an existing open space or gap in development that is important to the character of the local area?	--	--
Soil, Water and Air	To reuse brownfield land and promote sustainable use of natural resources including soil.	Will it contribute to the reuse or regeneration of brownfield land	Number of entries and area of previously developed land recorded on the Council's Brownfield land register (South Derbyshire District Council to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)	
		Will it protect Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land?	Area in Ha of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land lost within sites designated as Local Green Spaces South Derbyshire District Council to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)	
	To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution	Will it reduce water pollution?	Number of planning applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality South Derbyshire District Council AMR local Indicator Annual average (mg/l) Orthophosphate in Selected watercourses in District Environment Agency updated annually	Target 0.05mg/l on River Mease 0.12 mg/l on other watercourses
		Will it reduce light pollution?	Number of light pollution complaints received per 1000 residents (South Derbyshire District Council to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)	--
		Will it improve air quality?	Population living within Air Quality Management Areas within the District South Derbyshire District Council AMR local Indicator	--
		Will it reduce noise pollution?	Number of noise pollution complaints received per 1000 residents (South Derbyshire District Council to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)	--

Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator	Specific Targets (where relevant)
Climatic Factors	To reduce and manage the impacts of climate change including flood risk and the District's contribution towards the causes	Will it provide opportunity to address flood risk locally?	Carbon dioxide emissions within Authority Area <i>DECC – updated annually</i>	20% of energy from renewable sources by 2020 80% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2050.
		Will it provide opportunity for urban shading or cooling locally?	--	--
Cultural Heritage (including architectural and Archaeological Heritage)	To conserve, enhance and improve access to the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	Will it protect and enhance historic, cultural, architectural and archaeological features and their settings?	Number of listed buildings or structures in South Derbyshire <i>SDDC AMR Local Indicator – updated annually</i> Proportion of Conservation Areas with an up to date character appraisal and management plan <i>SDDC AMR local indicator – updated annually</i>	Target 100% of Conservation Areas to have an up to date character appraisal and management Plan.
		Will it improve access to the public and the understanding of the District's historic and cultural facilities?	Number and Proportion of major planning proposals which improve access to heritage features as part of the scheme. <i>(SDDC to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)</i>	--
Landscape	To conserve and enhance the District's landscape and townscape character	Does it respect and protect existing landscape character?	The proportion of housing completions on sites of 10 or more) which have been supported, at the planning application stage by an appropriate and effective landscape character and visual assessment with appropriate landscape proposals. <i>(SDDC to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)</i>	--
		Will it protect and create open spaces, landscape features, woodlands, hedges and ponds?	Number of planning application leading to a loss of open spaces <i>(SDDC to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)</i>	--

SECTION 5: LOCAL GREEN SPACES BROAD OPTIONS

The parts of the SEA Directive Requirements considered in the section:

The need for the Environmental (Sustainability) Report to provide information on:

Relevant aspects of the current state of the Environment and the likely evolution thereof, without implementation of the Plan.

The environmental characteristics likely to be significantly affected

Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the Plan or Programme including, in particular relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC

The environmental [Sustainability Appraisal] report... shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment¹⁴ of implementing the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme are identified, described and evaluated (Article 5)

An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know how) encountered in compiling the required information

5 COMPATIBILITY OF THE LOCAL PLAN OBJECTIVES AGAINST THE SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES.

- 5.1 Government guidance on SA emphasises the importance of compatibility analysis as part of the appraisal process. By comparing the plan objectives with the SA Objectives the Council can ensure that wherever possible the Plan will deliver 'sustainable development' and will not have unforeseen negative impacts on the communities or environment of South Derbyshire. This is because where conflicts arise changes to the plan objectives or to the way the Plan is to be implemented can be made help resolve those conflicts.
- 5.2 It should be noted, however, that the plan objectives set out in the LGSP are distinct from the sustainability objectives (set out in the SA Framework) although in some cases there may be significant overlap between them.
- 5.3 Table 5.1 sets out the findings of the appraisal of the Plan objectives against the SA objectives. Information regarding identified conflicts is set out in table 5.2 together with consideration of how any conflicts can be best resolved.

¹⁴ including issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, water, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interaction between the above factors; (these effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects. (SEA Directive Annex 1)

5.4

Compatibility of the Plan Objectives and the Sustainability Objectives

As indicated above, there are a number of plan objectives which perform relatively poorly in terms of sustainability. In particular, new employment and housing development proposed through the Plan could give rise to a number of negative effects. Full consideration of these issues is set out below:

Table 5.2 Plan Objectives which Conflict with Sustainability Objectives

Sustainability Objective	Plan Objective	Comment
To enhance biodiversity and geodiversity across the District	To make optimum use of previously developed and under-used land and bring empty and derelict buildings into reuse subject to wider sustainability considerations	Many brownfield sites provide important habitats to a range of notable flora and fauna. Similarly disused or underutilised buildings often support important fauna including bats or breeding birds. An objective to reuse such buildings could, depending on the nature of sites, lead to harmful biodiversity effects.
To make best use of existing infrastructure and reduce the need to travel and increase opportunities for non-car travel (public transport walking and cycling)	To ensure sustainable, living and working urban and rural communities	The delivery of new homes in rural locations could help support the delivery of limited rural services and facilities, however the scale of growth, if limited could still require communities to travel higher order goods or services in locations without a range of transport options available.
To deliver economic growth and diversify and strengthen local urban and rural economies.	To reduce the need to travel and to encourage travel by sustainable modes of transport, providing access to jobs, shopping, leisure, services and facilities from all parts of the District.	The delivery of new businesses in rural locations could help support the delivery of limited rural services and facilities, however the scale of growth, if limited could still require communities to travel higher order goods or services in locations without a range of transport options available.
To improve the quality of the existing built environment.	To ensure the District's housing stock is decent, suitable and affordable, meets community need and balanced with access to employment opportunities	The delivery of housing stock to meet local needs (both in respect of quantity and design) could erode local landscape or townscape character. Impacts are likely to be adverse, though can be partially mitigated through the adoption of appropriate policy
To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution	To enable, support and promote a robust and diverse economy, resistant to downturns and providing a strong base for sustainable growth which respects environmental limits and safeguards natural resources	The creation of new businesses is likely to lead to increased resource use and will increase the generation of waste water, resources, light pollution and noise generation. Impacts are likely to be adverse, though can be partially mitigated through the adoption of appropriate policy.
To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution	To ensure the District's housing stock is decent, suitable and affordable, meets community need and balanced with access to employment opportunities	The delivery of new homes is likely to lead to increased resource use and will increase the generation of waste water, resources, light pollution and noise generation. Impacts are likely to be adverse, though can be partially mitigated through the adoption of appropriate policy
To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution	To ensure sustainable, living and working urban and rural communities	Supporting the delivery of development in urban and in particular rural areas is likely to lead to increase nuisance and pollution in the vicinity of new development. Impacts are likely to be adverse, though can be partially mitigated through the adoption of appropriate policy
To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution	To enhance and develop the role of Swadlincote town centre and its wider urban area as a focus for living, working, shopping and leisure	Developing the role of Swadlincote Town centre could potentially increase noise, light and air pollution, particularly where the evening economy is expanded.
To reduce and manage the	To enable, support and promote a	The delivery of new businesses and other economic development is likely to lead to increased resource use and transport usage and will

impacts of climate change including flood risk and the District's contribution towards the causes	robust and diverse economy, resistant to downturns and providing a strong base for sustainable growth which respects environmental limits and safeguards natural resources	increase the generation of air pollution, waste water and surface water generation. Impacts are likely to be adverse, though can be partially mitigated through the adoption of appropriate policy.
To reduce and manage the impacts of climate change including flood risk and the District's contribution towards the causes	To ensure the District's housing stock is decent, suitable and affordable, meets community need and balanced with access to employment opportunities	The delivery of new homes likely to lead to increased resource use and transport usage and will increase the generation of air pollution, waste water and surface water generation. Impacts are likely to be adverse, though can be partially mitigated through the adoption of appropriate policy.
To reduce and manage the impacts of climate change including flood risk and the District's contribution towards the causes	To ensure sustainable, living and working urban and rural communities	Supporting the delivery of development in urban and in particular rural areas is likely to lead to increased transport usage which could contribute significantly to carbon dioxide emissions where transport choice is limited. Development away from Swadlincote and most urban extensions in the Derby Urban Area are affected by elevated levels of flood risk and development could increase flood risk in many of the Districts Communities.
To conserve, enhance and improve access to the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	To ensure the District's housing stock is decent, suitable and affordable, meets community need and balanced with access to employment opportunities	The delivery of genuinely 'affordable' homes may not be fully compatible with the objective to protect cultural heritage.
To conserve, enhance and improve access to the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	To ensure sustainable, living and working urban and rural communities	Whilst objectives to deliver new growth in urban and rural areas could potentially harm cultural heritage, it also offer opportunity to potentially support the reuse or repurposing of heritage assets for tourism, education or economic uses.
To conserve, enhance and improve access to the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	To make optimum use of previously developed and under-used land and bring empty and derelict buildings into reuse subject to wider sustainability considerations	Whilst objectives to optimise underused or derelict buildings and sites could potentially harm cultural heritage, it also offer opportunity to potentially support the reuse or repurposing of heritage assets for tourism, education or economic uses.
To conserve, enhance and improve access to the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	To enhance and develop the role of Swadlincote town centre and its wider urban area as a focus for living, working, shopping and leisure	Whilst an objectives to develop the role of Swadlincote could potentially harm cultural heritage in the town it also offer opportunity to potentially support the reuse or repurposing of heritage assets for tourism, education or economic uses.
to conserve and enhance the District's landscape and townscape character	To ensure the District's housing stock is decent, suitable and affordable, meets community need and balanced with access to employment opportunities	The delivery of housing stock to meet local needs (both in respect of quantity and design) could erode local landscape or townscape character. Impacts are likely to be adverse, though can be partially mitigated through the adoption of appropriate policy
to conserve and enhance the District's landscape and townscape character	To ensure sustainable, living and working urban and rural communities	Development in the District including that in the rural villages could erode local landscape quality. . Impacts are likely to be adverse, though can be partially mitigated through the adoption of appropriate policy
to conserve and enhance the District's landscape and townscape character	To make optimum use of previously developed and under-used land and bring empty and derelict buildings into reuse subject to wider sustainability considerations	Supporting development on previously used sites could result in the intensification of development including that in the rural villages could erode local landscape or townscape quality. Impacts are likely to be adverse, though can be partially mitigated through the adoption of appropriate policy

5.5 Overall it was concluded that the plan objectives and sustainability objectives were broadly compatible, although a small number of conflicts were recorded. The conflicts were mostly between plan objectives to deliver housing and employment growth and sustainability objectives to safeguard the natural and built environment.

BROAD OPTIONS APPRAISAL

5.6 The Council has previously consulted upon a range of broad options in respect of Local Green Spaces as follows:

Option 1: Do not designate Local Green Spaces

Option 2: Support the designation of appropriate greenspace through the Neighbourhood Planning process

Option 3: Designate appropriate green spaces through the Part 2 Local Plan

5.7 These options have been identified by the planning policy team following a review of potential approaches based on a review of practices being proposed by other local authorities and having regard to the guidance in the NPPF.

5.8 During Plan preparation work on LP2 the Council appraised these three options and decided that its preferred option would be to designate local green spaces through that Plan. A copy of the appraisal work undertaken in support of this Plan is included in Appendix 4 of this Report for reference. The Council's preferred option is Option 3 which is to designate appropriate green spaces. This approach was identified as the preferred option as the Council considers that local green space designations could have a notable positive impact on many of the District's settlements including in respect of biodiversity, townscape, tranquillity, heritage and landscape. Option 2, was also identified as potentially being able to deliver similar positive effects, through designation within neighbourhood plans. However at the time of preparing the LP2 there were only two communities in South Derbyshire preparing a neighbourhood plan, so the positive effects of this option would be limited to the communities of Melbourne and Repton. Option 1, whilst not having any negative effects, was unlikely to offer further opportunities to protect small scale spaces which are valued by local communities.

5.9 However during the preparation of the LP2 it became obvious that the issue of local green spaces was more complex than first identified and that the designation of sites had the potential to slow down the adoption of the Plan. Given that the adoption of LP2 was critical to ensuring that the authority had sufficient housing sites to meet identified housing need including in respect of demonstrating a five year supply it was decided that the allocation of local green spaces would be undertaken through the preparation of a specific LGSP. The inclusion of Policy BNE8 in the Plan (see below) committed the Council to the preparation of the LGSP.

Policy BNE8: Local Green Space

Local green spaces will be protected from development except in very special circumstances or for the following limited types of development where they preserve the openness of the local green space and do not harm the purpose for its designation:

- i) the construction of a new building providing essential facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation, cemeteries, allotments or other uses of the open land;**
- ii) the carrying out of an engineering or other operation.**

Designations of local green spaces will be made through a separate development plan document or neighbourhood development plan. The Council will work to enhance the biodiversity, heritage, recreation and tranquillity value and where possible the public accessibility of local green spaces through appropriate site management.

5.10 Put simply therefore the SA (in respect of broad options) that underpins the preparation of the Local Green Spaces Development Plan Document was considered during the preparation of LP2 . On this basis there is no requirement to reassess broad options at this stage as the Council has already identified and appraised the alternatives available and committed to its preferred approach to addressing local green spaces within Policy BNE8 of that Plan.

6 LOCAL GREEN SPACE POLICIES

- 6.1 There are 2 local green space policies proposed in the Draft LGSP. LGS1 sets out policy in respect of **Development on a Local Green Spaces**, LGS2 includes policy in respect enhancements on local green spaces.
- 6.2 Initial policies were drafted in April 2018 and updated in September 2018 following internal consultation. These were subject to initial sustainability appraisal in September 2018 and limited changes have been made to the policies following this appraisal. A summary of the likely effects of the policies included in the Draft Plan is set out in Figure 6.1 below. Appendix 2 includes the detailed wording of policies included in LGSP and detailed appraisals that should be read alongside this chapter of the SA report.

Figure 6.1: Sustainability Appraisals of Local Green Spaces Policies

	Biodiversity and geodiversity	High quality places	Health and well-being	Educational achievement	accessibility	Infrastructure	Economic growth	Vibrancy and viability	Built environment.	Brownfield land and natural resources	Pollution	Climate change and flood risk	HISTORIC environment and heritage assets Landscape and townscape character	
Policy LGS1: Development on a Local Green Space	?	✓	✓✓	✓	∴	✓✓	✓	✓	∴	X	X	X	X	∴
Policy LGS2: Enhancement of Local Green Spaces	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	∴	∴	∴	X	X	X	X	∴

Summary of Effects

- 6.3 Policy LGS1 would have a beneficial effect in respect of the environmental and social objectives. In particular it would have a major beneficial effects in respect of objectives related health and well-being and Infrastructure. However negative effects are likely in respect of objects related to brownfield land, pollution, climate change and the historic environment.
- 6.4 Policy LGS2 would have beneficial effects in respect of objectives to create high quality places, supporting educational achievement and infrastructure delivery. This policy is likely to have negative effects in respect of brownfield land, pollution, climate change and the historic environment. Policy LGS2 would be unlikely to have any adverse effects. This is because this policy does not seek to control development on sites but rather seeks to deliver biodiversity gain and improved management on site.

Amendments to Local Green Spaces Policies at this Stage

- 6.5 A number of recommendations were made on how to improve the likely sustainability of the Local Green Spaces policies during initial appraisals. The recommended changes made in respect of specific policies are highlighted in red and set out below:
- LGS1 (Development on a Local Green Space). A requirement has been added to ensure appropriate signage could be bought forward on leisure and tourism sites to ensure that designation doesn't undermine functioning tourism attractions
 - LGS2 (Enhancement of Local Green Spaces). Support for sites wishing to become an Envirobank receptor sites was added to this policy following initial appraisal work to allow sites to potentially help offset harmful effects of development elsewhere through access to financial contributions from proposed development.

7. LOCAL GREEN SPACES – THE SITE SELECTION PROCESS AND PROPOSED DESIGNATIONS

7.1 In total around 175 potential sites have been identified as potential local green spaces. Most of these have been identified through consultations held by the Council in December 2015, June 2016 and 2017, although a small number have been identified by officers of the Council subsequent to these consultations. The Council identified its methodology for assessing local green space proposals in a report to the Environmental and Development Services Committee on the 19th April 2018. This report set out a two stage approach that would be used to identify appropriate sites. The first stage has screened out sites that do not comply with the requirements of paragraph 100 of the NPPF (and supporting guidance in National Planning Policy Guidance), with the exception of the issue of how sites are demonstrably special to local communities. This issue is considered during a second stage of work discussed later in this chapter.

Stage 1 Assessment

7.2 In order to pass through the first stage assessment the Council has considered the following:-

The space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves.

7.3 The Institute for Highways and Transportation recommended walking distances for non-commuting or school journeys is 800m or equivalent to 10 minute walk). However where a green space is proposed which provides playing pitches or outdoor sports provision within 1,200m (a 15 minute walk) will be considered acceptable in line with guidance provided by Fields in Trust (A charity that works to protect playing fields) and included in the Council's Design Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) adopted November 2017. Any sites located a greater distance from the edge of the settlement boundary or edge or the settlement they serve will be excluded from designation.

The site is an extensive tract of Land.

7.4 The National Planning Policy Guidance Paragraph 15 (ref ID 37-015-20140306) states the blanket designation of open countryside adjacent to settlements will not be appropriate. It is considered that any site in excess of 5ha could constitute an extensive tract of land. In identifying this threshold regard has been had to a number of examiners reports on local green spaces made through Neighbourhood Plans as well as a Counsel Opinion¹⁵ drafted in response to Castlethorpe Neighbourhood Plan (published February 2016). However exceptionally there may be a need to set any agreed threshold aside and allow for smaller sites to be considered extensive within the context they sit. Similarly there may be exceptional circumstances where larger sites could be considered appropriate for designation. However any exceptions would need to be made as part of any nomination and supported by a strong and rational case explaining why the identified threshold should be set aside.

¹⁵ For Counsel Opinion see [here](#)

The site is capable of enduring beyond the Plan period.

- 7.5 Clearly sites allocated for development in the Adopted Local Plan (LP1 and LP2), or have planning consent or a resolution to grant planning consent should be excluded from consideration. Similarly sites included in the Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) will ordinarily be excluded unless the SHLAA identifies that the site is unsuitable for development.

