



CHESTERFIELD
BOROUGH COUNCIL

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Local Plan

Prepared for consultation by Chesterfield Borough Council

March 2025

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Chesterfield Borough Council has carried out a review its adopted Local Plan and concluded that a new Local Plan is necessary. The existing Chesterfield Borough Local Plan was adopted in July 2020. The law¹ requires that the Local Plan is reviewed within five years of its adoption and this means that the Chesterfield Local Plan must be reviewed by July 2025. Through the review process the plan may change.
- 1.2. The Local Plan was prepared and adopted with the benefit of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) that incorporated the requirements for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004, and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004.
- 1.3. The SA is a way of considering and communicating the likely significant impacts of a Local Plan in terms of sustainability themes/issues. The aim of SA is to inform and influence the plan-making process with a view to avoiding and mitigating negative impacts. The SA for the Chesterfield Local Plan remains largely relevant to considering the likely sustainability and environmental effects of any changes to the Local Plan arising from the local plan review process.
- 1.4. A Scoping Report is the first stage in the SA process. The purpose of the SA and scoping report is to promote sustainable development by ensuring that sustainability considerations are identified and integrated in the process of preparing and adopting plans. SA is an iterative process, which allows us to report on the likely effects of the plan on the borough and the extent to which the implementation of the local plan will promote sustainable development.
- 1.5. The Scoping Report is not a mandatory part of the SA process but is a recommended tool to identify the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the sustainability appraisal (SA) report. It sets out the context, objectives and approach of the assessment; and identifies relevant environmental, economic and social issues and objectives.
- 1.6. Given the length of time since the publication of the original scoping report for the Local Plan's sustainability appraisal and the outcome of local plan review,

¹ Regulation 10A of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2017

Chesterfield Borough Council consider it necessary to review and update the original scoping report with a focus on any changes to the plan, policies and programmes context and baseline conditions with the benefit of monitoring of environmental effects.

- 1.7. We will consult statutory consultees on the update to the Scoping Report in accordance with the previously referred to regulations. This document therefore forms part of a review and an update to the Scoping Report for the Chesterfield Borough Council's (CBC) Local Plan.

Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

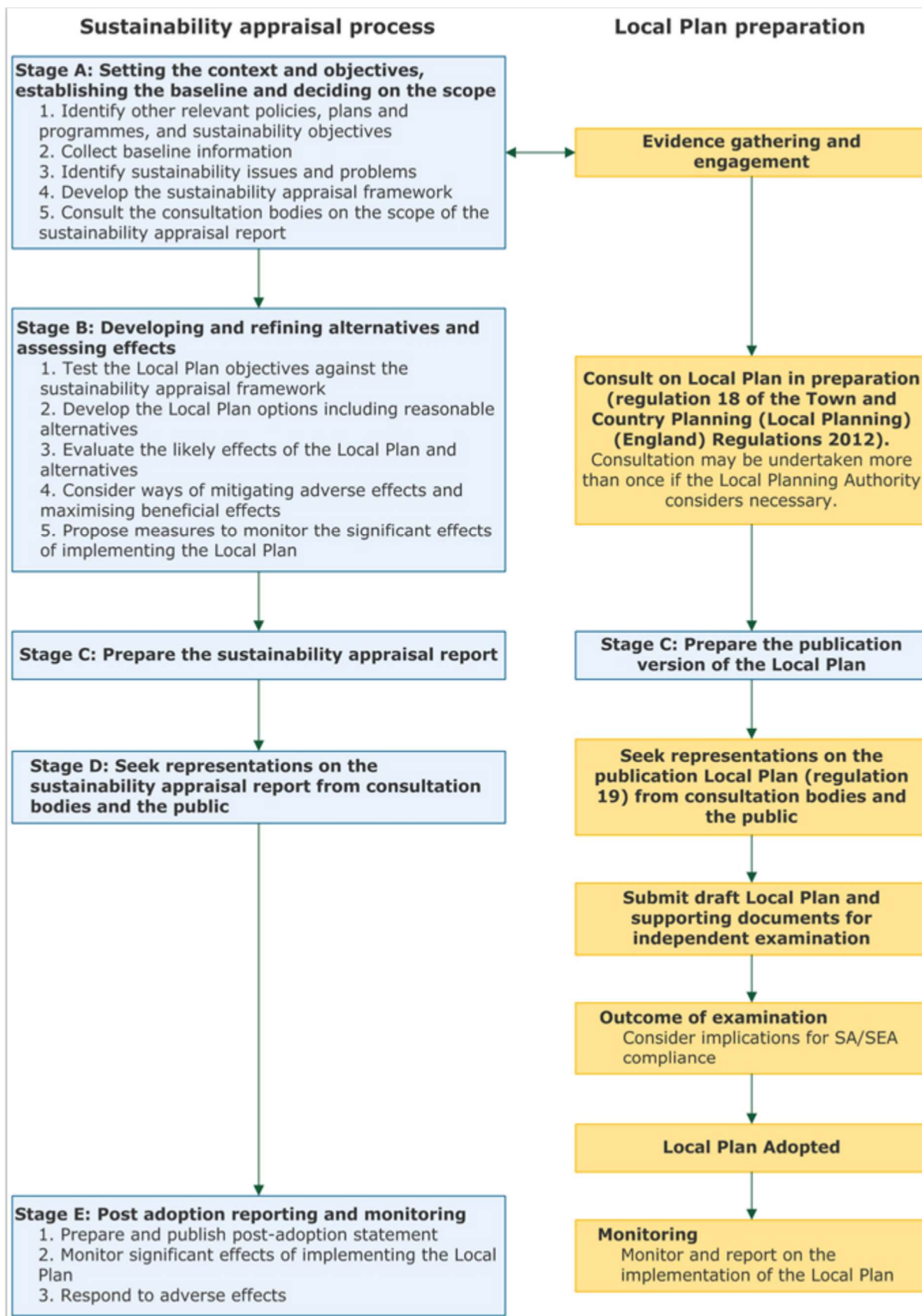
- 1.8. Local Planning Authorities are required, by section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004 to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) to ensure that each proposal in the plan making process conforms with the principles of sustainable development and 'the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development'. The key drivers for the review are a need to keep up to date with changes in national planning policy and guidance and improve the effectiveness of the local in key policy areas. The local plan review will take the existing strategy and wording of the Local Plan and its monitoring as a starting point.
- 1.9. An SEA is required for all plans, in accordance with Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004 (2001/42/EC(2)). 'An environmental report for the purpose of the regulations must identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan policies and of the reasonable alternatives, taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan. The sustainability appraisal report will need to show how these requirements have been met as well as recording the wider assessment of social and economic effects.'²
- 1.10. The SA process ensures environmental, social and economic considerations and all reasonable alternative options are considered in the production of an emerging local plan. It is also a means of identifying and addressing any adverse effects that draft policies and proposals might have in order to inform revisions to the plan. The SA should commence at the same time as work starts on the development plan and be taken into account in the Local Development Scheme timetable. It is integral to the Local Plan preparation process, evolving alongside the local plan. See figure 1 below.