Other factors that would exclude sites being designated as Local Green Spaces

- 7.6 In addition to the above criteria the Council has previously established a number of criteria to guide site selection, and consulted upon these in previous local green space consultations. These criteria would rule out the designation of sites where there is duplication of existing protections afforded through national or local planning policy or where sites are deemed inappropriate for other reasons – for example private gardens and are not public spaces.

- 7.7 In detail the further criteria previously established are as follows:

The site already benefits from protection through existing Local or National Policy

- 7.8 Where the site is already protected by designations such as Green Belt, wildlife designations, or statutory heritage designations, or protected by established open spaces policies there is little merit in a further designation. Whilst it is acknowledged that such protections are often made in the interest of protecting one aspect of the site (such as important heritage features), in most cases the policy protections provided would offer a level of protection that would safeguard the site generally for the benefit of local communities. However, there are instances where there may be justification for already protected sites to be designated. This will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that additional and substantive local benefits can be secured as a result of the local green spaces designation which isn't otherwise conferred by national or local plan policy. One such example of such an occurrence could be where local sports provision is protected through local policy INF9. This is because this policy does allow for loss subject to replacement facilities being provided but in some instances there may be a locational imperative to maintain provision in its current location and relocated facilities may fail to have the same community benefits.

Privately owned land and spaces

- 7.9 Private residential land, gardens, paddocks or stables are not considered appropriate for designation as a local green space as they are not valued community spaces (but rather private spaces).

Public Memorial Sites

- 7.10 Previous consultations indicated that the Council's view was not to include war memorial as local green spaces. Part of the rationale for this was such memorials did not require further protection against development, particularly as many are listed or located in otherwise protected area. However this is not universally the case and more detailed consideration of this issue indicates many spaces used as war or other memorials are informal spaces that are valued by local communities and are not necessarily protected through any other mechanism. War and other memorial sites will therefore be assessed on their merits against the other criteria previously listed above.
- 7.11 By reviewing all of the submitted sites against the above criteria the Council has been able to identify those sites, which in our view would conform with the requirements of the NPPF and are therefore appropriate for designation.

Stage 2 Assessments

- 7.12 For all of those sites that pass the stage 1 assessment a further round of assessment will be undertaken. This will seek to address the outstanding requirement of the NPPF of considering how sites are demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife. These detailed site appraisal are included in this SA report and can be viewed in Appendix 3. However it should be noted that those sites progressing past stage 1 will not automatically be included for designation. In undertaking site appraisals, where it is clear that sites are not demonstrably special to the local community these will be discounted at this stage.

Results of the Stage 1 Assessment.

- 7.13 Table 7.1 overleaf provides an indication of the sites considered by the Council, and sets out which sites have been screened out from designation early on (i.e. are not considered to represent suitable sites when considered against national policy requirements or local criteria outlined above). Sites screened out are shown in **Red Text**. Table 7.1 also shows those sites that do conform with the criteria outlined above and therefore progressed to stage 2 assessment. These are shown in **Green Text**. This table seeks to provide an outline of the reasons for discounting or including sites in line with the requirements of the SEA Directive and Regulations.

Table 7.1 List of sites detailing those screened out during initial sieve, those progressed to stage 2 assessment and the reasons why.

Site Reference	Site Name	Reason for exclusion
1	Darklands Lane, Swadlincote	SDDC owned allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
2	Aston Drive, Midway, Swadlincote	Site consists of publically accessible amenity grassland. It appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
3	South of Edgecote Drive, Midway, Swadlincote	Site consists of publically accessible amenity grassland. It appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
4	Off Lawns Drive, Midway, Swadlincote	Site consists of publically accessible amenity grassland. It appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
5	Springwood Farm Road, Midway	Site consists of publically accessible amenity grassland. It appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
6	Eastfield Road, Midway	The site includes amenity grassland and mature and semi mature trees. It appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
7	Upper Midway Allotments, Chestnut Avenue	SDDC owned allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
8	East of Thorn Tree Lane, Newhall	SDDC owned allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
9	Fairfield Crescent, Newhall	The site includes amenity grassland and mature and semi mature trees. It appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
10	Off The Rise (east of Oversetts Road), Newhall	SDDC owned allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
11	Arthur Street Recreation Ground, Mount Pleasant	Site is a recreation ground and is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
12	Mount Pleasant Recreation Ground, Mount Pleasant	Site is a recreation ground and is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
13	Castle Knob, Castle Gresley	No map provided defining extent -although based on assumed location and extent Site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument ref 1011209 and wildlife site (SD306) and as such is protected by existing designations/local plan policy.
14	White Lady Springs, Castle Gresley	No Map has been provided for this site. Although there is a Wildlife Site known as White Lady Springs (SD360) in Castle Gresley. In the absence of a

		map it is considered to discount this site from further assessment on the basis it is protected from development by policy BNE3 (Biodiversity) of the Adopted Local Plan
15	War Memorial (1), Castle Gresley	This site consists of amenity grassland and areas of planting for Local Green Space designation it includes a war memorial and contributes to local character. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
16	War Memorial (2) Castle Gresley	No map has been provided. Possibly Linton Church but uncertain. In absence of submission or nomination outlining site extent it has not been passed to phase 2 assessment.
17	Off Gresley Wood Road, Church Gresley	This site consists of amenity grassland and mature and semi mature trees there is a wooded area to the east of the site. It appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
18	Gresley Wood, Gresley Wood Road, Church Gresley	This is a wooded site comprising of mature and semi mature trees. It appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
19	Lathkill Dale, Church Gresley	Site consists of publically accessible amenity grassland. It appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment
20	Wye Dale, Church Gresley	Site consists of publically accessible amenity grassland. It appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment
21	Fabis Close, Church Gresley	Site consists of publically accessible amenity grassland. It appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment
22	Sorrel Drive, Woodville	Site consists of publically accessible amenity grassland. It appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment
23	Falcon Way , Woodville	Site consists of publically accessible amenity grassland. It appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment
24	Kingfisher Avenue, Woodville	Site consists of publically accessible amenity grassland. It appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment
25	Tern Avenue, Woodville	Site consists of publically accessible amenity grassland. It appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment
26	North of Ashby Road (A511) , Woodville	Allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
27	Aston Allotments, Weston Road	Allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan

28	Long Walk Wood, Aston On Trent	<p>Site is larger than 5ha</p> <p>Site is a Local Wildlife Site (SD163) and is subject to protection through Policy BNE3 of the Part 1 Local Plan</p> <p>Site is part designated as a housing site in the Part 1 Local Plan. Policy H8 further protects Long Walk Wood and requires that woodland be retained, enhanced and appropriate public access provided.</p> <p>Given that the site is already allocated in the Local Plan 1, has been granted planning consent, in excess of 5ha and is a Local Wildlife Site protected through BNE3 LGS designation is not considered necessary or appropriate.</p>
29	Middle Wood, Aston on Trent	<p>Site designated as a housing site in the Part 1 Local Plan. Policy H8 requires that the woodland be retained, enhanced and appropriate public access provided within the site.</p> <p>Given that this site is an allocated housing site in the Adopted Local Plan and current policy provisions protect this part of the site. Further designation as a local green space is not considered necessary or appropriate.</p>
30	Ponds to the rear of Aston Hall, Aston	<p>Large natural area which includes woodland and a large pond. It is publically accessible. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.</p>
31	Shardlow Road Recreation Ground, Aston on Trent	<p>Site is a recreation ground and is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan</p>
32	Adjoining Moor Lane, opposite the cemetery	<p>The site is in private ownership. Used for keeping of horses. Possibly included as housing allocation and included in the SHLAA</p>
33	Nature Reserve Area at Clover Leaf Farm	<p>No map was included in the nomination and it has not been possible to identify the potential area proposed for designation. However much of the land in this area is included in the Shlaa and/or within the green belt. On this basis it is not currently proposed to take forward this area for designation.</p>
34	Willow Park Way, known as The Bull Field	<p>No Map was included in the nomination of this site however, it is considered that this is the site located at SK 4132 2924. Based on the best available evidence the site is around 5.3ha and is therefore an extensive tract of land. The site is in private ownership and is subject to a blanket Tree Preservation Order in its entirety which is likely to offer some protection from development</p>

		as a result of protections included in Policy BNE7 of the Local Plan. The site is in private ownership and not publically accessible.
35	Brickyard Plantation and Claypit	Site is designated as a local wildlife site (SD167 Brickyard Plantation and Clay Pit) and is therefore protected by policy BNE3 of the Adopted Local Plan. It is an extensive tract of land and is already located in the Green Belt.
36.	The Bowling Green, Aston on Trent	Site is in part a bowling green and so likely to be offered some protection from loss by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan in respect of the bowling green element. However a large component of the site comprises amenity grassland and scattered trees. The site includes a small number of protected trees in the South West Corner of the site. On balance it is considered appropriate to progress the site to phase 2 assessment.
37	Egginton Road	Site consists of amenity grassland and mature and semi mature trees together with ornamental hedgerows to the boundary. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
38	Appletree Meadow	Site consists of amenity grassland with occasional mature and trees around the site periphery and areas of younger planting within the site.
39	South of Sutton Lane, Etwall.	Site is a sports field and is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan. On this basis site would ordinarily be screened out of inclusion into the stage 2 assessment. However community representations indicate the field is used for other non- sports based uses and therefore whilst policy INF9 could deliver replacement sports facilities there would be some uncertainty whether the wider community facilities would be delivered on a replacement sports facility site. Test further through stage 2 assessment.
40	West of Main Street, Etwall.	Used for a range of community events in the village including well dressings. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
41	East of Common End	Allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
42	King George V Playing Field	Site is a recreation ground and is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan. Protected by Fields in Trust.
43	Sandypits Lane Playing Field, Etwall.	Site is a sports field and is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan. On this basis site would ordinarily be screened out of inclusion into the stage 2 assessment. However community representations as well as comments from the Council's Community Partnership officer indicate the field is used for

		other non- sports based uses including by the nearby scout group and on this basis any requirement to deliver a replacement site elsewhere in the village could limit access for the scout group. Progressed to phase 2 assessment.
44	Chestnut Grove Play Area, Etwall	The site consists of amenity grassland with trees on the southern and western boundary. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
45	Field Avenue, Hatton	Maintained open space and mature trees. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
46	Hassall Road, Hatton	Informal recreation ground which may not be protected by Policy INF9 Designation supported by Community Partnership Officer. Lacks Fields in Trust protection of QE2 field.
47	QE2 Field, East of Hassall Road, Hatton	Site is a recreation ground and is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan. The site is also protected as a result of its fields in trust designation.
48	QE2 South of Heathfields Primary School.	Site is a recreation ground and is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan. The site is also protected as a result of its fields in trust designation.
49	East of Dove Side	Allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
50	South of Egginton Road	This is a small finger of land within the adopted highway. Derbyshire County Council (the Highways Authority) have advised that future highways requirements would take priority over alternative proposals. However this area is used informally as a memorial to a number of local people, including a Former District Councillor and includes a locally important tree. The site is maintained by the Hilton Garden Club.
51	Humber Street/Welland Road, Hilton	Community representations as well as comments from the Council's Community Partnership Officer indicate the field includes native woodland planting (including memorial planting undertaken by primary school to fallen soldiers). much of the site is currently an informal meadow area There is a war memorial on site.
52	Off Mill Lane, Hilton	The site is a private garden and in the view of the Authority is not demonstrably special to the local community.
53	South of Main Street, Hilton	Site is amenity grassland offering informal leisure opportunities but includes a

		children's play area. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
54	Sutton Lane, Hilton	Allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
55	Wellavon Playground, Welland Road/Avon Way, Hilton	Site includes a playground surrounded by amenity grassland. However site contributes to local townscape character and is located in a densely developed area. Such provision could be protected through Policy INF9, although the loss of any site is unlikely to be compensated in the immediate vicinity given the dense nature of development in the immediate vicinity.
56	South of Linton Heath, Linton	Allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
57	Shlaa site S/0050, Off Windsor Road, Linton	Site in the shlaa and identified as potentially suitable for development. One objection to site inclusion made during 2017 consultation.
58	West of Packhorse Road, Melbourne	Maintained open space/amenity grassland. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
59	North of Station Road, Melbourne	Area of maintained grassland with recently planted trees and hedgerow. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
60	Washpit, Station Road, Melbourne	Grade 2 listed wellhead on part of site with mature trees. Supported by the Melbourne and Kings Newton NDP working group for designation during the 2017 consultation. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment..
61	Off Acacia Drive, Melbourne	This is an area of amenity grassland within a residential area. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment
62	Lothian Gardens, south of High Street, Melbourne	Site is a recreation ground and is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan.
63	Off the Pingle, Melbourne	Allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
64	Poolside, South of Penn Lane Melbourne	The site is a private garden and in the view of the Authority is not demonstrably special to the local community.
65	Jawbone Lane Melbourne	The site is an extensive tract of land extending some 16ha. Part of the site has planning consent for residential development. A further 5 ha is included in the Council's Shlaa (ref S/0009 and S/0226). Land to the east of Jawbone Lane

		as well as land to the north of Oaklands Way is not included in the shlaa although cumulatively this area would extend 13.5ha even excluding the site with planning consent at Bond Elm (ref 9/2014/1141). Therefore allowing for the scale of the site (even if that part with planning consent were discounted) the size of the site would consist of an extensive tract of land. The site owner (developer) objects to the designation.
66	Robinson's Hill North, Melbourne	Site is contiguous with site 67 and 73 and together would be an extensive tract of land circa 20ha. Land is in private ownership and there is no public access to the site.
67	Robinson's Hill South, Melbourne	Site is contiguous with Site 66 and 73 and together would be an extensive tract of land. Land is in private ownership and there is no public access to the site.
68	Blackwell Lane, Melbourne	Site is in the Shlaa (S108) and in private ownership so on this basis would qualify for exclusion for consideration as a local green space against the defined criteria.
69	Kings Newton Hall Park	The site is an extensive tract of land extending 7.34ha.
70	Holy Well, Wards Lane	Medieval Holywell largely restored by local community. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
71	Crow Park, Melbourne	The site is an extensive tract of land extending 14.38ha.
72	Chestnut Park, Melbourne	The site is an extensive tract of land extending 8.94ha. It is not well related to the settlement (being around 750m from the nearest part of the settlement boundary for Melbourne, although walking distance on the ground will be in excess of 800m via footpath FT13 or FT21.
73	Brown Fields and Bare Hills	The site is an extensive tract of land extending 15.76ha.
74	The Severn Trent Visitor Centre, Grassland and Washland	The site is in excess of 5ha and is considered an extensive tract of land,
75	Land Adjacent to Manor Oak (Kings Newton)	This is a partially domesticated area in private ownership with no public access.
76	Field south of Elms Farm Melbourne	No map has been provided in respect of the location or extent of the nominated site, although based on best available evidence it is likely this is a duplication of site 75 (above).
77	Church Close Melbourne	Site is a war memorial surrounded by amenity grassland and planting. It is

		well maintained, publically accessible and contributes to the character of the area. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
78	The Pool, Melbourne	The site is an extensive tract of land extending 8.04ha. Much of the site comprises of a large pond which is a designated wildlife site (SD229 Melbourne Pool) and is therefore protected by policy BNE3 of the Adopted Local Plan.
79	Intake, Melbourne	The site is part of a larger site (ref 78, the Pool Melbourne) an extending 8.04ha. However in isolation this area could be appropriate for designation. However the site is already designated as a Local Wildlife Site (SD229) and as such would be protected from inappropriate development by Policy BNE3 of the adopted Local Plan
80	Kings Field, Melbourne	No map has been provided in respect of the location or extent of the nominated site
81	Baptist Cemetery, Chapel Street, Melbourne	The site is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan. It is noted that Melbourne NDP working group propose to take forward a LGS designation on this site.
82	Castle Street Cemetery, Melbourne	The site is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan. It is noted that Melbourne NDP working group propose to take forward a LGS designation on this site.
83	Packhorse Road Cemetery, Melbourne	The site is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan. It is noted that Melbourne NDP working group propose to take forward a LGS designation on this site.
84	The Bowling Green, Melbourne	This is a small site part of which is used as a bowling green and so is partially protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan. However community representations indicate the field is used for other non- sports based uses including garden clubs and WI summer and Christmas fairs, senior citizens Christmas party, Probus Club meetings, garden club, Melbourne produce show, plant sale and sewing circle. Hall is also used for fund raising activities. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation.
85	Queensway Melbourne	The site has historically been subject for a planning application (ref

		9/2013/0222) for the formation of a hard surface for vehicular access. Land is required for access for nearby properties.
86	Rear of 78 Ashby Road, Melbourne	Site is in private ownership and is not publically accessible. The site is subject to a blanket Tree Preservation Order (377) which will confer protection of woodland on site in line with Policy BNE7of the Local Plan.
87	Grange Close Recreation Ground, Melbourne	The site is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan, although is surrounded on all sides by built development. Whilst policy INF9 would ensure replacement provision of any facilities lost, given the tight knit nature of the surrounding built development any loss would have wider impacts on local character. Appears to potentially meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation.
88	Jubilee Close Melbourne	No map has been provided in respect of the location or extent of the nominated site.
89	Old Tennis Courts, Lothian Garden, Melbourne	The Courts are currently overgrown and not maintained. The site could in theory be partially protected by policy INF9 of the Local Plan given that it is comprised of tennis courts, although these are not in a usable state and so protection offered would be limited. The site is registered as an asset of community value. In light of the above appears to potentially meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation.
90	Smith Avenue, Melbourne	No map has been provided in respect of the location/extent of nominated sites.
91	Edward Street, Overseal	Allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
92	Daisy Lane, Overseal	The site is in the ownership of the District Council. There are orchard trees planted to commemorate the fallen soldiers of WW1 and WW2. The site is used in the annual wassail and on this basis there may be merit in considering the site for local green space designation. However the site is designated as a local wildlife site (SD378 Overseal Church Meadow) and is therefore protected by policy BNE3 of the Adopted Local Plan.
93	East of High Street and south of Askew Grove, Repton	Site is already allocated as a in Local Green Space in the Repton NDP made September 2018
94	North of Milton Road, Repton	Site is already allocated as a in Local Green Space in the Repton NDP made