²<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal#para-19>

1.11. The level of detail required should be appropriate to the content and level of detail in the development plan.

1.12. This scoping report review forms an update to the Local Plan SA scoping report and will inform any changes to the SA framework for assessing the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the strategy and plan policies arising from a new local plan.

Figure 1: The SA process in relation to Local Plan preparation³



³ [Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

1.13. This Scoping Report review completes Stage A of the SA process (as set out in Figure 1 above) which is separated into 5 distinct tasks (Figure 2 below).

Table 1: Stage A of the Sustainability Appraisal

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding the scope of the SA	
Stage A.1	Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives
Stage A.2	Collect and develop relevant social, economic and environmental baseline data and define the character of the area
Stage A.3	Identify key sustainability issues for the Local Plan to address
Stage A.4	Develop the SA Framework, consisting of objectives, indicators and targets
Stage A.5	Consult on the scope of the SA with statutory consultation bodies

1.14. In completing the processes set out in Figure 1 above, the SA should:

- Provide a long-term view of how development will occur across the borough, taking into account the local plan’s likely social, environmental and economic effects
- Ensure that the sustainability objectives set out in the framework influence plans, policies and programmes
- Reflect international, national, regional and local sustainability concerns
- Show the chronological process of how the SA has evolved and how the plan making process has evolved in response to the SA
- Incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive.

1.15. It is the role of the SA to assess the emerging Local Plan policies and proposals against the relevant environmental, social and economic objectives and the requirements of the SEA Directive. In doing so it will identify opportunities for the Local Plan to contribute to these objectives. In addition, it will potentially identify areas where adverse impacts could arise and in identifying these, help to guide revisions to the Local Plan. With the overall aim of delivering a Local Plan that makes an effective contribution to sustainable development within the Chesterfield Borough.

1.16. The SEA directive and the SA (The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes, Regulations 2004, Schedule 2) set out the criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment. These are used to ensure that all policies and programmes are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable.

1.17. The SA (incorporating SEA) environmental, social and economic considerations are:

- Biodiversity, flora and fauna (SEA)
- Population and human health (SEA)
- Material assets (SEA)
- Soil (SEA)
- Water (SEA)
- Air (SEA)
- Climatic factors (SEA)
- Landscape (SEA)
- Cultural (heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage) (SEA)
- Social wellbeing and inclusion (SA) These issues are addressed in population and human health, access to services, education and engagement
- Transport and accessibility
- Economic development (SA)
- How they interrelate (SEA and SA)

1.18. The original SA to the Chesterfield Local Plan uses the above to identify sustainability themes and problems to help define key issues for the local plan review and help develop sustainable plan objectives and options. The identification of sustainability issues also provides useful information for the sustainability appraisal process itself. It will inform Stage B of the process (not covered in this report) where options and policies will be tested against the appraisal objectives. For example when testing options for the spatial strategy and also development of sites. The identification of sustainability issues meets the requirements of the SEA Directive to identify 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.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.19. Regulation 105 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the 'Habitats Regulations') requires that competent authorities assess the potential impacts of land use plans on the Natura 2000 network of European protected sites⁴ to determine whether there will be any 'likely significant effects' (LSE) on any European site as a result of the plan's implementation (either alone or 'in combination' with other plans or projects); and, if so, whether these effects will result in any adverse effects on that site's integrity with reference to the site's conservation objectives. The process by which the effects of a plan or programme on European sites are assessed is known as 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA)⁵.
- 1.20. The current HRA for the local plan concluded that it would have no adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites alone or in combination. In accordance with the Habitats Regulations, what is commonly referred to as a HRA screening exercise will be undertaken to identify the likely impacts of any changes to the Local Plan arising from the Local Plan review, upon European sites, either alone or 'in combination' with other projects or plans, and to consider whether these impacts are likely to be significant. Where there are likely significant impacts arising from changes to the local plan, more detailed Appropriate Assessment will be required.
- 1.21. The HRA screening exercise is reported separately from the SA of the Local Plan but importantly will help inform the appraisal process, particularly in respect of the potential effects of proposals on biodiversity.

Aim and Structure of the SA Scoping Report Review

- 1.22. This report constitutes an update to the SA Scoping Report for the Local Plan and will be published for formal consultation with statutory consultees as required by the SA Regulations (Historic England, Natural England, Environment Agency). The Local Planning Authority will also consult adjoining Local Authorities, the Derbyshire County Council, Staveley Town Council and Brampton Parish Council.

⁴ Strictly, 'European sites' are any Special Area of Conservation (SAC) from the point at which the European Commission and the UK Government agree the site as a 'Site of Community Importance' (SCI); any classified Special Protection Area (SPA); any candidate SAC (cSAC); and (exceptionally) any other site or area that the Commission believes should be considered as an SAC but which has not been identified by the Government. However, the term is also commonly used when referring to potential SPAs (pSPAs), to which the provisions of Article 4(4) of Directive 2009/147/EC (the 'new wild birds directive') are applied; and to possible SACs (pSACs) and listed Ramsar Sites, to which the provisions of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 are applied a matter of Government policy when considering development proposals that may affect them (NPPF para 176). 'European site' is therefore used in this report in its broadest sense, as an umbrella term for all of the above designated sites

⁵ 'Appropriate Assessment' has been historically used as an umbrella term to describe the process of assessment as a whole. The whole process is now more usually termed 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA), and 'Appropriate Assessment' is used to indicate a specific stage within the HRA

1.23. The aim of the report is to update the SA framework, in particular Stage A of the SA process, and has been divided into the following chapters:

- Chapter 2: (Stage A1): Review of other plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives that have been introduced since the scoping was initially carried out for the Chesterfield Local Plan.
- Chapter 3 (Stage A2 and A3): Review and consideration of key changes to the baseline information since the scoping was initially carried out and identification of key issues.
- Chapter 4 (Stage A4): Updated sustainability appraisal framework

Programme

1.24. This SA Scoping Report review and update will be circulated to adjoining Local Authorities, the Derbyshire County Council, Staveley Town and Council and Brimington Parish Council for a period of 6 weeks. It will also be placed on the Authority's website. The SA Scoping Report will be revised based on comments received and used to inform the SA for a publication and submission version of the Local Plan at regulation 19 stage of local plan preparation. The SA will be published alongside the publication and submission version of the Local Plan.

1.25. The SA will be refined in response to consultation responses received regarding it or the new Local Plan that result in changes as it makes its way through the statutory process to the submitted version.

2. Review of key recent plans, policies and programmes (Stage A1)

Introduction

- 2.1. The SA should consider the relationships between the Local Plan and other relevant policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) and associated environmental objectives. In this context, the contents of the Local Plan will be partially influenced by, and will also have some influence over, objectives presented within other PPPs that are produced.
- 2.2. The 2019 Scoping Report presented an overview of the relevant PPPs that are likely to influence the Local Plan. However, in the period since, a range of new PPPs have been introduced and adopted. Where appropriate, the objectives of these more recently introduced PPPs should be reflected by the scope of the SA process for Local Plan Review. In light of this, the following summary presents an overview of key national, regional (i.e. Derbyshire and Sheffield City Region) and local PPPs which have been introduced in these intervening years.