		September 2018
95	Land at the Crescent, Repton	Site is already allocated as a in Local Green Space in the Repton NDP made September 2018
96	Mitre Drive, Repton	Site is already allocated as a in Local Green Space in the Repton NDP made September 2018
97	Broomhills Playing Field	Site is already allocated as a in Local Green Space in the Repton NDP made September 2018
98	Pinfold Lane, Repton	Site is already allocated as a in Local Green Space in the Repton NDP made September 2018
99	South of London Road Shardlow	This is a small maintained play area. Loss of play equipment could be partially protected from inappropriate development by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan. Loss of surrounding amenity space could be difficult to compensate for given it purpose to serve surrounding built development. Review through stage 2 assessment.
100	Glenn Way, Shardlow	The site consists of amenity grassland with small trees planted mainly around the edge of the site. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment
101	The Wharf, Shardlow	The site consists amenity grassland and mature and semi mature trees and bushes. It appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. progress to phase 2 assessment
102	Wilne Lane, Shardlow	Allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
103	Long Row, Allotment	Parish Council/community allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
104	Millfield, Shardlow	The site is a private garden and in the view of the Authority is not demonstrably special to the local community.
105	South of the Trent and Mersey Canal, Willington	The site consists amenity grassland and mature and semi mature trees adjacent to the Trent & Mersey Canal. It appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment. Supported by 2 representations during the 2017 consultation.
106	East of Etwall Road (B5008), Willington	Allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
107	North of Twyford Road, Willington	The site is used as a sports ground and extends 1.63ha. It is owned by the

		Parish Council and RWE Generation UK PLC. The site is the subject of a village green application and would be partially protected by Policy INF9 of the Adopted Local Plan given its use for sports. However use of the site extends beyond these uses and the site is also recorded as being used for fireworks displays as well as carnivals. Pass to stage 2 assessment.
108	Village Hall, South of Twyford Road, Willington	Area is planned for a rebuild of the village hall located on the site. The site is currently protected by Policy INF6 of the adopted Local Plan. Site already has planning permission for the erection of an extension, alterations (ref 9/2017/0753).
109	North of River Trent, Willington	Majority of the site comprises of private residential gardens and the site is in multiple land ownership.
110	Hall Lane Playing Field, Willington	Site is recorded as a sports field although it seems to be a more informal open space. It is unclear to what extent policy INF9 could protect this site given its informal nature. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
111	Trent Avenue Playing Field, Willington	The site consists of amenity grassland with trees and hedgerows around the site periphery of the site. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. progress to phase 2 assessment
112	South of Twyford Road, Willington	Amenity space unlikely to be protected by INF9. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. progress to phase 2 assessment.
113	Coach Road to Sealey Close Playing Fields	Site is a playing field and is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan. The site is also at flood risk (much of it is in the Functional Floodplain) and therefore national and local policy provisions seeking to restrict development in such locations apply. The site is included in the Shlaa (S/137), and identified as not suitable for development due to flood risk. It is in the ownership of the District Council and Restrictive Covenants apply.
114	West of Hillside, Findern	The site includes amenity grassland and mature trees. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
115	The Green, Findern	Amenity space not likely to be protected by INF9. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
116	East of The Hayes, Findern	The site includes amenity grassland. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.

117	East of Porters Lane Farm Findern.	This site is in private ownership and is used for grazing/keeping horses. It does not meet criteria for designation.
118	West of Repton Road/Main Street, Hartshorne	Site is a cricket pitch and is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan.
119	Tower Road, Hartshorne	Allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
120	East of Main Street /Ticknall Road, Hartshorne	Site is an extensive tract of land extending 5.58ha. It is included in the Shlaa, although this can be discounted as the site has been refused planning consent for housing (ref/9/2014/1140) and dismissed at appeal (APP/F1040/W/15/3119206).
121	Land North of Kendricks Close, Hartshorne	Site is largely used for the keeping of horses and is in private ownership. Public access through the site via a public right of way although access does not extend beyond this. Site has been fenced into parcels which gives the site a domesticated feel. Site not suitable for local space designation.
122	Land Adjoining Mill wheel Car Park	To date the District have been unable to contact landowners. This land parcel consists of scrubland. Land slopes from north to south falling towards the water course which marks the southern boundary of the site. The site is tranquil and lacks the domestication of sites 121 and 123. However it is unclear whether the landowner is amenable to public access or whether wildlife value of the site could warrant potential designation.
123	North of Repton Brook, east of Brook Street, Hartshorne	The site is included in the Council's shlaa (S/215) and is identified as potentially suitable. There is a prow crossing the site which is used for grazing horses but beyond this right of access the land is in private ownership and not accessible.
124	Land at Junction of Brook Street, Repton Road, Hartshorne	This is a small triangle of land within the adopted highway. Derbyshire County Council (the Highways Authority) have advised that future highways requirements would take priority over alternative proposals. However site is amenity area and appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation.
125	Land at Junction of Manchester Lane and Heath Lane, Hartshorne	This is a small triangle of land within the adopted highway. Derbyshire County Council (the Highways Authority) have advised that future highways requirements would take priority over alternative proposals. However site is an amenity area and appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space

		designation.
126	Main Street/Church Street, Netherseal	This site is private property forming the grounds of a residential care home. Designation of the site as a local green space is not considered appropriate.
127	North of Yew Tree Road, Rosliston	Site is an informal open space used by the local preschool as well as the wider community. On this basis there is considered to be a locational imperative to maintain facilities in this location. Facilities on the site have been granted funded and site represents a local community focal point.
128	The Rec, Off Main Street, Rosliston.	This is a recreation area which includes a tennis court, play equipment and goal posts. This site is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan.
129	Land East of Strawberry Lane, Rosliston	This is a Sport England designated recreation area. The site includes a playing field and goal posts and sports pavilion and is used by Pheonix Rangers Juniors FC. The site is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan and is an asset of community valued (registered November 2016). The site is included in the Shlaa but was identified as not available for development as demolition of existing dwelling/dwellings is required to gain access to the site. Site is also used by the Scouts locally so has wider than sports value. This aspect of site use may not be protected by INF9. On the basis of the above the site is considered to meet the criteria for local green space designation.
130	North of Rose Lane, Ticknall	Local Green Space immediately adjacent to and supporting the use of the village hall, including use of the Hall as a wedding venue. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
131	North of Main Street, Ticknall	Could be allotments, although not officially so. Site is in private ownership and not publically accessible.
132	North of A514, opposite Calke Abbey entrance, Ticknall	Amenity grassland with trees and benches. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment,
133	Area opposite the Vineyard, Main Street, (A514), Ticknall	The site is a designated wildlife site (SD392) Calke Abbey Parkland and protected through Policy BNE3 of the Adopted Local Plan.
134	Blank entry in database	
135	Ingleby Lane – east, Ticknall	Amenity grassland close to centre of the village. In private ownership but is publically accessible and includes a number of benches. Amenity grassland close to centre of the village. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment
136	Ingelby Lane – west, Ticknall	Amenity grassland close to centre of the village. In private ownership but is publically accessible. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
137	The Green, Ashby Road, Ticknall	Private land which is not publically accessible with limited views into the site

		from surrounding public spaces. The site has been subject to a recent planning application for a single dwelling which was refused.
138	Ashby Road Grass Triangle, Ticknall.	This is a small triangle of land within the adopted highway. It is clearly maintained by the local community and includes a bench and amenity planting. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment
139	The Vineyard, Main Street, Ticknall	Site is in mainly in private ownership and not publically accessible.
140	Main Street, entrance and verges to Calke Park, Ticknall	Amenity grassland with mature trees. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
141	Blank entry in database	
142	Slade House, Rose Lane, Ticknall	Site in private ownership and not publically accessible
143	King's Mills Lane, Weston On Trent	Site in private ownership and is not accessible to the public.
144	King's Mills Lane, adjoining school, Weston On Trent	Maintained informal amenity grassland adjacent to school. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
145	Sports Field of Twyford Road, Barrow on Trent	Site is a sports field and is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan. The site is also at flood risk (It is in the Functional Floodplain) and therefore national and local policy provisions seeking to restrict development in such locations apply.
146	Chapel Lane, Barrow on Trent	Allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
147	South of Littlefield Road, Church Broughton	This site is in private ownership and is used as private residential garden.
148	Blacksmith's Lane, Egginton	Allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
149	Catherine Jonathon Playing Field, Egginton	Site is a sports field and is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan. On this basis site would ordinarily be screened out of inclusion into the stage 2 assessment. However community representations indicate the field is used by the nearby Primary school and on this basis any requirement to deliver a replacement site elsewhere in the village could limit access for the school (in short there is a locational imperative to potentially protect site in current location– this is not reflected in INF9 policy). Moreover it is understood that other non- sports based uses are undertaken on this site.
150	Off Elmhurst, Egginton	Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. progress to phase 2 assessment. 28 representations have been received supporting site designation in the 2017 consultation. These indicate that the site is locally important in respect of wildlife, heritage, and public access and recreation.
151	Land south of Stoke-Derby Railway Line, Egginton	Site is subject to development proposals through the NSIP process. It would

		therefore be inappropriate to seek LGS designation at this point
152	Village Green, Lees	Amenity grassland with mature trees and benches. Appears to meet the criteria for Local Green Space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
153	Allotments, unnamed road between Long Lane and Dalbury Hollow	Allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
154	Blank entry in database	
155	Orchard to Common Farm	Site is already allocated as a in Local Green Space in the Repton NDP made September 2018
156	Mill Lane, Scropton	Allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
157	Piddocks Road, Stanton	Allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
158	South of Oak Road, Thulston	Allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
159	Walton Playing Field, Walton on Trent	Site is a sports field and is protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan. Information provided by the Council's Open Space team has confirmed that the field is used by the adjacent School and on this basis there is considered a locational imperative to retain provision in this location.
160	Blank entry in database	
161	98 Derby Road, Aston on Trent	Allotments. Protected by policy INF9 of the adopted Local Plan
162	Land opposite the arboretum on Pinfold Lane, Repton	Site is already allocated as a in Local Green Space in the Repton NDP made September 2018
163	Arboretum on Pinfold Lane, Repton	Site is already allocated as a in Local Green Space in the Repton NDP made September 2018
164	Triangle at the bottom of Mount Pleasant Road, Milton known as the Village Green.	Site is already allocated as a in Local Green Space in the Repton NDP made September 2018
165	The Sandlands near Woodville	No map has been provided in respect of the location or extent of the nominated site. In the absence of this, and having regard to the fact that a significant area of land in the vicinity of Sandlands (circa 4.75ha) is included in the Councils Shlaa and subject to a blanket tree preservation order (TPO446) designation is not appropriate.
166	Woodland west of Leawood Road	No map has been provided in respect of the location or extent of the nominated site. In the absence of this, and having regard to the fact that a significant area of land in the vicinity of Sandlands is included in the Councils SHLAA and subject to a blanket tree preservation order (TPO446) designation

		is not appropriate.
167	Land between Goseley Estate and Woodville	No map has been provided in respect of the location or extent of the site. In the absence of this, and having regard to the fact that a significant area of land between Goseley Estate and Woodville is included in the SHLAA designation, is subject to a blanket tree preservation order or comprises a Local Wildlife Site (Woodville Disused Railway) designation is not appropriate.
168	Linton Orchard	Community Orchard. Appears to meet the criteria for local green space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
169	Diana Garden, Swadlincote	Amenity space and planting. Appears to meet the criteria for local green space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
170	Mease Meadow Hilton	Wildlife area and amenity grassland. Appears to meet the criteria for local green space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
171	Amenity area to the south of Cycle route, Washford Road Hilton	Amenity space and planting. Appears to meet the criteria for local green space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
172	Amenity area to the south of Cycle route, at Avon Way Hilton	Amenity space and planting. Appears to meet the criteria for local green space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
173	Amenity area to the north of Cycle route at the Mease, Hilton	Amenity space and planting. Appears to meet the criteria for local green space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
174	Land between A5132 and New Road, Hilton	Important tree belt which softens a notable route into and out of the village which contributes to the character of the village. Publically accessible. Appears to meet the criteria for local green space designation.
175	Bren Way, Hilton	Amenity grassland with shrubs. Appears to meet the criteria for local green space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
176	Blank entry in database	
177	Off Pegasus Way, Hilton	Amenity grassland with mature trees. Appears to meet the criteria for local green space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
178	Woodland, South of the Mease, Hilton	This is an area of mature woodland between the Mease and a playing field. It includes footpaths and provides a significant area of woodland that adds to the rural feel of this part of the village.
179	Bowling Green Kings Newton	This is a bowling green with amenity land surrounding used for bowling and other community events. The green itself is partially protected by policy Inf 9

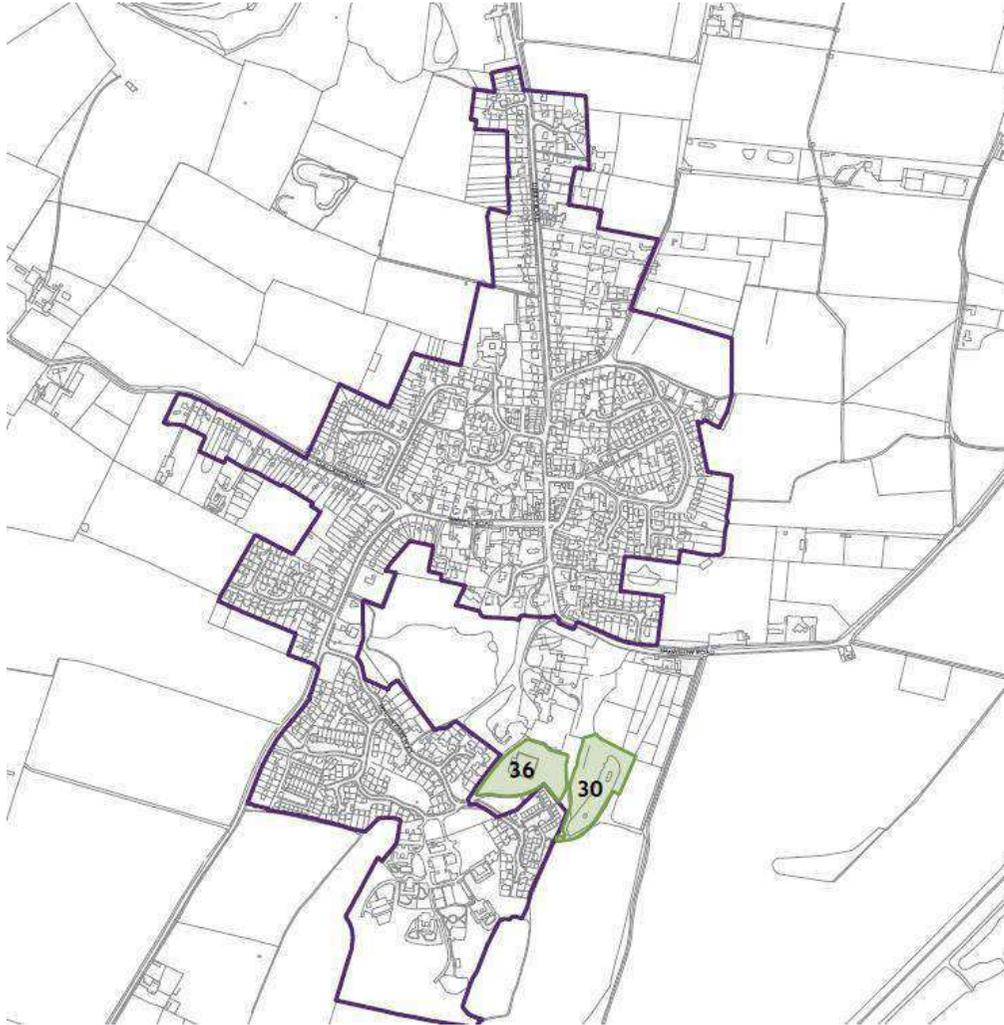
		of the adopted local plan. Appears to meet the criteria for local green space designation. Progress to phase 2 assessment.
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Stage 2 Assessment of sites

- 7.14 Having passed a total of 85 sites to phase 2 of the assessment the Council has sought to undertake an appraisal of individual sites against the SA Framework. (See section 8 and Appendix 4 of this report). The purpose of this stage of work is to identify the likely environmental, social and economic effects of designating specific local green spaces. The following section of work provides a summary of the sites appraised by settlement and seeks to outline the reasons for taking forward specific designations, or exceptionally discounting sites where these have been identified as not being demonstrably special to the local community.
- 7.15 The remaining part of this chapter comprises of a map to indicate the location and extent of proposed local green spaces by settlement, a summary of the completed appraisal for individual sites located within that settlement, together with a brief narrative explaining the conclusions reached and a table which explains which sites have been taken forward and why and list those sites discounted and the reasons for this. Settlements are listed in alphabetical order.