International PPPs

- 2.3. There are no significant updates to the existing SA and the international climate change agreements at COP28 are covered in the national PPP's.

National PPP's

- 2.4. The **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**, the latest version of which was published on the 12th December 2025, sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It is the key document that must be considered when preparing development plans and is a material consideration in planning decisions. The NPPF is supported by Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), which is a suite of policy papers covering a broad range of topics. This includes the National Model Design Code, published in July 2021, which sets out clear design parameters to help local authorities and communities decide what good quality design looks like in their area. It also includes the National Design Guide (published in 2021), which sets out the characteristics of well-designed places, and demonstrates what good design means in practice, and how beautiful, healthy, greener, enduring and successful places can be achieved. The NPPF published in 2025 made some key changes to planning policy and practice as follows:

- Strong reasons are required for the refusal of proposals on grounds of protecting key assets or areas, strengthening the tilted balance in favour of development.
- Mandatory housing delivery targets and requirement for a 5 year deliverable supply of housing sites
- A new standard method for calculating housing requirements for local authorities.
- The relaxation of Green Belt protections and introduction of Grey Belt, to enable development in sustainable locations subject to meeting 'Golden Rules'.
- Transitional arrangements for plan making
- Requirements for strategic planning making bodies
- Presumption in favour of brownfield sites development unless substantial harm would be caused.
- Requirement to make provision for laboratories, gigafactories, data centres, freight and logistics where needed to support the growth of these industries.
- Vision-led approach to transport planning.
- On-shore wind and solar power supported and threshold for NSIP set to be changed to 100MW for both.

2.5. **The Levelling up and Regeneration Act 2022** (HM Government 2022). The three main aims of the Act were to make changes with national and local government to achieve levelling up, devolve power to mayoral authorities to allow more locally led regeneration, change the planning system to support local communities regeneration. The Act brings forward a range of changes to the planning system such as powers to replace CIL with a new Infrastructure Levy, which it is intended will have a much wider reach than the current CIL regime; replacement of SA/SEA and EIA with a system of environmental outcomes reports and changes to the Development Plan regime. The Act will enable the introduction of national development management policy as statutory policy which, together with the development plan, forms the policy standard against which planning applications must be determined. Development Plans will cover locally specific matters with issues that apply in most areas to be covered by new National Development Management Policies. In the event of conflict, it is the national policy when enacted which would take primacy over local policies. In addition, a 30-month maximum timescale on the plan making process is included. The Act also makes local authority wide design codes mandatory. However, the changes to the SA/SEA process, requirement for design codes has not yet been triggered by secondary legislation.

- 2.6. **The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 (as amended)** HM Government (2015) has seen numerous changes since 2020. Changes since/coincident with the adoption of the Chesterfield Local Plan included the merging of several land use classes into one class 'E' Commercial, Business and Service'. Class 'F' Learning and Non-residential institutions. Also the permitting of changes of use in vacant light industrial and office buildings to residential uses. Changes have reduced the level of control of local authorities over the location of town centre uses and the location of residential development.
- 2.7. **The Building Regulations: Merged Approved Documents**, HM Government (2010) (March 2023 compilation of changes). Changes to the building regulations including raising the levels of energy efficiency from the fabric of new buildings. The Government is currently consulting on changing energy efficiency requirements with a view to introducing the ['Future Homes and Buildings Standards: 2023](#).
- 2.8. **Agricultural Act 2020: HM Government**. The legislative framework for replacement agricultural support schemes moving towards prioritising nature recovery and ecosystem services. It provides a range of powers to implement new approaches to farm payments and land management. In England, farmers will be paid to produce 'public goods' such as environmental or animal welfare improvements. The Act also includes wider measures, including on improving fairness in the agricultural supply chain and on the operation of agricultural markets.
- 2.9. **The Air Quality Strategy: Framework for Local Authority Delivery**, Department for the Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), published as an update in August 2023. serves as a guiding document for local authorities in addressing air quality issues. This framework underscores the importance of collaborative efforts, setting out strategies for reducing air pollution through measures such as promoting sustainable transportation, enhancing public awareness, and implementing local policies. By providing a comprehensive approach, the strategy aims to empower local authorities in mitigating air quality challenges and fostering healthier environments for communities, aligning with broader national and international goals for cleaner air and public health.
- 2.10. **The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2022** is the third five-year assessment of the risks climate change poses to the UK, as required by the Climate Change Act (2008). It identifies 61 climate risks that will impact upon multiple areas of society, and identifies eight priority risk areas for action. These include (but are not limited

to) risks to soil health, risks to human health, wellbeing and productivity, and risks to the viability and diversity of habitats and species.

- 2.11. **COP28: UN Climate Change Conference 2023.** The UK attended the conference and agreed to transition away from fossil fuels. COP28 took stock of nation actions so far to tackle climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. Five key takeaways from the conference were the need to increase renewables energy courses significantly (triple) and double their efficiency, address food production emissions, holistically tackle climate change and ecosystem collapse, address adaption and support the most vulnerable.
- 2.12. **The UK's Sixth Carbon Budget 2033-2037 (2020)** now requires the UK to reduce emissions (territorial) by 78% by 2035 against a 1990 baseline. This target is mandatory through the Climate Change Act 2008. The target has changed and become more challenging as it was previously an 80% reduction by 2050. The key steps identified recommended to achieve this by the UK Climate Change Committee are the take up of low-carbon solutions, expansion of low-carbon energy supplies, reducing demand for carbon-intensive activities and land and greenhouse gas removals. The Climate Change Committee's recommendations to Government include an identified need for 100% of all new buildings to be built with high levels of energy efficiency and low-carbon heating (e.g. heat pumps) by 2025 at the latest.
- 2.13. **The British Energy Security Strategy (2022)** HM Government. The UK Energy Security Strategy, released in April 2022, outlines the UK government's plan to ensure long-term energy security, support the transition to net-zero, and try to protect consumers from volatile energy prices. The aims include significantly increasing electricity production from low carbon sources, improving energy efficiency in the built environment, develop a hydrogen economy, strengthen energy storage and grid infrastructure, support the oil and gas industry through transition to net zero, support innovation and workforce skills, collaboration internationally, and consumer protections.
- 2.14. **The Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener**, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) published in October 2021 an updated in April 2022, sets out policies and proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy in order to meet the net zero by 2050 target. It outlines four key principles that will contribute to this target: working with the grain of consumer choice, ensuring the biggest

polluters pay the most, protecting the most vulnerable, and deliver deep cost reductions in low carbon technology.

2.15. The Energy Performance of Buildings Regulations (2021) HM Government. These aim to improve the energy efficiency of buildings, reducing their carbon emissions and lessening the impact of climate change. There is a requirement for the use of a standard methodology for calculating energy performance and minimum requirements for energy performance, reported through Energy Performance Certificates and Display Energy Certificates.

2.16. Decarbonising Transport: A Better, Greener Britain (published July 2021) sets out the government's commitments to decarbonise the entire transport system in the UK, and actions needed to achieve this. This includes an outline of the pathway to net zero transport in the UK, the wider benefits net zero transport can deliver, and the principles that underpin the approach to delivering net zero transport. The **Decarbonising Transport: One Year On** (published July 2022) summarises what has been achieved to reduce emissions from transport, and the next steps the government will take to support further decarbonisation of the sector.

2.17. Road Investment Strategy 2 (RIS2): 2020 to 2025. Sets out the Governments strategic vision, our long-term vision for what the strategic road network should look like in 2050, and the steps to help realise this; the performance specification setting out the expectations for Highways England and the strategic road network, including metrics and indicators measuring the performance of both Highways England and the network against outcomes; the investment plan of how money will be invested in operations, maintenance, renewals and enhancements of the road areas affected; and a statement of funds confirming that £27.4 billion will be provided over the period to Highways England to do this work. The strategy shows the M1 between junctions 28-31 as a completed area of investment.

2.18. National Land Use Framework Consultation (2025). A consultation on a Land Use Framework for England land. The consultation document will inform the subsequent development of a Land Use Framework in 2025. The consultation includes evidence, draft principles for decision making, potential 'policy levers' to help change happen. The process of co-creation is also set out. The consultation states that; to make space for nature, water, and emissions reduction, while also delivering new infrastructure and housing and maintaining food production, there will need to be a range of different land use changes by 2050. These changes are critical to make agriculture and food production more resilient to climate change.

They are also necessary to meet our statutory Carbon Budgets under the Climate Change Act and statutory environmental targets under the Environment Act.