SECTION 8: SUMMARY OF PLAN EFFECTS (BY SETTLEMENT) AND EXPLANATION OF WHY SITES ARE DEMONSTRABLY SPECIAL TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

MAP 1 ASTON ON TRENT



As shown in the above Map, two sites have been considered through the stage two assessment in Aston on Trent as follows:

	Biodiversity and geodiversity	High quality places	Health and well-being	Educational achievement	Accessibility	Infrastructure	Economic growth	Vibrancy and viability	Built environment.	Brownfield land and natural resources	Pollution	Climate change and flood risk	Historic environment and heritage assets	Landscape and townscape character
Site Ref 30 Ponds to the rear of Aston Hall, Aston on Trent	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	✓✓	✓	-	-	✓✓	✓✓
Site Ref 36: The Bowling Green, Aston on Trent	✓	-	✓	-	✓✓	✓	-	-	✓✓	✓	-	-	✓✓	✓✓

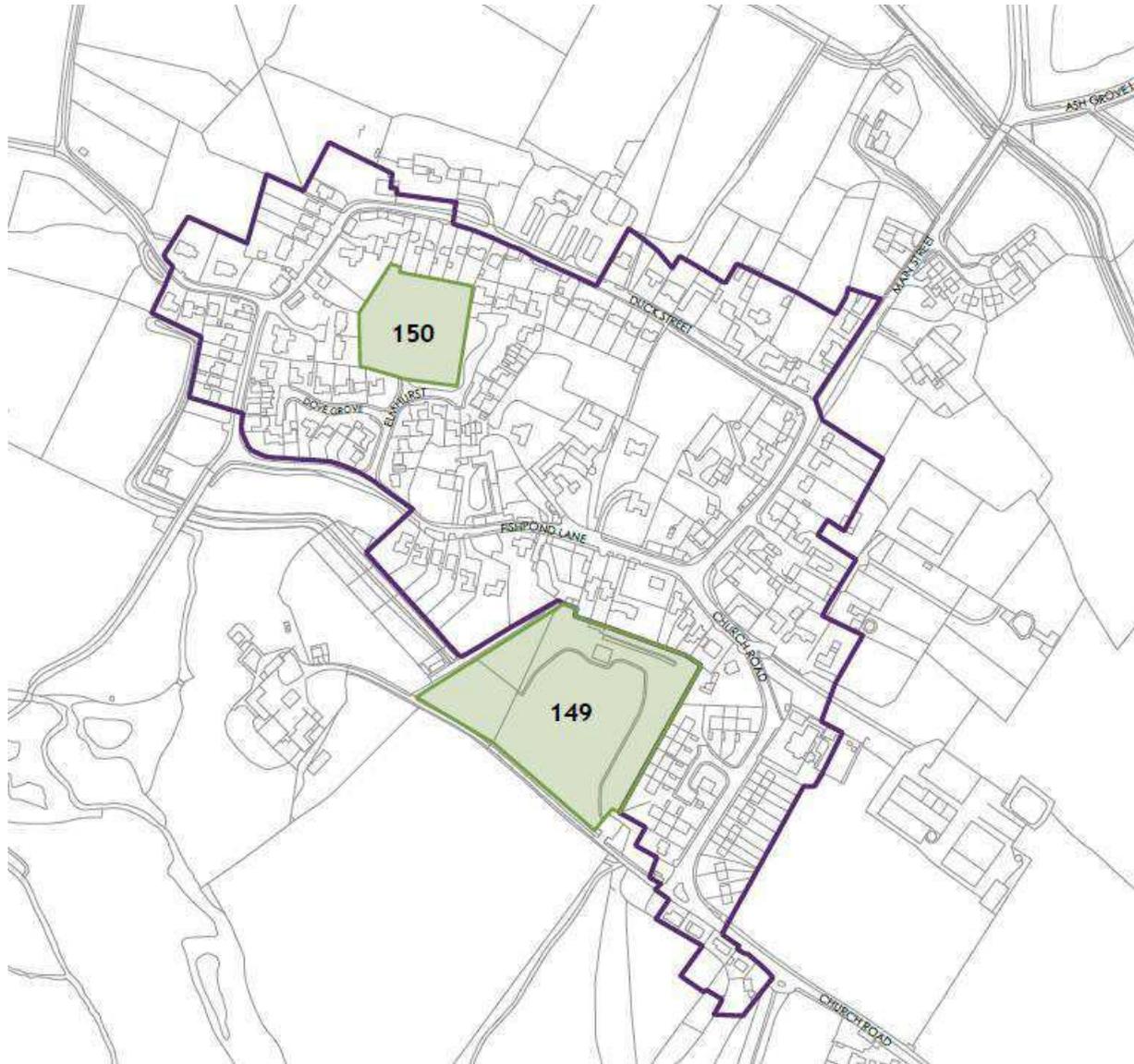
Both sites are likely to have a range of beneficial effects. In particular it is considered that sites would perform strongly in respect of SA objectives to help conserve the historic environment and the wider built environment of the village. This is because both sites contribute to the setting of Aston on Trent Conservation Area and the grade 2* listed Aston Hall. Sites would also have beneficial effects in respect of SA objectives related to biodiversity and geodiversity, health and well-being, the protection of greenfield land, and protecting local landscape/townscape character.

Site designation in respect of these two sites is unlikely to have any adverse or uncertain effects.

Table 8.1: reasons for designating or discounting sites

Site Reference	Site Name	Proposed	Reason
30	Ponds to the rear of Aston Hall	Yes	The site contributes to the rural setting of Aston Hall Hospital and the Conservation Area and forms a wild area widely used by dog walkers and other residents as it provides a tranquil space close to the heart of the village. The site provides access to wildlife, although it is acknowledged that paths around the large central pond are in poor condition and in part it is difficult for mobility impaired people to access the site. Nonetheless the site is considered worthy of designation given its importance to the setting of adjacent Conservation Area and listed hall and its biodiversity value.
36	The Bowling Green	Yes	The site is maintained by the users of the bowling green on an informal basis, whilst surrounding green spaces are maintained by the Parish Councils. The site contributes to the rural qualities of this part of Aston on Trent and in particular contributes to the rural and open setting of Aston on Trent Conservation Area and Aston Hall located to the immediate north of the site. Designation could also help preserve the rural feel of this part of the village which has seen significant recent urban development on the former of the Aston Hall Hospital site. The site is publically accessible.

MAP 2: EGGINTON



As shown in the above Map, two sites have been considered through the stage two assessment in Egginton as follows:

	Biodiversity and geodiversity	High quality places	Health and well-being	Educational achievement	Accessibility	Infrastructure	Economic growth	Vibrancy and viability	Built environment.	Brownfield land and natural resources	Pollution	Climate change and flood risk	Historic environment and heritage assets	Landscape and townscape character
Site Ref 149: Catherine Jonathan Playing Field, Egginton	✓	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	-	✓	✓	?	✓✓	✓	✓
Site Ref 150: Off Elmhurst, Egginton	✓	-	✓	--	✓✓	✓✓	--	--	✓	✓	--	?	✓	✓

Both sites are likely to have a range of beneficial effects. The Catherine Jonathon playing field performs strongly in respect of objectives related to education, accessibility, infrastructure and climate change. Designation would also perform well in respect of objectives related to biodiversity, health and wellbeing, economic growth, the built environment, protecting greenfield land and heritage protection and landscape character.

The site at Elmhurst would have major beneficial effects in respect of objected related to accessibility and infrastructure. Other beneficial effects are identified in respect of biodiversity, health and wellbeing, the built environment, protecting greenfield land and heritage protection and landscape character. Uncertain effects are identified in respect of climate change and flood risk given that this site is located in an area identified at risk from surface water flooding.

Table 8.2: reasons for designating or discounting sites - Egginton

Site Reference	Site Name	Proposed	Reason
149	Catherine Jonathan Playing Field	Yes	In particular the use of this site by the school for sportsday and other uses weighs particularly in its favour, as whilst an argument could be made that policy in the Local Plan could protect a sports field (or at least secure alternative provision) elsewhere may not offer the same opportunity for use should it be located further away or in a more inaccessible location from the primary school. The site is considered to be of particular value in respect of biodiversity, heritage and scores well in respect of SA objectives related to education, social inclusion, infrastructure and climate change (flood risk).
150	Off Elmhurst	Yes	This case for designation rests on the contribution this site makes to the local character of the village and the opportunities the site offers for informal recreation. The site is considered to be of particular value in respect of biodiversity and heritage and scores well in respect of SA objectives related to social inclusion and infrastructure.

	Biodiversity and geodiversity	High quality places	Health and well-being	Educational achievement	Accessibility	Infrastructure	Economic growth	Vibrancy and viability	Built environment.	Brownfield land and natural resources	Pollution	Climate change and flood risk	Historic environment and heritage assets	Landscape and townscape character
Site Ref 37: Egginton Road, Etwall	✓	--	✓	--	--	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓
Site Ref 38: Appletree Meadow, Etwall	✓	--	✓	--	✓✓	✓	--	--	--	✓	--	?	--	✓
Site Ref 39: South of Sutton Lane Etwall	✓	?	✓	✓✓		✓✓	✓	--	✓✓	✓	?	--	✓✓	✓✓
Site Ref 40: West of Main Street Etwall	✓	--	--	--	✓	--	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	--	--	✓✓	✓✓
Site Ref 43: Sandy Pits Lane Playing Field, Etwall	✓	--	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	--	✓	✓	--	--	✓	✓
Site Ref 44: Chestnut Grove Play Area, Etwall	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	✓	--	--	--	✓	--	--	--	✓

Site would have generally beneficial effects against most objectives. In particular sites would have the most notable effects in respect of objectives relating to the built environment, heritage assets and ad landscape/townscape protection. Uncertain effects are identified in respect of pollution on the Sutton Lane site and Climate Change at Appletree Meadow.

Table 8.3: reasons for designating or discounting sites - Etwall

Site Reference	Site Name	Proposed	Reason
37	Egginton Road	Partially	The site forms a green finger along Egginton Road and helps provide a rural feel to this busy part of the village. On balance it is considered that there is sufficient justification to designate this site in light of support from the parish council and other local people. However any final designation will need to exclude those parts of the site in use as private homes and gardens.
38	Appletree Meadow	Yes	This site contributes to local landscape/townscape character and is well related to, and contributes to informal leisure provision and connectivity to the National Cycle Route to the west.

39	South of Sutton Lane Etwall	Yes	Ordinarily sports pitches would be screened out for inclusion as a local green space as they receive some protection from Policy INF9 of the LP1. However there is sufficient evidence of the wider use of this site including for bonfire night, the summer music festival and well dressing. It is also understood this site hosts an annual 'badge night' for local cubs, scouts, brownies and guides. Based on the stage 2 review it is also clear that this site contributes significantly towards local townscape character and forms part of the setting of the conservation area and to a lesser extent listed buildings surrounding the site. On this basis there is considered to be a locational imperative to ensure that the site itself is protected given its importance to the wider aesthetic and historical value of the space.
40	West of Main Street Etwall	Yes	There is considered to be a good case for site designation, which is largely based on the value of this site in respect of heritage and townscape character. It is noted however that during consultation there was a suggestion that the site be enlarged to include a triangle of land in front of the church. Having undertaken this review there is considered some merit in this suggestion and this small area also be included. Designation of the original area has been supported by the Parish Council, as well as the Council's own community partnership officer. It is recognised that this site is used for the village well dressing festival amongst other uses and is a central part of the village both spatially and socially.
43	Sandy Pits Lane Playing Field, Etwall	Yes	This playing field is located adjacent to the air cadets and scout hut in the village and provides valuable open space to these groups. On this basis its loss (and replacement elsewhere as required through Policy INF9 of LP1) could restrict opportunities for the scouts or air cadets so there is a clear locational imperative for retaining open space in this area. The site is also important in framing the rural character of this part of the village and forms part of the setting of the Etwall Lodge and designation would help protect the rural and tranquil feel of this area.
44	Chestnut Grove Play Area, Etwall	Yes	This site is a small triangular piece of land and largely consists of grassland surrounded by hedgerow and a number of trees on the southern boundary. It is accessed from Chestnut Grove. The site is largely used for informal recreation and contributes to the character of the village.

	Biodiversity and geodiversity	High quality places	Health and well-being	Educational achievement	Accessibility	Infrastructure	Economic growth	Vibrancy and viability	Built environment.	Brownfield land and natural resources	Pollution	Climate change and flood risk	Historic environment and heritage assets	Landscape and townscape character
Site Ref 114: West of Hillside Findern	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--		✓
Site Ref 115. The Green, Findern	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	✓
Site Ref 116: East of the Hayes, Findern	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--		✓

Site designation would have generally beneficial effects in respect biodiversity, the built environment, protecting greenfield land and landscape character. All sites are accessible to the local community and the site at the Green, Findern is likely to make a significant and positive contribution to conserving the setting of heritage assets in the village.

Table 8.4: reasons for designating or discounting sites - Findern

Site Reference	Site Name	Proposed	Reason
114	West of Hillside	Yes	This site contributes to the rural character of the village providing a accessible gateway to the local recreation ground.
115	The Green	Yes	This site is an archetypal village green. It is located to the immediate east of the Church of All Saints and together with the Church Yard provides this part of the village with a strong rural character. Designation will help preserve the setting of a number of immediately surrounding listed buildings and could support improvements to the space including in respect of biodiversity, or interpretation. The proposed designation of this site is supported by the Parish Council and the Council's Community Partnership Officer.
116	East of The Hayes	Yes	This site contributes to the rural character of the village providing a significant finger of land running north/south in a relatively modern and densely developed part of the village.

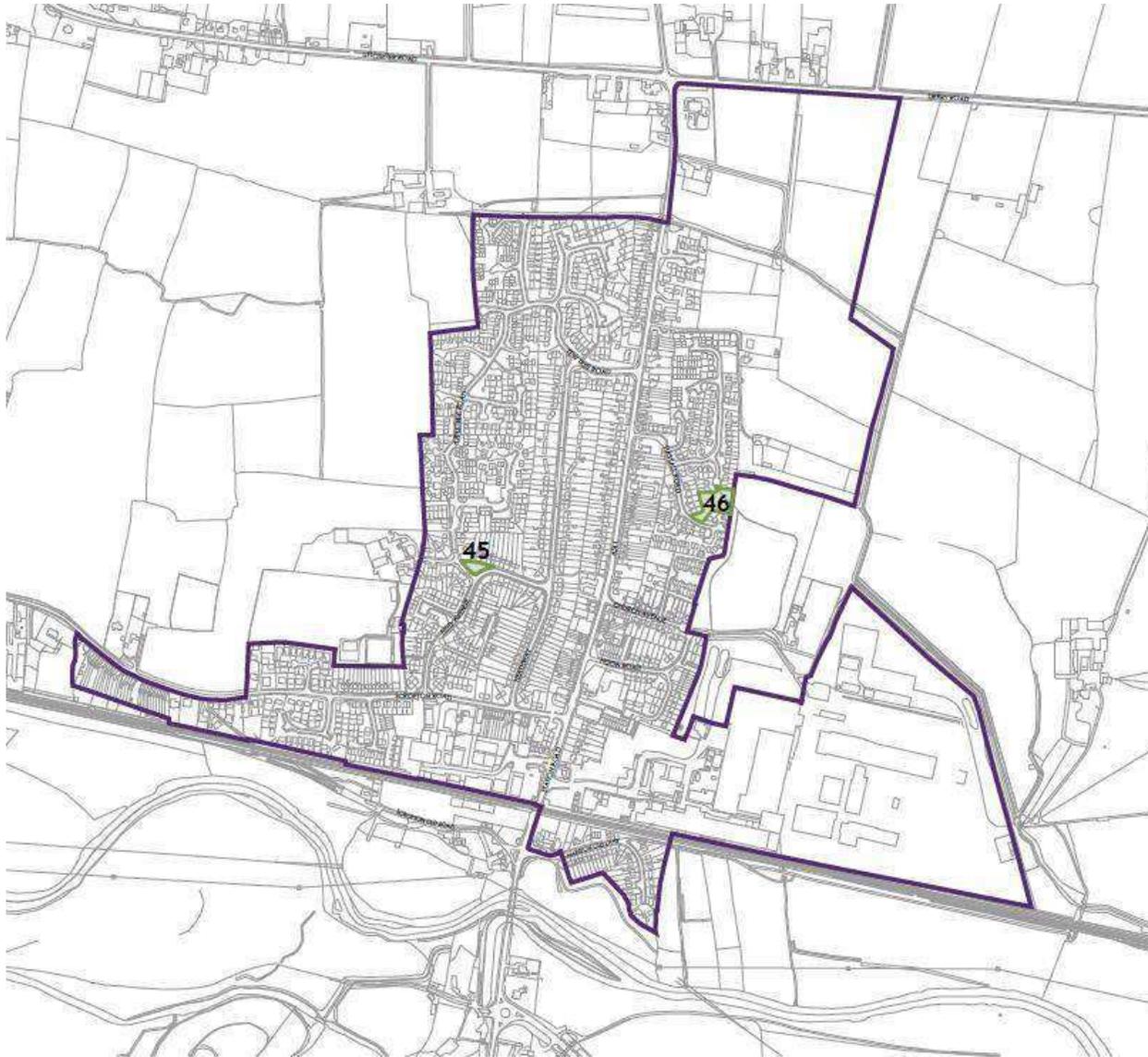
	Biodiversity and geodiversity	High quality places	Health and well-being	Educational achievement	Accessibility	Infrastructure	Economic growth	Vibrancy and viability	Built environment.	Brownfield land and natural resources	Pollution	Climate change and flood risk	Historic environment and heritage assets	Landscape and townscape character
Site Ref 122: Land Adjoining Mill Wheel Car Park	✓	--	--	--	✓	--	--	--	--	✓	--	--	--	✓
Site Ref 124: Land at the Junction of Brook Street and Repton Road	✓	?	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	--	--	--	--	✓
Site Ref 125: Land at the Junction of Manchester Lane and Heath Lane	✓	?	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓	--	--	--	--	✓

Site would have generally beneficial effects against biodiversity and landscape objectives. Sites at the Mill Wheel and Brook Street will have a beneficial effect in respect of accessibility. Uncertain effects are identified in respect of high quality places. This is because these sites are located within the highway and it is unclear whether designation could increase usage of small sites at busy junctions in the village.

Table 8.5: reasons for designating or discounting sites - Hartshorne

Site Reference	Site Name	Proposed	Reason
Site Ref 122	Land Adjoining Mill Wheel Car Park	Yes	The site is in private ownership but appears to be publically accessible. The sites value is potentially derived from its biodiversity value and the Wildlife Trust have confirmed that they consider this site to be of biodiversity value and worthy of designation.
124	Land at the Jct of Brook Street and Repton Road	Yes	The site is ownership of the County Council who are opposed to designation on the grounds that there may be a need for the site to be used for capacity or safety improvements to the Highway. This Authority considers that designating such sites, where these are of local importance or value would still be compatible with local green space designation. This is a very small, triangular piece of land. Its key contribution to the village is in respect of its value to local character. The site is maintained by the local community who have created a small civic area which includes a bench, ornamental planting and street light. Clearly this is a very small space, but its value, whilst limited is considered to be of importance to the character of this part of the village.
125	Land at the Junction of Manchester Lane and Heath Lane	No	The site is ownership of the County Council who are opposed to designation on the grounds that there may be a need for the site to be used for capacity or safety improvements to the Highway. It is considered that designating such sites, where these are of local importance or value would still be compatible with local green space designation. However having reviewed the site through the stage 2 process it is clear that this site is of limited value. It is not cared for in the same way as a similar triangular parcel of land located at Brook Street, Hartshorne. It is not planted, and does not include a seating area or other paraphernalia which would mark this out as a site which is demonstrably special to the local community or holds particular local significance. On this basis whilst this site meets the criteria of stage 1 of the selection process the Council does not consider it suitable for designation.

MAP 6: HATTON



As shown in the above Map, two sites have been considered through the stage two assessment in Hartshorne as follows:

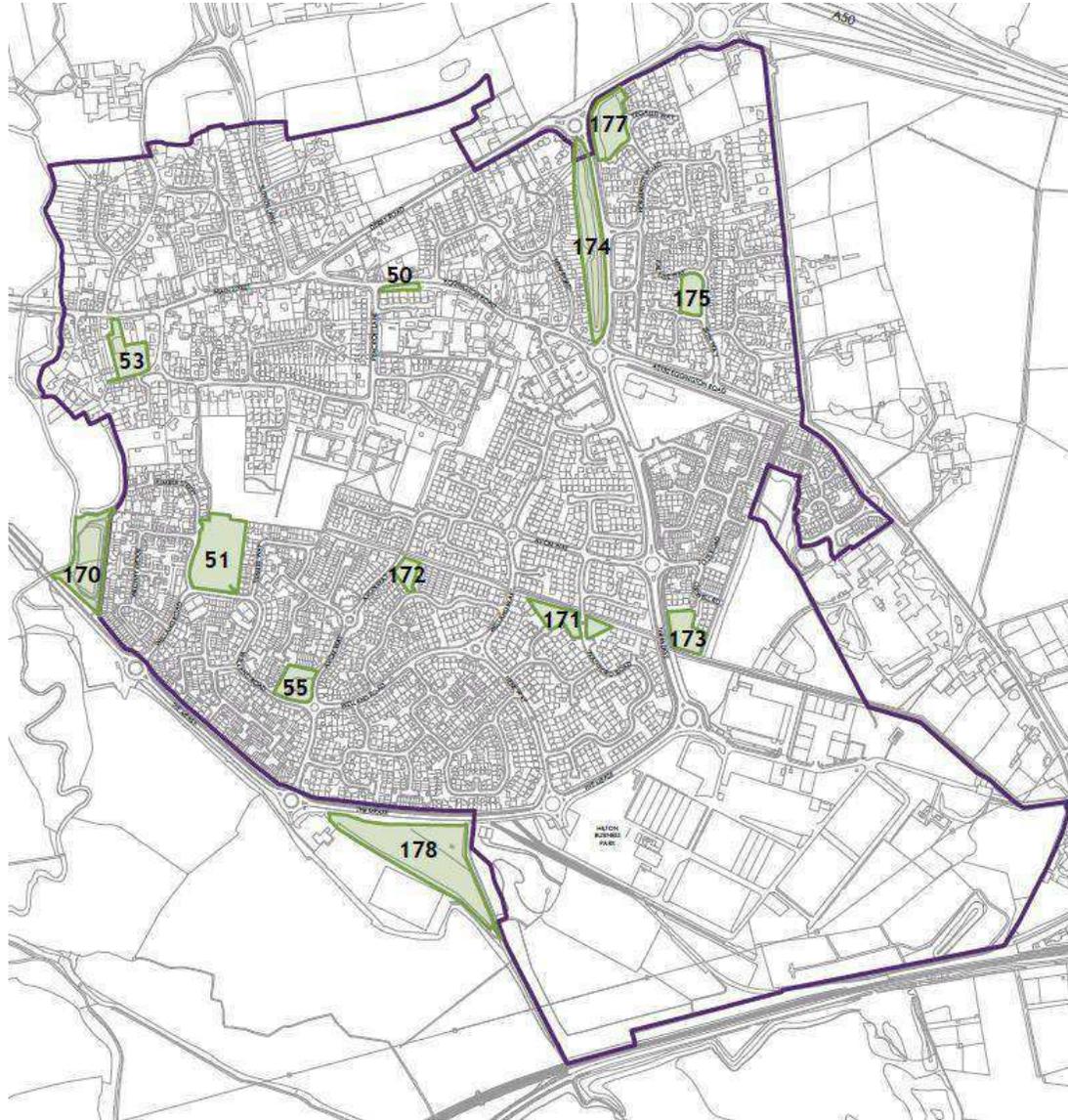
	Biodiversity and geodiversity	High quality places	Health and well-being	Educational achievement	Accessibility	Infrastructure	Economic growth	Vibrancy and viability	Built environment.	Brownfield land and natural resources	Pollution	Climate change and flood risk	Historic environment and heritage assets	Landscape and townscape character
Site Ref 45:Field Avenue, Hatton	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓
Site Ref 46:Hassall Road, Hatton	✓	--	✓	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓

Site would have generally beneficial effects against a range of objectives. In particular sites would have the most notable effects in respect of objectives relating to biodiversity, accessibility, the built environment, natural resources and landscape and townscape character.

Table 8.6: reasons for designating or discounting sites - Hatton

Site Reference	Site Name	Proposed	Reason
Site Ref 45:	Field Avenue, Hatton	Yes	The District Council, as landowner is amenable to designation and the site offers some potential for biodiversity enhancement through improved site management. Furthermore small pockets of informal open space such as this, which are otherwise unprotected from development are considered of importance to the local area given the significant growth proposed to 2028.
Site Ref 46:	Hassall Road, Hatton	Yes	This site does not receive the same level of protection that the QE2 field receives through the Local Plan or as a result of its Fields in Trust status, however it provides a green space which penetrates into surrounding housing and provides public access from Hassall Road and Eaton Close. Recent planning consents for a further 400 homes to the north of the QE2 field will see the further erosion of the rural character of this area and designation of this area could safeguard a small plot of greenspace which is overlooked and provides opportunity for informal play. Site designation is supported by the Council's community support officer.

MAP 7: HILTON



As shown in the above Map, 12 sites have been considered through the stage two assessment in Hilton as follows. In identifying these sites the Council has sought to work collaboratively with Hilton Parish Council who are currently preparing the own Neighbourhood Development Plan

(NDP) which is likely to be prepared and made at around the same time the Local Green Spaces Plan is adopted. To this end the District Council has sought to ensure that the sites included in the LGSP and Hilton NDP are consistent.

	Biodiversity and geodiversity	High quality places	Health and well-being	Educational achievement	Accessibility	Infrastructure	Economic growth	Vibrancy and viability	Built environment.	Brownfield land and natural resources	Pollution	Climate change and flood risk	Historic environment and heritage assets	Landscape and townscape character
Site Ref 50: South of Egginton Road, Hilton	✓	?	--	--	✓✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	--	--	--	✓
Site Ref 51: Humber Street, Welland Road, Hilton	✓✓	--	--	✓	✓✓	--	✓	✓	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓
Site Ref: 53 South of Main Street, Hilton	✓	--	✓	--	✓✓	--	✓	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓
Site Ref 55: Wellavon Playground, Welland Road, Hilton	✓	--	✓	--	✓✓	--	✓	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓
Site Ref: 170: Mease Meadow, Hilton	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	✓✓	--	✓
Site Ref :171: Amenity Area to the South of Cycle Route, Washford Road,	✓	--	✓	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓
Site Ref: 172: Amenity Area to the South of Cycle Route, Avon Way, Hilton	✓	--	✓	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓
Site Ref: 173: Amenity area to the north of Cycle route at the Mease	✓	--	✓	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓
Site Ref: 174 Land between A5132 and New Road, Hilton	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓
Site Ref: 175 Bren Way, Hilton	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓
Site Ref: 177: Off Pegasus Way, Hilton	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓
Site Ref: 178 Woodland, South of the Mease, Hilton	✓	--	✓	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓

Site would have generally beneficial effects. All of the sites proposed for designation in Hilton are easily accessible being served by lit and metalled walking routes. However this is perhaps unsurprising given all sites are either within or on the edge of the settlement. All sites offer potential for minor biodiversity enhancements although sites at the Mease Meadow, Mease Memorial Meadow and Woodland South of the Mease offer the greatest potential. A number of sites offer potential for improvements to informal leisure provision. These include the Wellavon Playground site, amenity areas adjacent to the cycleway at Avon Way, Washford Road and land north of the Mease. Land south of Main Street also provides potential opportunities for improvements in facilities.

It is considered that a number of sites have potential to be assisted by designation in respect of their eligibility for grant funding for improvements. These include the Wellavon Playground site, the play area south of Main Street, The Mease Memorial Meadow and the site to the South of Egginton Road. All sites are considered to contribute to the local built environment and designation would likely protect the sites, which are mainly greenfield in nature, from development. The exception to this is the land South of Egginton Road which is identified as being potentially brownfield land as it appears to form part of the highway. The site at the Mease Meadow forms part of the flood risk mitigation for the adjacent developments and a significant bund is located to the east of the site to protect modern development. The site is known to be subject to flooding and designation could help ensure further inappropriate development does not take place in the floodplain and could safeguard land which may be required for future flood defence works or maintenance of the existing defences.

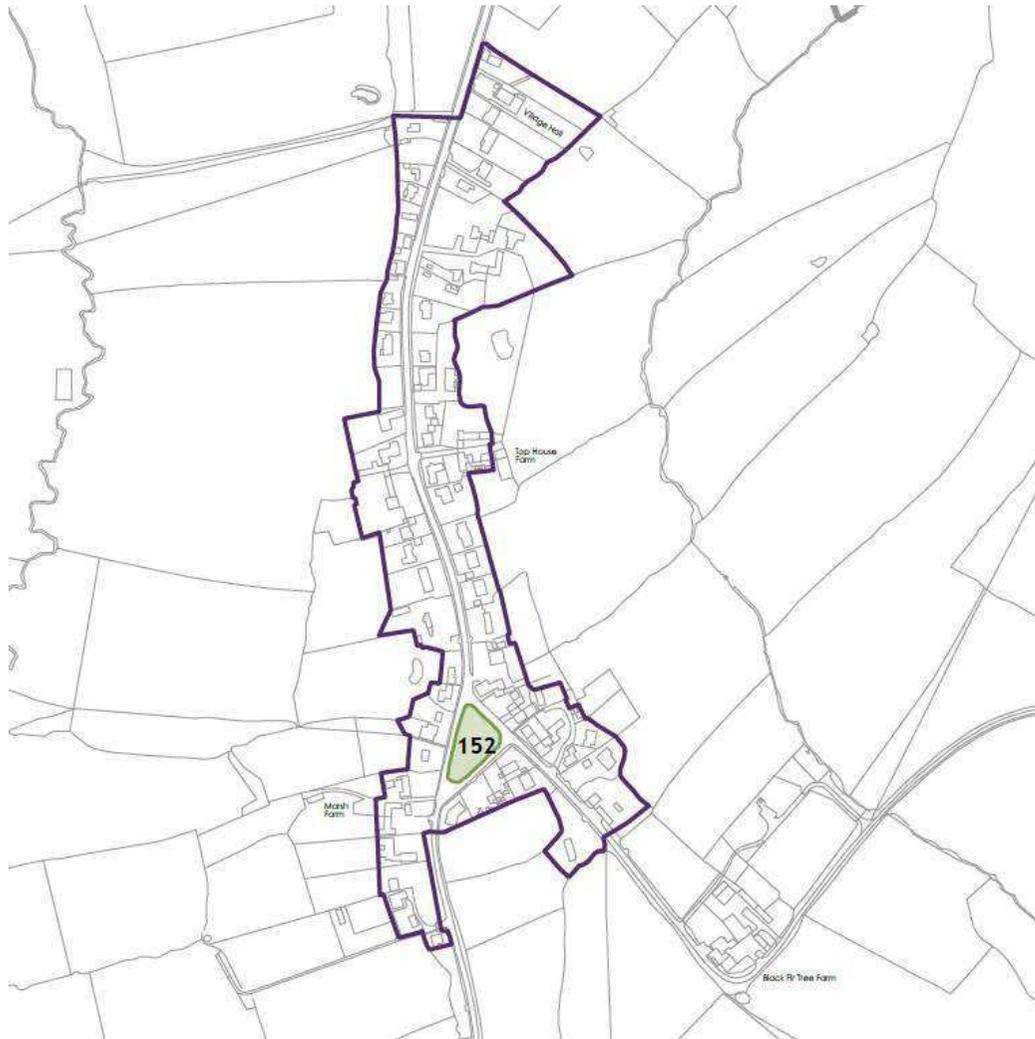
All of the sites would have minor or moderate beneficial effects in respect landscape and townscape. However sites on the periphery of the settlement have the most notable beneficial effects, particularly sites at Mease Meadow, Land between A5132 and New Road, Off Pegasus Way and Woodland to the South of the Mease. Sites at Mease Memorial Meadow (Humber Street, Welland Road) and Wellavon Playground (Welland Road) are also considered to be particularly important to local character owing to their nature and the dense nature of surrounding development.

Table 8.7: Reasons for designating or discounting sites - Hilton

Site Reference	Site Name	Proposed	Reason
50	South of Egginton Road	Yes	The site is within the highway. It includes a black poplar, which is not hybridised. It also provides an informal memorial to a local councillor and is maintained by the local gardening club. The space is clearly valued by the local community and contributes to local character.
51	Humber Street, Welland Road	Yes	The site is in the ownership of the District Council, although the Parish Council is keen to take this site on a long lease. The value of this site rests on the contribution this site makes to the local character of the village and the importance this site plays as a memorial to fallen soldiers being used for Remembrance Day Services. In addition, the site is known to have notable biodiversity value confirmed by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust and habitat creation to date could subject to appropriate management, contribute towards access to nature for local people.
53	South of Main Street	Yes	This is a area of amenity planting accessible from Main Street and Mill Lane with a footpath running between. There are with hedgerows and trees within or on the site boundary. The site is located in the historic part of the village (most of the housing in the village has been built on the former MOD site) and make a notable contribution to the rural feel of the settlement.
55	Wellavon Playground,	Yes	Whilst it is acknowledged that the playground within the site could be partially protected by Policy INF9 of the local plan, the wider amenity grassland may not be subject to the same protection. However any loss of open space in this location would be

	Welland Road		difficult to replace in an area accessible to surrounding homes (given the high density nature of the wider development). Moreover any loss would remove one of the few open areas within this relatively densely developed part of Hilton.
170	Mease Meadow	Yes	This site make a significant contribution to local biodiversity and local landscape character. It is also includes a floodbank along the eastern edge of the site which protects modern development from the Hilton Brook which defines the western boundary of the site.
171	Amenity Area to the South of Cycle Route, Washford Road,	Yes	The case for designation largely rests on the position of this site adjacent to the cycle route that crosses Hilton from east to west. This site provides a large amenity area adjacent to the cycle route and offers potential for improving informal facilities and providing access to amenity space from the cycle path. Designation would also protect an area of open space in a largely built up area with only limited open space provision.
172	Amenity Area to the South of Cycle Route, Avon Way	Yes	The case for designation largely rests on the position of this site adjacent to the cycle route that crosses Hilton from east to west. This site provides a large amenity area adjacent to the cycle route and offers potential for improving informal facilities and providing access to amenity space from the cycle path. Designation would also protect an area of open space in a largely built up area with only limited open space provision.
173	Amenity area to the north of Cycle route at the Mease	Yes	The case for designation largely rests on the position of this site adjacent to the cycle route that crosses Hilton from east to west. This site provides a large amenity area adjacent to the cycle route and offers potential for improving informal facilities and providing access to amenity space from the cycle path. Designation would also protect an area of open space in a largely built up area with only limited open space provision.
174	Land between A5132 and New Road	Yes	This site comprises a significant landscape buffer and area of amenity grassland running the length of the A5132 from the roundabout of the A5132 and Egginton Road and the Mease. The case for designation rests on the contribution this site makes to the local character by helping to soften the urbanising effect of this key route into and out of the village.
175	Bren Way	Yes	Having reviewed this site through the stage 2 assessment there is considered to be a reasonable case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. Designation would protect an area of open space in a largely built up area with only limited open space provision.
177	Off Pegasus Way	Yes	There is considered to be a reasonable case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This largely rests on the value of this site to local character given the developed nature of the surrounding area and general lack of amenity green space in the immediate vicinity. This site also provides a soft urban edge to countryside to the north of the site.
178	Woodland, South of the Mease	Yes	There is considered to be a reasonable case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. The site consist of an area of plantation woodland which is locally uncommon. Justification for designation rests on the value of this site to local character given the developed nature of the surrounding area and the substantial contribution this site performs in providing a soft edge to the settlement boundary and protecting the rural feel of this part of the village.