- 2.19. **Decarbonising Transport: A Better, Greener Britain**, Department for Transport (DfT) (2021). This plan sets out the government's commitments and the actions needed to decarbonise the entire transport system in the UK. It includes: a pathway to net zero transport in the UK; the wider benefits net zero transport can deliver; the principles that underpin Government's approach to delivering net zero transport. Related to this plan are the Governments Inclusive Transport Strategy (DfT 2018) , Gear change: A bold vision for cycling and walking (DfT 2020) and Bus Back Better (DfT 2021).
- 2.20. **Environment Agency National Water Resources Strategy (2021)**, (Environment Agency). The national water resource strategy provides the framework for the protection, use, development, conservation, management and control of water resources for the country as a whole. It also provides the framework within which water will be managed at regional or catchment level, in defined water management areas. The strategy is divided into 10 strategic themes, including protecting, restoring, and ensuring a semi-natural water regime for the long term, and preventing water scarcity and conflicting goals.
- 2.21. **Build Back Better: our plan for growth (2021)** HM Treasury. Build Back Better: our plan for growth' is a plan by the UK government to support growth through significant investment in infrastructure, skills and innovation. The plan aims to pursue growth that levels up the regions of the UK, enables transition to net zero, and supports a vision for a Global Britain. It has a focus to deliver on clean and inclusive growth, based around the areas transformational opportunities and aiming to tackle the long-standing structural challenges the area faces.
- 2.22. **The Tourism Recovery Plan**, Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS)(published June 2021) and update on delivery (2023), serves as a strategic blueprint for revitalizing the tourism sector in the UK. The plan outlines key measures to support the recovery of the industry following the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. It addresses various facets, including boosting domestic tourism, enhancing visitor experiences, and fostering innovation in the sector. The overarching goal is to stimulate economic growth, create jobs, and position the UK as a premier destination while ensuring the resilience and sustainability of the tourism industry in the post-pandemic landscape.

- 2.23. The **Waste Management Plan for England**, published in January 2021, analyses the current waste management situation in the country, with the aim of bringing current waste management policies together under one national plan.
- 2.24. The **Environment Act 2021** seeks to halt the decline of species by 2030, clean up the air and protect the health of rivers in the UK, as well as reform the way in which waste is dealt with and resources are used. It also seeks to tackle deforestation overseas, and will require new development to improve or create habitats as part of the design with a requirement for mandatory biodiversity net gain. It also requires the creation of statutory Local Nature Recovery Strategies. The overarching aims are to improve environmental quality, improve the use of resources, improve mitigation to climate change, improve biosecurity and improve the beauty of nature.
- 2.25. **Environment Improvement Plan 2023**, DEFRA 2023. Sets out the Government's plan to improve the environment over at least the next 15 years and flows from the requirements of the Environment Act. The 2023 plan sets out 10 goals covering a range of themes from air quality to climate change. It also sets out actions that the Government intends to progress the implementation of the plan.
- 2.26. **Natural England Green Infrastructure Framework Guidance 2022**, Natural England. The Green Infrastructure (GI) Framework is a commitment in the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan. It supports the greening of our towns and cities and connections with the surrounding landscape. Natural England is central to delivering the Framework. It includes recommended core standards for green infrastructure within local authority areas.
- 2.27. The **Energy White Paper: Powering our Net Zero Future**, Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (DBEIS) published December 2020, outlines the UK government's comprehensive strategy for transitioning to a low-carbon energy system. The plan focuses on key pillars, including increasing offshore wind capacity, promoting hydrogen production, advancing nuclear power, and enhancing energy efficiency in buildings. It emphasizes innovation, job creation, and international collaboration to achieve the ambitious goal of net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, providing a roadmap for a sustainable and resilient energy future in the pursuit of climate change mitigation.

- 2.28. The **National Infrastructure Strategy**, published in November 2020, sets out the government's plans to deliver an improvement to the UK's infrastructure to help level up the country and support the journey to net zero emissions by 2050.
- 2.29. The **Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution**, HM Government, published in November 2020, Building back better, supporting green jobs, and accelerating our path to net zero, The UK Government's Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution, outlines a strategic framework to combat climate change and foster economic growth through ten key initiatives. Focused on areas such as renewable energy, zero-emission transportation, and energy efficiency, the plan aims to attract private investment, generate green jobs, and position the UK as a global leader in sustainable technologies. Emphasizing innovation and collaboration, it aligns with the nation's commitment to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, presenting a comprehensive approach to building a resilient and environmentally conscious economy.
- 2.30. **Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On** was published in February 2020. The report highlights that people can expect to spend more of their lives in poor health, that improvements to life expectancy have stalled (and declined for women in the 10% most deprived areas), the health gap between healthy and deprived areas has grown, and that place does have an impact on health.
- 2.31. **Public Health England Strategy 2020-25**. This strategy outlines the foremost priorities which PHE will focus on for the next five years to both protect people and help people to live longer in good health. The priorities for the next five years in the strategy are; smoke free society; healthier diets, healthier weight; cleaner air; better mental health; best start in life; effective responses to major incidents; reduced risk from antimicrobial resistance; predictive prevention; enhanced data and surveillance capabilities; new national science campus.
- 2.32. **Department of Health and Social Care Transforming the public health system: reforming the public health system for the challenges of our time (2021) (DHSC)**. Sets out reforms for the health service in the UK with a focus on population health, including health security and the creation of the UK Health Security Agency.