MAP 8: LEES



As shown in the above Map, 1 site has been considered through the stage two assessment in Lees as follows:

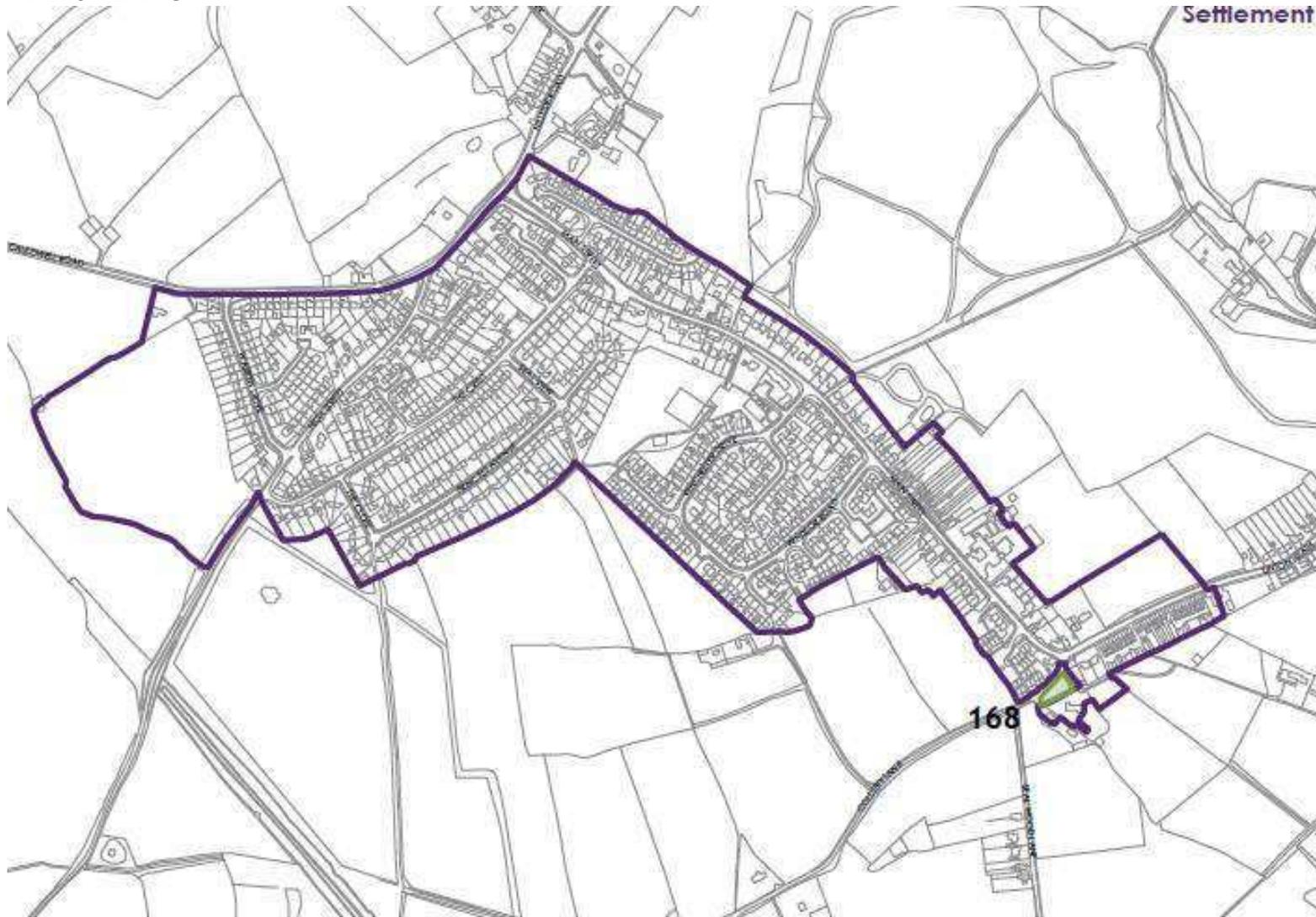
	Biodiversity and geodiversity	High quality places	Health and well-being	Educational achievement	Accessibility	Infrastructure	Economic growth	Vibrancy and viability	Built environment.	Brownfield land and natural resources	Pollution	Climate change and flood risk	Historic environment and heritage assets	Landscape and townscape character
Site Ref 152: Village Green, Lees	✓	-	✓	-	✓✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	?	✓*

This site would have generally beneficial effects particularly in respect of accessibility, biodiversity, health and wellbeing, infrastructure, built environment, greenfield land and landscape objectives.

Table 8.8: Reasons for designating or discounting sites - Lees

Site Reference	Site Name	Proposed	Reason
152	Village Green, Lees	Yes	The case for designation on this site largely rests on the contribution it makes to the local character of the village and the opportunities the site offers for informal recreation. The site is also considered to be of limited value in respect of biodiversity and scores well in respect of SA objectives related to accessibility and infrastructure.

MAP 9: LINTON



As shown in the above Map, 1 site has been considered through the stage two assessment in Linton as follows:

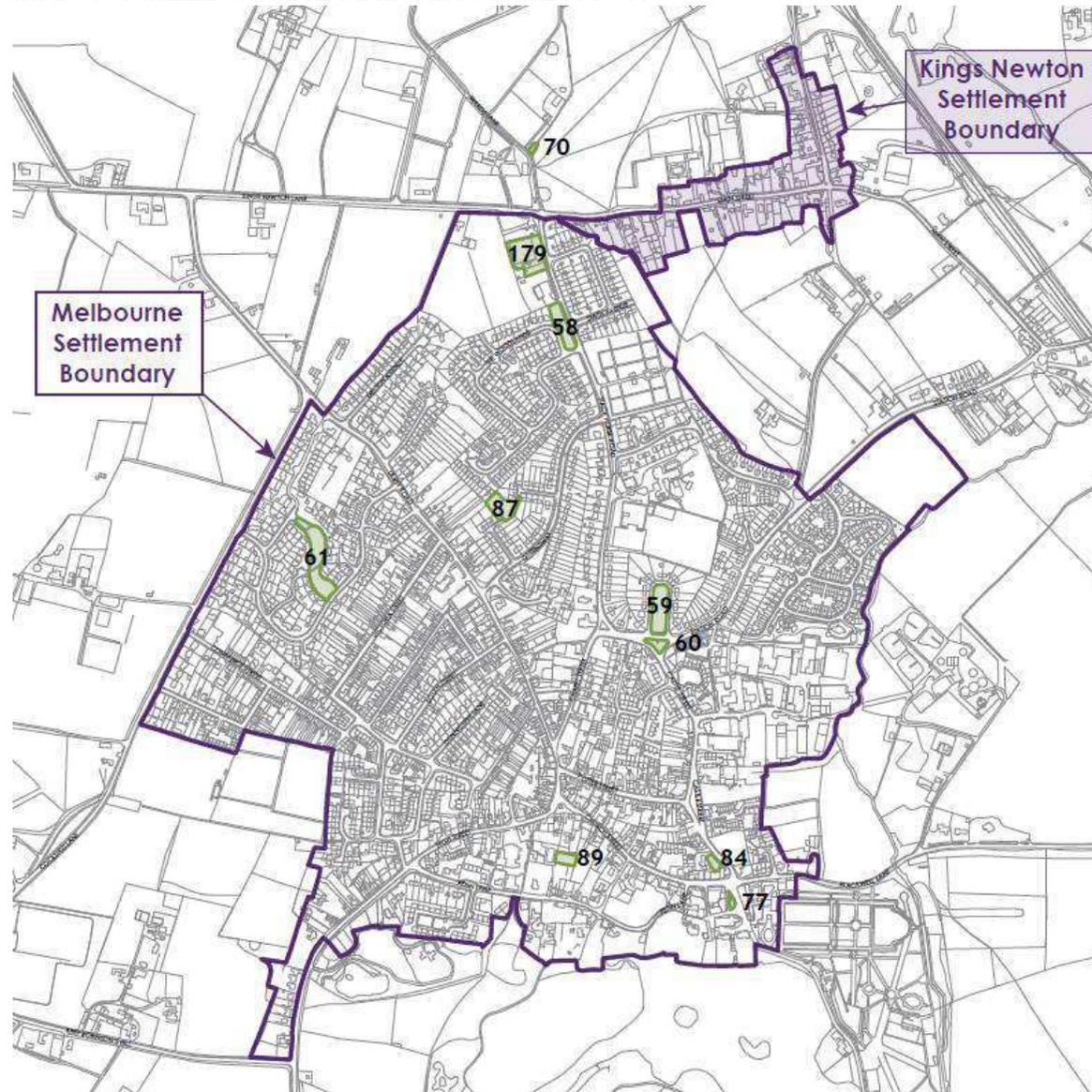
	Biodiversity and geodiversity	High quality places	Health and well-being	Educational achievement	Accessibility	Infrastructure	Economic growth	Vibrancy and viability	Built environment.	Brownfield land and natural resources	Pollution	Climate change and flood risk	Historic environment and heritage assets	Landscape and townscape character
Site Ref: 168 Linton Orchard	✓	-	✓	-	✓✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓

Site would have generally beneficial effects particularly in respect of accessibility, biodiversity, health and well being, built environment, greenfield land and landscape objectives.

Table 8.9: Reasons for designating or discounting sites - Linton

Site Reference	Site Name	Proposed	Reason
168	Linton Orchard, Linton	Yes	This site is a small piece of land and largely consists of grassland and tree planting and is used as a community orchard. Its designation is supported by the Council's Community Partnership Officer. The site is accessed from Colliery Lane, is used for informal recreation and contributes to the character of the village.

MAP 10: MELBOURNE AND KINGS NEWTON



As shown in the above Map, ten sites have been considered through the stage two assessment in Melbourne as follows. In identifying these sites the District Council has undertaken a review of sites put forward through the the Melbourne Neighbourhood Plan and well as those identified

through consultation. A number of sites identified as proposed Local Green Spaces in the Melbourne Neighbourhood Plan have not been included in the LGSP. This is because whilst it is likely that a case can be made to demonstrate that these sites are demonstrably special to the local community, these sites failed to progress into the phase 2 assessments undertaken by the Council as they already receive some policy protection from the AdoptedLP1. Of the ten sites proposed in the South Derbyshire LGSP 8 are in Melbourne and 2 are in Kings Newton.

	Biodiversity and geodiversity	High quality places	Health and well-being	Educational achievement	Accessibility	Infrastructure	Economic growth	Vibrancy and viability	Built environment.	Brownfield land and natural resources	Pollution	Climate change and flood risk	Historic environment and heritage assets	Landscape and townscape character
Site Ref: 58: West of Packhorse Road, Melbourne	✓	-	-	-	✓✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	*✓
Site Ref: 59: North of Station Road, Melbourne	✓	-	-	-	✓✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	*✓
Site Ref: 60: Washpit, Station Road, Melbourne	✓	-	-	-	✓✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓✓	*✓
Site Ref: 61 Off Acacia Drive, Melbourne	✓	-	-	-	✓✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓
Site Ref: 70: Holy Well, Wards Lane, Melbourne	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	*✓
Site Ref :77: Church Close, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓✓	-	-	-	✓✓	✓✓
Site Ref:84: The Bowling Green, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	✓✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓
Site Ref: 87: Grange Close Recreation Ground, Melbourne	✓	-	-	-	✓✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓
Site Ref: 89: Old Tennis Courts, Lothian Garden, Melbourne	✓	-	?	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓✓	-	-	✓✓	✓✓
Site Ref: 179: Bowling Green Kings Newton	✓	-	✓✓	-	✓✓	-	-	-	✓✓	✓	-	-	✓✓	✓✓

Sites passed through to the stage two assessment would have generally beneficial effects in respect of biodiversity, accessibility, the built environment, safeguarding greenfield land, and conserving the historic environment and landscape/townscape character. A few of the sites could have beneficial effects in respect of economic objectives included in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

Table 8.10: Reasons for designating or discounting sites – Melbourne and Kings Newton

Site Reference	Site Name	Proposed	Reason
58	West of Packhorse Road	Yes	There is considered to be sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This case rests on the contribution this site makes to the local character of the village and the broader setting to a number of heritage assets locally. There may be opportunity to improve the biodiversity value of the site through appropriate management for nature.
59	North of Station Road	Yes	There is considered to be sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This case rests on the contribution this site makes to the local character of the village and the broader setting to the wellhead to the immediate south. There may be opportunity to improve the biodiversity value of the site through appropriate management for nature.
60	Washpit, Station Road	Yes	This case rests on the contribution this site makes to the local character of the village and the setting to the wellhead located within the site. There may be opportunity to improve the biodiversity value of the site through appropriate management for nature.
61	Off Acacia Drive	Yes	Having reviewed this site through the stage 2 assessment there is considered to be sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This case rests on the contribution this site makes to the local character of the village, which is relatively densely developed in this part of the village as well as opportunities this site affords in respect of access to informal open space locally.
70	Holy Well, Wards Lane, Kings Newton	Yes	There is considered to be a strong case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This case rests on the significant effort expended by the local community to restore this local monument and its use by local people for informal recreation. It continues to be maintained by the Civic Society who restored the Holy Well in 1985.
77	Church Close	Yes	There is considered to be a strong case for designation based on the contribution of this site to local character. However the site previously identified excludes a Lime Tree on an adjacent island of Green Space just in front of the Church. This tree is subject to a tree preservation order and consideration should be given to bring this area into the final designation.
84	The Bowling Green	Yes	There is considered to be an adequate case for designation. Designation would help maintain access to an existing community facility and could support increased access to funding to enhance the facilities on offer. Should this site be included as a local green space it is likely effects in respect of biodiversity and potentially townscape could be enhanced by the inclusion of the wider site area to include the community building and planting areas around it.
87	Grange Close Recreation Ground	Yes	There is considered to be a sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. Whilst it is acknowledged that the playground within the site could be partially protected by Policy INF9 of the Local Plan, the wider amenity grassland may not be subject to the same protection. However any loss of open space in this location would be difficult to replace in an area accessible to surrounding homes (given the relatively densely developed nature of the surrounding area).
89	Old Tennis Courts, Lothian	Yes	There is considered to be a strong case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This largely rests on the contribution this site makes to the setting of the Conservation Area and local character. It is also noted that this site is identified as an asset of community value although this listing is due to expire in November 2018.

	Garden,		
179	Bowling Green Kings Newton	Yes	The site consists of a bowling green and pavilion as well as other amenity areas and is used for other local community events including monthly games nights and annual open days. However the justification for designating this site largely rests on the contribution the site makes to local townscape character given its location in relation to a number of heritage assets. It is also noted that this site is proposed for designation through the emerging Melbourne Neighbourhood Development Plan.

Sites included in the Melbourne Neighbourhood Development Plan for designation as local green spaces (but not proposed by the District Council) includes site References 79 (the Intake) Site ref: 81 (Baptist Cemetery, Chapel Street, Melbourne); Site Ref 82 (Castle Street Cemetery, Melbourne); and Site Ref 83 (Packhorse Road Cemetery, Melbourne). These sites have been excluded from designation in the South Derbyshire LGSP as this Council's chosen selection criteria excludes sites that receive a level of protection through the Local Plan. In respect of these sites the cemetery sites are protected by the Council's Open Space policy (INF9) of the Adopted Local Plan, whilst the Intake site is protected by the Council's Biodiversity Policy (BNE3) as it is already designated as a Local Wildlife Site. Clearly however it is appropriate for the neighbourhood Development Plan Working group to use their own criteria to consider sites for allocation so long as they meet the necessary NPPF requirements in respect of green spaces. On this basis should these additional green spaces be identified as Local green Spaces in the Melbourne Neighbourhood Plan there will be a total of 12 Local GreenSpaces designated in Melbourne and 2 designated in Kings Newton. Where the Melbourne NDP is made ahead of adoption of the Local Green Spaces DPD the Council will seek to update the LGSP to reflect sites already designated in the village.

MAP 11 REPTON AND MILTON



As shown in the above Map Nine sites have been designated through the Repton and Milton Neighbourhood Plan in the two villages (7 in Repton and 2 in Milton).

Given that it is expected that the Repton and Milton Neighbourhood Development Plan will be made shortly there is not considered any justification to reappraise these sites as the case for designation has already been made and accepted by an Examiner who notes in his report that:

“I have no reason to doubt the conclusions of the assessments that have been carried out in order to satisfy those criteria. I made a point of seeing most of the sites in question on my visit to the villages, to the extent that they could be viewed from the public highway. Many of them are small green areas intimately associated with the housing which encloses them, with a concentration around the small stream which passes along an attractive shallow valley in the centre of Repton which continues southwards to define the eastern edge of Milton. These green areas clearly add greatly to the character of the villages”.

Table 8.11: Reasons for designating or discounting sites – Repton and Milton

Site Reference	Site Name	Proposed	Reason
93	East of High Street and south of Askew Grove	Yes	Site is designated in existing Neighbourhood Development Plan
94	North of Milton Road,	Yes	Site is designated in existing Neighbourhood Development Plan
95	Land at the Crescent	Yes	Site is designated in existing Neighbourhood Development Plan
96	Mitre Drive,	Yes	Site is designated in existing Neighbourhood Development Plan
98	Pinfold Lane,	Yes	Site is designated in existing Neighbourhood Development Plan
155	verge opposite Milton Village Hall and adjacent orchard	Yes	Site is designated in existing Neighbourhood Development Plan
162	Land opposite	Yes	Site is designated in existing Neighbourhood Development Plan

	the arboretum on Pinfold Lane		
163	Arboretum on Pinfold Lane	Yes	Site is designated in existing Neighbourhood Development Plan
164	Triangle at the bottom of Mount Pleasant Road, Milton known as the Village Green.	Yes	Site is designated in existing Neighbourhood Development Plan

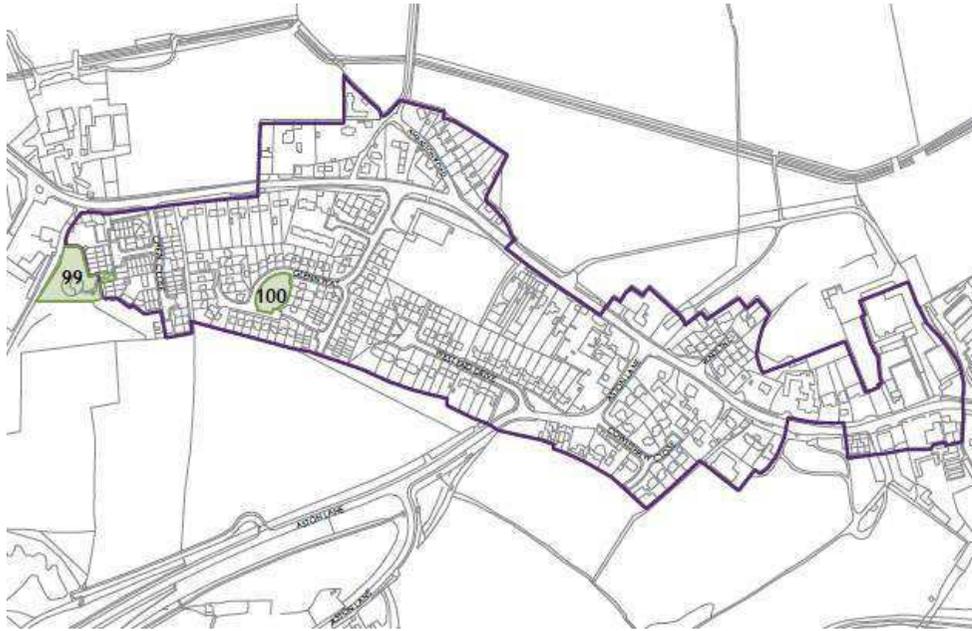
	Biodiversity and geodiversity	High quality places	Health and well-being	Educational achievement	Accessibility	Infrastructure	Economic growth	Vibrancy and viability	Built environment.	Brownfield land and natural resources	Pollution	Climate change and flood risk	Historic environment and heritage assets	Landscape and townscape character
Site Ref: 127: North of Yew Tree Road, Rosliston	✓	::	✓	✓✓	✓✓	::	✓	::	✓	✓	::	::	::	✓
Site Ref: 129: Land East of Strawberry Lane, Rosliston	✓	::	✓✓	?	✓✓	::	::	::	✓	✓	::	::	::	✓

Site would have generally beneficial effects particularly in respect of accessibility, biodiversity, health and wellbeing, built environment, educational achievement, greenfield land and landscape objectives.