- 2.33. **Department of Health and Social Care Working together to improve health and social care for all, 2021** (DHSC). White paper setting out legislative proposals for a Health and Care Bill.
- 2.34. **Health and Care Act 2022**, The Health and Care Act is a legislative part of a wide range of policy reforms aimed at transforming health, care and wellbeing. The Act contains reforms to the NHS, aiming to join up NHS, social care and public health services at a local level and also aiming to tackle growing health inequalities.
- 2.35. **Future of Mobility: Urban Strategy**, published in March 2019, outlines the government's approach to urban transportation – especially for urban mobility linked to freight movements, passengers and services. It seeks to maximise the benefits from transportation innovation in more urban areas, and sets out principles that will guide the government's response to emerging technologies and business models.
- 2.36. The **Clean Air Strategy 2019**, DEFRA DfT, DHSC, MHCLG sets out the governmental plans for dealing with all sources of air pollution to improve the health and quality of air. It also seeks the protection of nature and the boosting of the economy. The strategy sets out comprehensive actions required for the government and society to improve air quality across the country.
- 2.37. **A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment**, adopted in 2018, places importance on improvements to the natural environment, such as achieving clean air and water, reducing environmental hazard risk, and encouraging sustainable resource use. This will be accomplished through a variety of actions including implementing sustainable land management, engaging in nature recovery, and connecting people to the environment. The Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 is the first revision of the 25 Year Environment Plan. It sets out a new plan on how the government will work with landowners, communities and businesses to deliver the ten goals for improving the environment, matched with interim targets to measure progress.
- 2.38. **The National Design Guide 2021** and the **The National Model Design Code 2021**, were published by the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). The National Design Guide 2021 illustrates how well-designed places that are beautiful, enduring and successful can be achieved in practice. The purpose of the National Model Design Code provides detailed guidance on the production of design codes, guides and policies to promote successful design. It

expands on the ten characteristics of good design set out in the National Design Guide, which reflects the government's priorities and provides a common overarching framework for design. As the requirements relating to design codes and guidance are finalised, we will ensure we do what is required.

2.39. **Healthy High Streets: good place making in an urban setting**, published in 2018, is a key source of evidence for the implementation of inclusive, safe and healthy high streets – especially in more deprived areas. It highlights the importance of understanding how people and places interact in order to fully realise the potential of high streets.

2.40. **The National Infrastructure Assessment** is published every five years (the last published in 2018), and analyses the UK's long term economic infrastructure needs – outlining a strategic vision over the next 30 years and setting out recommendations for how identified needs should be met. The first assessment includes recommendations on digital connectivity, low carbon energy, drought and flood risk management, towns and urban transport, design, and funding.

2.41. **The UK plan for tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations: An overview** was published in July 2017. It outlines the government's ambition for a better environment and cleaner air, and the actions it will take to achieve this. This includes investment into the cycling and walking network, green buses and the national road network.

2.42. **The Space for people: Targeting action for woodland access policy paper**, published May 2017, provides analysis on access levels of people in the UK to woodland areas close to their homes. Access to woodlands provides benefits to physical and mental health and wellbeing – as such, the policy paper is a useful resource for policy makers, health professionals, and planners. The policy paper also highlights the Woodland Trust's vision for increasing access to woodland areas.

2.43. **Natural England Green Infrastructure Framework (2023)**, sets out an approach to meeting the NPPF requirements to consider Green Infrastructure in plans and new development. It defined what Green Infrastructure is thought to be, sets out principles, standards, data and mapping of GI and a planning and design guide.

2.44. **Historic England champions England's heritage**. The key high-level principles for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment are as follows:

- The historic environment is a shared resource.
 - Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment.
 - Understanding the significance of places is vital.
 - Significant places should be managed to sustain their values.
 - Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent, and consistent; and
 - Documenting and learning from decisions are essential.
- The key strategies contributing to these principles are:
 - Heritage and Climate Change: A strategy for Historic England's response to the climate, energy and biodiversity crisis (published 23rd March 2022).
 - Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12 (published October 2019).
 - Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management Historic England Advice Note 1 (Second Edition) (published February 2019); and
 - The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition) (published December 2017).

Regional PPPs

2.45. **Water Resources North (WReN) (2022): draft regional plan** provides a framework for the management of the water resource and influence the water companies plans and local plans. The draft plan will be part of a new tier of regional water resources plans, sitting above the traditional water company WRMPs. The relevant plan for Chesterfield is the draft Water Resources North Regional Plan, which is still not finalised. However, it's key drivers are cited as being:

- Increasing drought resilience
- Improving sustainability for the environment
- Reducing long-term water usage and leakage
- Cutting down on drought permits and orders, and
- Increasing supplies.

2.46. **DEFRA (2022), Humber River Basin District River Management Plan**, provides an overview of the river basin management plans within the Humber River catchment including the Don and Rother river catchments within which Chesterfield is located (the Rother and Doe Lea catchment).