Table 8.12: Reasons for designating or discounting sites - Rosliston

Site Reference	Site Name	Proposed	Reason
127	North of Yew Tree Road	Yes	Having reviewed this site through the stage 2 assessment, there is considered to be a strong case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This site preserves the rural and open character of this part of the village and provides an area of informal open space used by the local preschool and users of the adjacent village hall.
129	Land East of Strawberry Lane	Yes	There is considered to be a case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This site preserves the rural and open character of this part of the village and provides an area of open space used by the local community. the Planning team is currently liaising with the Councils open space and recreation team regarding the need to designate this site as open space and the decision will likely turn on whether an imperative to retain open space and sports provision in this location exists.

MAP 13: SHARDLOW



As shown in the above Map, 3 sites has been considered through the stage two assessment in Shardlow as follows:

	Biodiversity and geodiversity	High quality places	Health and well-being	Educational achievement	Accessibility	Infrastructure	Economic growth	Vibrancy and viability	Built environment.	Brownfield land and natural resources	Pollution	Climate change and flood risk	Historic environment and heritage assets	Landscape and townscape character
Site Ref 99: South of London Road Shardlow	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	✓	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓
Site Ref 100: Glenn Way, Shardlow	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	✓
Site Ref 101: The Wharf, Shardlow	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓✓	✓	--	--	✓✓	✓✓

Site would have generally beneficial effects particularly in respect of accessibility, biodiversity, health and wellbeing, built environment, greenfield land and landscape objectives. The designation at the wharf, Shardlow would have a number of major beneficial effects including in respect of the built environment, heritage and landscape objectives.

Table 8.13: Reasons for designating or discounting sites - Shardlow

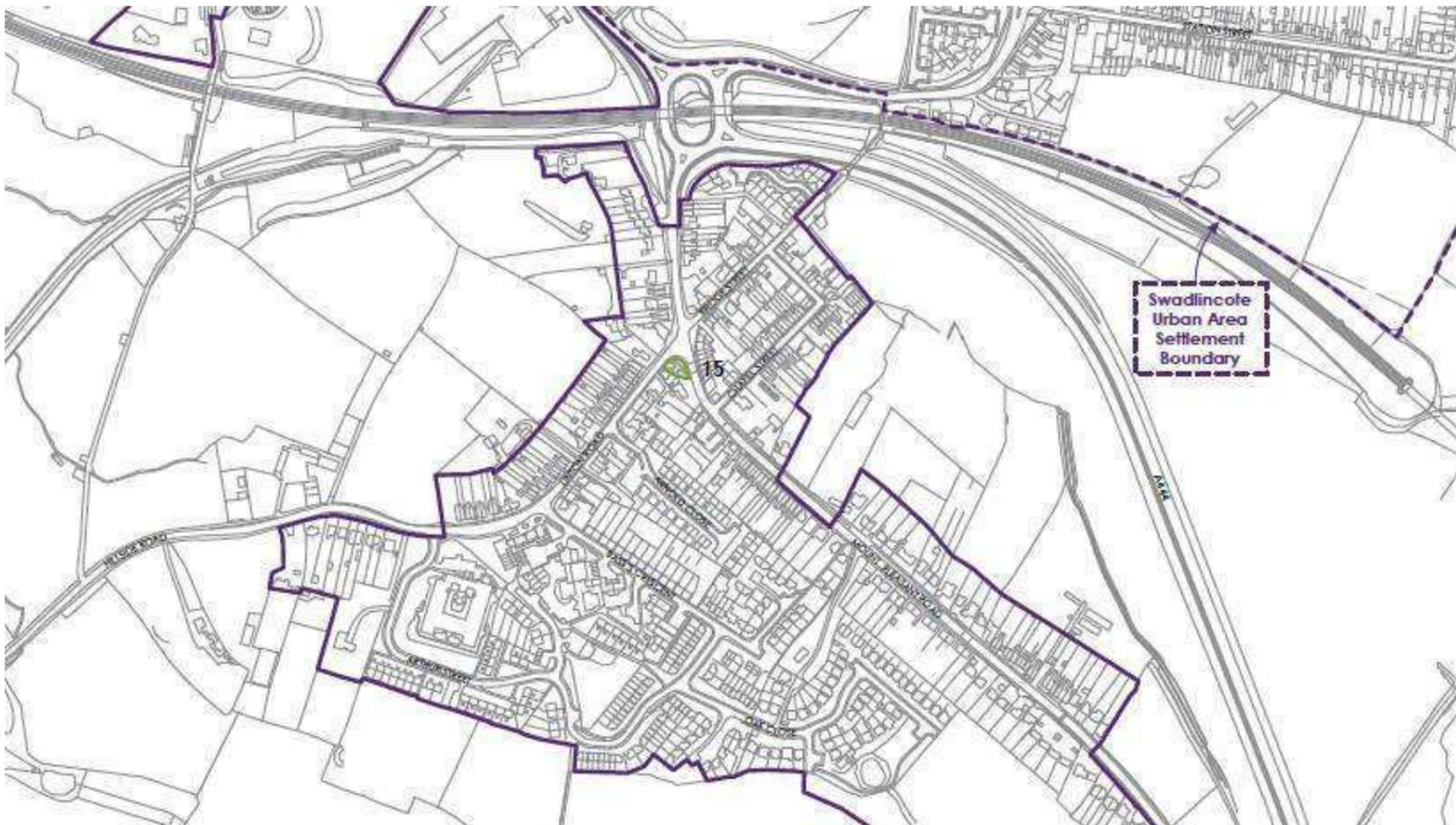
Site Reference	Site Name	Proposed	Reason
99	South of London Road Shardlow	Yes	The playground within the site would be partially protected by Policy INF9 of the Local Plan, the wider amenity grassland mature and semi mature may not be subject to the same protection. However any loss of open space in this location would be difficult to replace in an area accessible to surrounding homes.
100	Glenn Way, Shardlow	Yes	Designation of this site rests on the contribution this site makes to local townscape character. There may be opportunity to improve the biodiversity value of the site through appropriate management for nature.
101	The Wharf, Shardlow	Yes	There is considered to be a strong case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space, mainly due to its significance to local heritage and townscape character. Site designation is supported by the Parish Council.

SWADLINCOTE URBAN AREA (INCLUDING WOODVILLE) AND MOUNT PLEASANT

MAP 14 -



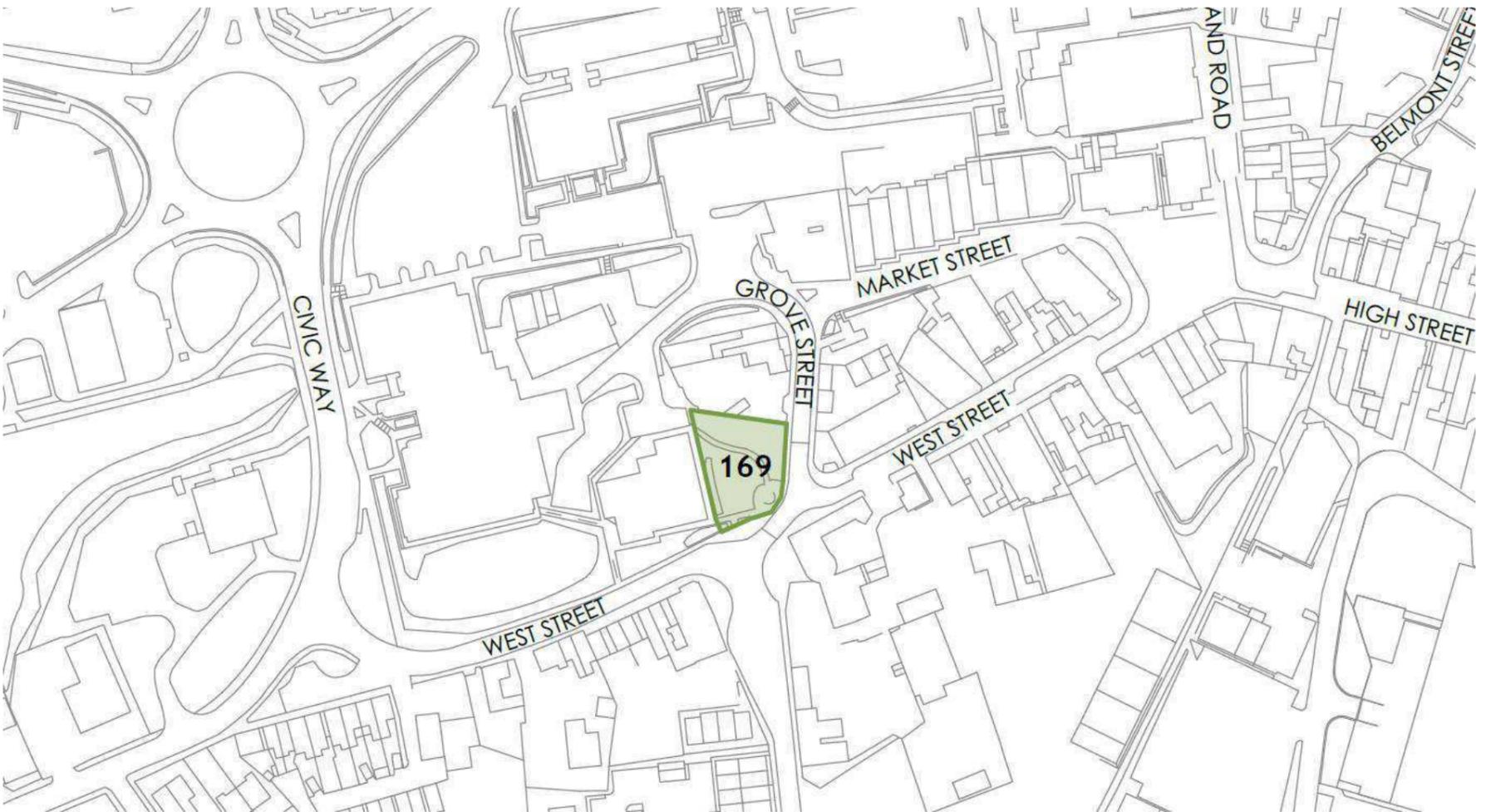
MAP 15: -



MAP 16



MAP 17



MAP 18: -



MAP 19: -



As shown in the above Maps 14 -19 a total of 17 sites have been considered through the stage two assessment in the Swadlincote Urban Area as follows:

	Biodiversity and geodiversity	High quality places	Health and well-being	Educational achievement	Accessibility	Infrastructure	Economic growth	Vibrancy and viability	Built environment.	Brownfield land and natural resources	Pollution	Climate change and flood risk	Historic environment and heritage assets	Landscape and townscape character
Site Ref 02: Aston Drive, Midway, Swadlincote	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--		*✓
Site Ref 03: South of Edgecote Drive , Midway, Swadlincote	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--		*✓
Site Ref 04: Off Lawns Drive, Midway, Swadlincote	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--		*✓
Site Ref 05: Spring Farm Road, Midway, Swadlincote	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--		*✓
Site Ref 06: Sandholes Open Space, Eastfield Road, Midway, Swadlincote	✓	--	✓	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	*✓
Site Ref 09: Fairfield Crescent, Newhall, Swadlincote	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	*✓
Site Ref 15: War Memorial (1), Castle Gresley	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	*✓
Site Ref 17: Off Gresley Wood Road, Church Gresley, Swadlincote	✓	--	✓	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--		*✓
Site Ref 18: Gresley Wood, Gresley Wood Road, Church Gresley, Swadlincote	✓	--	✓	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--		*✓
Site Ref 19: Lathkill Dale, Church Gresley, Swadlincote	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	*✓
Site Ref 20: Wye Dale, Church Gresley, Swadlincote	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	*✓
Site Ref 21: Fabis Close, Church Gresley, Swadlincote	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	*✓
Site Ref 22: Sorrel Drive, Woodville, Swadlincote	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	*✓
Site Ref 23:Falcon Way, Woodville, Swadlincote	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	*✓
Site Ref 24: Kingfisher Avenue, Woodville, Swadlincote	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	*✓
Site Ref 25: Tern Avenue, Woodville, Swadlincote	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓	✓	--	--	--	*✓
Site Ref 169: Diana Memorial Garden	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	✓	✓	✓✓	--	--	--	✓✓	✓✓

Sites proposed in the Swadlincote urban area mostly share very similar characteristics. Most are areas of public open space, whose value is derived from their contribution to local character. All tend to be very accessible to local communities and typically consist of amenity grassland with trees or shrubs scattered within or around the sites. A number of spaces offer opportunities for improvements in informal open space provision and designation could help ensure that these greenfield sites are not subject to further loss as a result of new development.

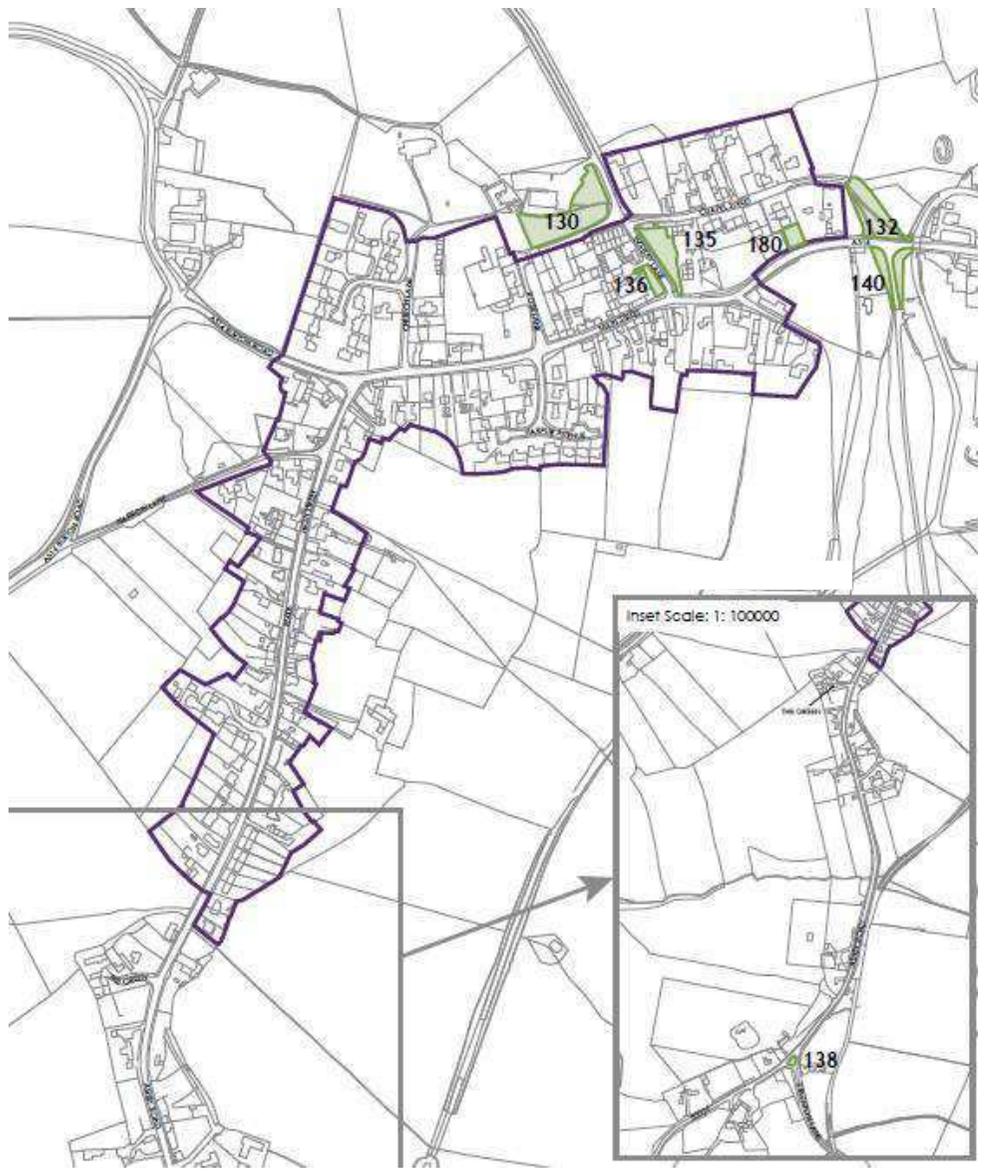
The exception to this the Sandholes site which consist of a fairly large informal recreation area and the Princess Diana Memorial Garden. These sites are not protected through existing designations in the Local Plan and provide opportunities for informal recreation or quiet reflection. In particular the Diana Mermorial Garden has particular value in respect of its contribution to local townscape character. The site lies within the Swadlincote Town Centre Conservation Area and is adajcant to an assemblage of listed buildings in the vicinity of the Sharpes Pottery Site.

Table 8.14: Reasons for designating or discounting sites - Swadlincote

Site Reference	Site Name	Proposed	Reason
02	Aston Drive, Midway	Yes	There is considered to be sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This case rests on the contribution this site makes to local townscape character. There may be opportunity to improve the biodiversity value of the site through appropriate management for nature.
03	South of Edgecote Drive , Midway	Yes	There is considered to be sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This case rests on the contribution this site makes to local townscape character in an otherwise developed area . There may be opportunity to improve the biodiversity value of the site through appropriate management for nature.
04	Off Lawns Drive, Midway	Yes	There is considered to be sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This case rests on the contribution this site makes to local townscape character. There may be opportunity to improve the biodiversity value of the site through appropriate management for nature.
05	Spring Farm Road, Midway	Yes	There is considered to be sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This case rests on the contribution this site makes to local townscape character. There may be opportunity to improve the biodiversity value of the site through appropriate management for nature.
06	Sandholes Open Space, Eastfield Road, Midway	Yes	There is considered to be sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This case rests on the contribution this site makes to local townscape character and its contribution toward informal leisure and recreation provision locally. There may be opportunity to improve the biodiversity and recreation value of the site through improved management.

09	Fairfield Crescent, Newhall	Yes	There is considered to be sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This case rests on the contribution this site makes to local townscape character and its contribution toward informal leisure and recreation provision locally. There may be opportunity to improve the biodiversity and recreation value of the site through improved management.
15	War Memorial (1), Castle Gresley	Yes	There is considered to be sufficient case for designation given the urban nature of the surrounding area and the busy nature of the adjacent highways intersection. The site makes a contribution towards local townscape character and provides an accessible focal point for commemorating the fallen.
17	Off Gresley Wood Road, Church Gresley	Yes	There is considered to be sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This case rests on the contribution this site makes to local townscape character. There may be opportunity to improve the biodiversity value of the site through appropriate management for nature.
18	Gresley Wood, Gresley Wood Road, Church Gresley	Yes	There is considered to be sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This case rests on the contribution this site makes to local townscape character. There may be opportunity to improve the biodiversity value of the site through appropriate management for nature.
19	Lathkill Dale, Church Gresley,	Yes	There is considered to be sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This case rests on the contribution this site makes to local townscape character. There may be opportunity to improve the biodiversity value of the site through appropriate management for nature.
20	Wye Dale, Church Gresley,	Yes	There is considered to be sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This case rests on the contribution this site makes to local townscape character. There may be opportunity to improve the biodiversity value of the site through appropriate management for nature.
21	Fabis Close, Church Gresley, S	Yes	There is considered to be sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This case rests on the contribution this site makes to local townscape character. And whilst it is acknowledged that the site could partially benefit from protection under policy INF9 of the Local Plan, there would be very limited opportunity to deliver replacements facilities locally given the extent of built development surrounding the site.
22	Sorrel Drive, Woodville, Swadlincote	Yes	There is considered to be sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This case rests on the contribution this site makes to local townscape character. There may be opportunity to improve the biodiversity value of the site through appropriate management for nature.
23	Falcon Way, Woodville,	Yes	This site forms part of an assemblage of amenity grassland in the vicinity of Falcon Way, Woodville. Having reviewed this site through the stage 2 assessments there is considered to be sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This case rests on the contribution this and nearby site makes to local townscape character.
24	Kingfisher Avenue, Woodville,	Yes	This site forms part of an assemblage of amenity grassland in the vicinity of Falcon Way, Woodville. Having reviewed this site through the stage 2 assessments there is considered to be sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This case rests on the contribution this and nearby site makes to local townscape character.
25	Tern Avenue, Woodville,	Yes	This site forms part of an assemblage of amenity grassland in the vicinity of Falcon Way, Woodville. Having reviewed this site through the stage 2 assessments there is considered to be sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This case rests on the contribution this and nearby site makes to local townscape character.
169	Diana Memorial Garden,	Yes	There is considered to be a strong case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This largely rests on the value of this site to the character of the town centre and the contribution this site makes to the local townscape character and the setting of heritage assets located in the town centre adjacent to the site. The site also provides a tranquil space for quiet reflect within the town centre.

MAP 20: TICKNALL



As shown in the above Map, 7 sites has been considered through the stage two assessment in Ticknall as follows:

	Biodiversity and geodiversity	High quality places	Health and well-being	Educational achievement	Accessibility	Infrastructure	Economic growth	Vibrancy and viability	Built environment.	Brownfield land and natural resources	Pollution	Climate change and flood risk	Historic environment and heritage assets	Landscape and townscape character
Site Ref 130. North of Rose Lane Ticknall	✓	--	✓	--	✓✓	--	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	--	--	✓✓	✓
Site Ref 132. North of A514, opposite Calke Abbey Entrance, Ticknall	✓	--	✓	--	✓✓	--	✓	✓	✓✓	✓	--	--	✓✓	✓✓
Site Ref 135. Ingleby Lane - east, Ticknall	✓	--	✓	--	✓✓	✓	✓	--	✓✓	✓	--	--	✓✓	✓✓
Site Ref 136. Ticknall Ingleby Lane - West,	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓✓	✓	--	--	✓✓	✓✓
Site Ref 138: Ashby Road, Grass Triangle, Ticknall	✓	?	--	--	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	--	✓✓	✓✓
Site Ref 139. The Vine Yard Main Street Ticknall	✓	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	✓✓	✓	--	--	✓✓	✓✓
Site Ref 140: Entrance and Verges to Calke Abbey	✓	--	--	--	✓✓	--	--	✓	✓✓	✓	--	--	✓✓	✓✓

Site would have generally beneficial effects particularly in respect of accessibility, biodiversity, the built environment, greenfield land protection and the conservation of the historic environment and landscape/townscape. However it is noted that the entrance to Calke Abby is not in public ownership and whilst publically accessible it is recognised that designation could constrain the ability of the National Trust to advertise events or use signage to to notify visitors that they have arrived at a nationally important tourism and leisure destination. To this end appropriate policy has been included within the Plan to ensure that the Trust can continue to use appropriate advertisements and signs necessary in their operation of the site.

Table 8:15: Reasons for designating or discounting sites – Ticknall

Site Reference	Site Name	Proposed	Reason
130.	North of Rose Lane Ticknall	Yes	This site preserves the rural and open character of a notable gateway into the village and provides a pleasant backdrop to a number of local heritage assets. The site is also immediately adjacent to the village hall and provides the starting point for many visitors to the village wishing to make use of local tourism and leisure resources.
132	North of A514, opposite Calke Abbey Entrance	Yes	This site preserves the rural and open character of a notable route through the village and provides a pleasant backdrop to a number of local heritage assets. The site is adjacent to Calke Abbey, which a s significant tourism and leisure resource and is an important link between the Village Hall and the Calke Abbey estate.
135	Ingleby Lane - east, Ticknall	Yes	There is considered to be a strong case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space on heritage grounds. This site preserves the rural and open character of a notable gateway into the village and provides a pleasant backdrop to a number of local heritage assets. The site is located close to the village hall and provides seating and amenity open space accessible to the wider community.
136	Ingleby Lane - west, Ticknall	Yes	Having reviewed this site through the stage 2 assessment, there is considered to be a strong case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space on heritage grounds. This site preserves the rural and open character of a notable gateway into the village and provides a pleasant backdrop to a number of local heritage assets. The site is located close to the village hall and provides seating and amenity open space accessible to the wider community.
138:	Ashby Road, Grass Triangle	Yes	The site is within the Conservation Area for the village although is some way out of the village itself, though accessible by a metalled and lit footway. It scores positively in respect of townscape and heritage against the SA framework, although in practical terms is at limited risk from loss owing to the small scale of the site and its relationship to the village. Nonetheless there is a limited basis for inclusion as a local green space given that it forms part of the setting of the Conservation Area.
139	The Vine Yard Main Street	Partially	there is considered to be a strong case to justify the partial designation of this site as a Local Green Space. It is proposed that designation be restricted to that part of this site that is in public ownership and publically accessible. The extent of the site as proposed is outlined in Map 20 above.
140	Main Street Entrances and Verges to Calke Abbey	Yes	This site preserves the rural and open character of a notable route through the village and provides a pleasant backdrop to a number of local heritage assets. The site forms the main entrance to Calke Abbey, which a s significant tourism and leisure resource locally.

	Biodiversity and geodiversity	High quality places	Health and well-being	Educational achievement	Accessibility	Infrastructure	Economic growth	Vibrancy and viability	Built environment.	Brownfield land and natural resources	Pollution	Climate change and flood risk	Historic environment and heritage assets	Landscape and townscape character
Site Ref 159: Walton Playing Field, Walton on Trent	✓	::	✓	::	✓✓	::	::	::	✓✓	✓	::	::	✓✓	✓✓

Site would have generally beneficial effects particularly in respect of accessibility, the built environment, the historic environment and landscape and townscape character. This is because the site is located centrally within the Conservation Area for the village and its loss could harm the setting of local heritage assets. In addition sites designation has potential to support objectives to improve biodiversity and geodiversity, educational achievement, owing to its proximity to the local school and safeguarding greenfield land on the edge of the village.

Table 8.16: Reasons for designating or discounting sites – Walton on Trent

Site Reference	Site Name	Proposed	Reason
159	Walton Playing Field	Yes	There is considered to be a strong case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This largely rests on the value of this site to local character given the location of the site within the village Conservation Area and the contribution this site make to the setting of local heritage assets.

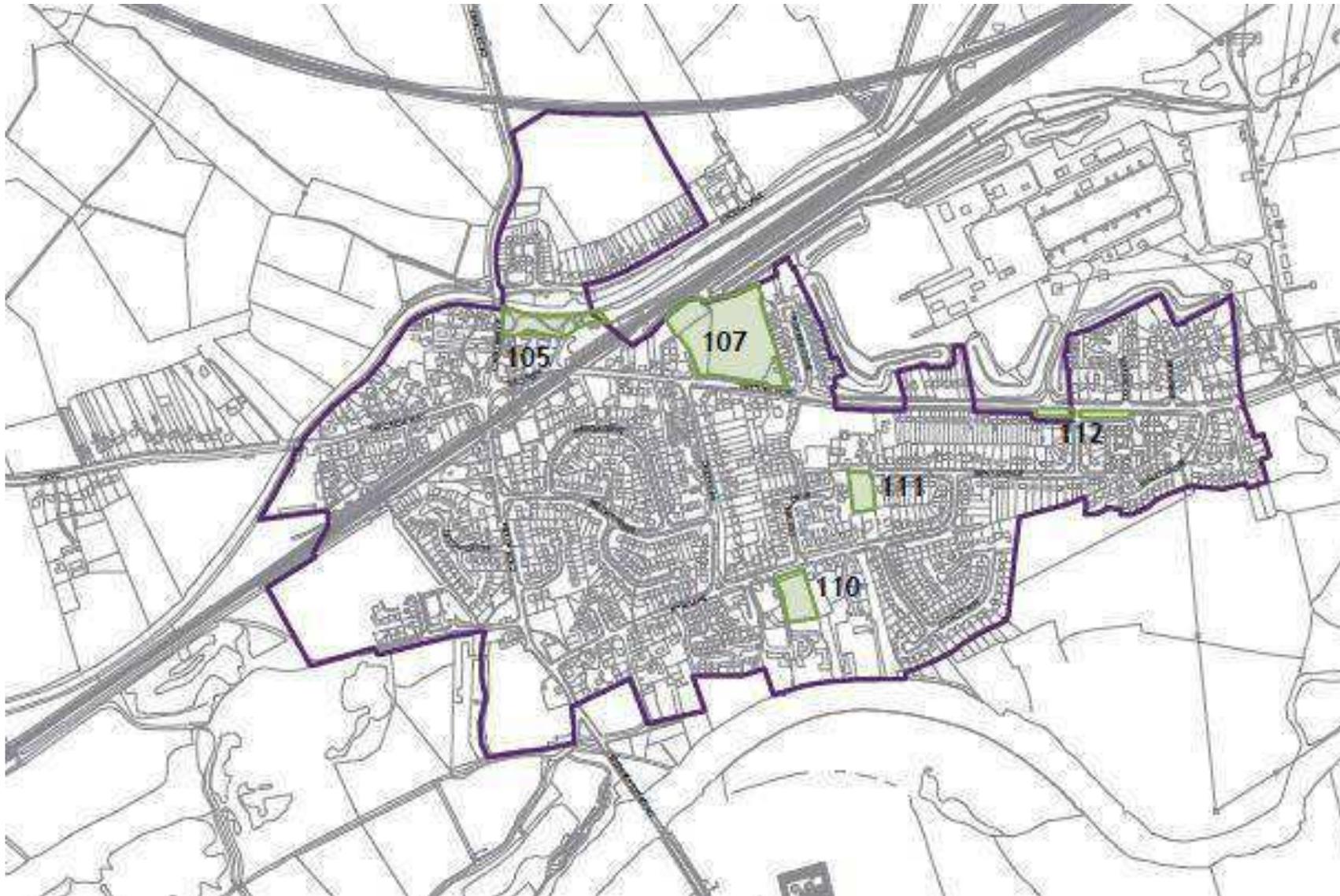
	Biodiversity and geodiversity	High quality places	Health and well-being	Educational achievement	Accessibility	Infrastructure	Economic growth	Vibrancy and viability	Built environment.	Brownfield land and natural resources	Pollution	Climate change and flood risk	Historic environment and heritage assets	Landscape and townscape character
Site Ref 144: King's Mills Lane, adjoining school, Weston On Trent	✓	-	✓	-	✓✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓

This site is identified as likely to have a range of beneficial effects against the Sustainability Objectives. These include in respect of biodiversity, health and well-being, accessibility, economic growth, the built environment, the protection of greenfield land and protecting local landscape/townscape character. No effects are identified in respect of other objectives. Site designation is not identified as likely to have any negative or uncertain effects.

Table 8.17: Reasons for designating or discounting sites – Weston on Trent

Site Reference	Site Name	Proposed	Reason
144	King's Mills Lane, adjoining school	Yes	There is considered to be a sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This largely rests on the value of this site to local character and its accessibility including proximity to the existing primary school.

MAP 23: WILLINGTON



As shown in the above Map, 5 sites have been considered through the stage two assessment in Willington as follows:

	Biodiversity and geodiversity	High quality places	Health and well-being	Educational achievement	Accessibility	Infrastructure	Economic growth	Vibrancy and viability	Built environment.	Brownfield land and natural resources	Pollution	Climate change and flood risk	Historic environment and heritage assets	Landscape and townscape character
Site Ref 105: South of Trent Mersey Canal, Willington	✓	::	::	::	✓✓	::	✓	::	✓✓	✓	::	::	✓✓	✓✓
Site Ref 107: North of Twyford Road, Willington	✓	::	::	::	✓✓	::	✓	::	✓	✓	::	::	::	✓
Site Ref 110: Hall Lane Playing Field, Willington	✓	::	::	::	✓✓	::	✓	::	✓	✓	::	::	?	✓
Site Ref 111: Trent Avenue Playing Field, Willington	✓	::	::	✓	✓✓	::	✓	::	✓	✓	::	::	::	✓
Site Ref 112: South of Twyford Road, Willington	✓	::	::	::	✓✓	::	::	::	✓	✓	::	::	::	✓

Sites would have generally beneficial effects particularly in respect of biodiversity, accessibility, built environment, greenfield land and landscape objectives. The site to the south of the Trent Mersey Canal will have significant beneficial effects in respect the built environment, the historic environment and landscape and townscape character.

Table 8.18: Reasons for designating or discounting sites – Willington

Site Reference	Site Name	Proposed	Reason
105:	South of Trent Mersey Canal, Willington	Yes	Having reviewed this site through the stage 2 assessment, there is considered to be a strong case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space, mainly due to its significance to local heritage and townscape character. The site is known to be used locally for picnics as well as other community events.
107:	North of Twyford Road, Willington	Yes	there is considered to be a sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This is based mainly on its community value as an open space. The site is understood to be used for firework displays as well as local carnivals. There may be potential to improve biodiversity of the site through changes to management including the scrub area to the north of the site.
110:	Hall Lane Playing Field, Willington	Yes	This site appears to be used informally as a playing field although its scale means its importance as such is limited. However this small area of informal grassland does appear to be used by the local community and is value as an open space. It adds to the character of the villages and gives this part of the village a rural feel.
111:	Trent Avenue Playing Field, Willington	Yes	This site is used informally as a playing field including by school children who attend the adjacent school. This site, together with the fields of the school to the north forms an assemblage of open space and provides important green infrastructure in a largely built up part of the village. The Parish Council supports site designation, and whilst it is acknowledged that this site is partially protected by INF9 of the Local Plan Part 1 there is considered to be sufficient justification, given the sites proximity and relationship with the Primary School to the north to designate the site as a Local Green Space
112:	South of Twyford Road, Willington	Yes	Having reviewed this site through the stage 2 assessment, there is considered to be a sufficient case to justify designation of this site as a Local Green Space. This site provides a narrow finger of land between Twyford Road and Twyford Close and contributes to the rural character of this part of the village.

9.0 SECTION 9: IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Links to Other Tiers of Plans and Programmes and the Project Level.

9.1 As previously noted in Section 1 the LGSP document will, once adopted form part of the District Council's Local Plan.

9.2 The key purpose of this document is to protect those green spaces used by local communities. However the purpose of this Plan is not to halt all development on areas designated as local green spaces. Instead the Plan seeks to balance the need to protect designated local green spaces whilst allowing for limited and appropriate development that can ensure that spaces can continue to change to meet community aspirations. To this end the Plan includes two policies to ensure growth can be carefully controlled and balanced with the need to improve spaces or enhance their value to local communities including through limited development where appropriate.

Developing a Monitoring Framework

9.3 The SEA Directive requires the significant environmental effects of plans and programmes to be monitored, in order to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects and to be able to take appropriate action where necessary. The Draft LGSP includes a number of specific green space policies to control the development and future management of spaces together with around 85 local green spaces designations. However in order to understand whether these policies and designations are delivering the necessary level of protection to sites, it is necessary to monitor the performance of the Plan. In order to do this the Council will seek to development a monitoring framework prior to the adoption of the LGSP .

9.4 The monitoring undertaken on the Plan will help to:

- monitor the significant effects of the plan
- track whether the plan has had any unforeseen effects
- ensure that action can be taken to reduce / offset the significant effects of the plan
- provide baseline data for future sustainability appraisals, and
- provide evidence of how the environment / sustainability criteria of the area are evolving.

9.5 It is good practice for the monitoring of significant sustainability effects to be integrated with other monitoring of the Local Plan. For this reason, the Council will report significant sustainability effects as part of its existing monitoring regime. Proposed significant sustainability effects indicators included in the SA Framework. These have been drawn from the baseline information and key sustainability issues identified within the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and are identified to monitor potential significant adverse effects highlighted in this report

SECTION10: WHAT HAPPENS NEXT

10.0 What Happens Next

- 10.1 This Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report accompanies the Draft LGSP and is a key output of the appraisal process, presenting information on the likely effects of the plan. The appraisal has been undertaken prior to the Regulation 19 Pre-submission Local Plan Consultation, with the likely scope and content of the Plan informed by earlier consultations on the emerging document.
- 10.2 Following the Pre-submission consultation the Authority will review any comments made on the Plan and will submit the Pre-submission Plan alongside any modifications to the Secretary of State for Examination. The Secretary of State will then appoint an Inspector to examine the Plan. Examination is likely to take place in 2019. The role of the Inspector during the examination process will be to consider the soundness of the LGSP, using the sustainability appraisal as part of the evidence base.
- 10.3 If any significant changes are made to the Plan as a result of the examination process that may lead to additional significant effects not already covered in the SA, the report may need to be reviewed and updated, with changes documented ahead of Plan Adoption.