2.47. Yorkshire Water Services Ltd Water Resources Management Plan (2024). The plan covers a period of 25 years and highlights the likelihood of climate change increasing the frequency, duration and severity of droughts, and an increasing demand for water. It also plans for a reduction in supply from the Derwent reservoirs in 2035 and need for a new supply. It identifies indoor water efficiency measures (retrofitted and in new build), demand reduction and leak reduction, new supplies from ground water and surface water, enhancement of existing supplies as key options for resilience in the water supply.

2.48. Yorkshire Water Services Ltd Updated Pollution Incident Reduction Plan 2022-2025, Yorkshire Water's plan to reduce total pollution by 40% by 2025 which would represent no more than 150 pollution incidents per year. The plan identifies measures for the sewer network, sewerage pumping stations, water water treatment works, combined sewer outflows and rising mains.

2.49. Severn Trent (2024) Draft Water Resource Management Plan, would cover a period of 25 years, and is still emerging. It is likely to be approved in Summer 2024. The main narrative of the draft plan identifies the key challenges as being; Climate Change (longer drier summers, extreme rainfall in winter); increasing population (1.1 million over 25 years and 2.6 million over 60 years); leakage (23% currently); and 'value' (cost for households and other users). Another challenge is the need to reduce extraction from unsustainable supplies such as the River Wye and Elan Way. The updated draft plan foresees increased water supply/demand deficit, with the predicted deficit in supply by 2030 thought likely to be more severe based on climate change forecasts and the approach by STW remains focussed on reducing leaks, reducing household consumption. However, the draft plan contained a preferred approach to increase increasing capacity with new ground water extraction and the expansions of a number of reservoirs.

2.50. Derbyshire County Council (2023) Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Review, sets out the County Council's actions to help manage flood risk in Derbyshire. It sets out five key objectives for coordinating the management of surface water flooding risk.

2.51. Derbyshire County Council emerging Derbyshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy, will provide the process for nature recovery in Derbyshire. It will set a long-term vision and action plan that is formed and delivered in collaboration with partners, stakeholders and the public. It will map areas of importance for biodiversity,

opportunities for and delivery of nature recovery and it will set out priorities and strategy for nature recovery at a landscape level. A public consultation on a LNRS is being carried out in March 2025 with the aim of publishing the strategy in summer 2025.

2.52. **Derbyshire County Council (2022) Natural Capital Strategy**, sets out the value of Derbyshire ecosystem services, providing data including mapping, that can be used to make a business case to central Government for support and funding and a consistent basis for decision makers and other stakeholders when considering biodiversity and nature recovery.

2.53. **Derbyshire County Council (2023) Tree and Woodland Strategy for Derbyshire**, sets out a vision for a thriving network of woodlands and trees that complement Derbyshire's landscapes and contribute to the county's success as a nature positive and net zero place to live, work and visit. It provides a strategy with objectives and action plan to achieve the vision.

2.54. **Derbyshire County Council (2024) Bus Service Improvement Plan**, sets out the County Council's main objectives for improving bus services in Derbyshire. Key indicators for improvements are passenger numbers, journey times, reliability, user satisfaction and mode share. Proposed and on-going improvement measures include bus priority at some traffic signalised junctions in the borough, lower fares for some groups of passengers, service to key attractors and real time travel information. The core elements of the plan are:

- Integration
- Building Capacity
- Growth
- Efficient Operation

2.55. The objectives for the plan are:

- The first choice mode of transport for existing and new customers for most journeys across Derbyshire.
- Available for more journeys to grow to meet customer needs.
- Affordable to use.
- Environmentally sustainable.
- Welcoming and friendly for existing and new passengers.
- A connected network that helps reduce social isolation.

2.56. D2N2 (2022) Recovery and Growth Strategy. Sets out the strengths of the East Midlands region and economy, and the challenges facing it. It sets out guiding principles including; low carbon growth; productivity; connectivity and inclusion. The strategy aims to; Recover from the impacts of Covid-19 and redress our productivity lag, to become one of the most productive areas by: Supporting the retraining and reskilling of our people to reduce the impact of unemployment on our workforce. Addressing the high proportion of low-skilled and low-earning jobs in D2N2, by upskilling more of our population more quickly. Ensuring that our businesses have the access to co-ordinated support and funding that meets their needs for growth and drives long term investment. Providing the skills and space required for businesses to scale and develop. Continuing to invest in and champion the benefits of innovation, research and development in supporting recovery and growth.

2.57. Derby and Derbyshire Integrated Care Strategy 2023. Sets out how Local Authority, NHS, Healthwatch, and voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) sector organisations will work together to improve the health of Derby and Derbyshire citizens, and further the transformative change needed to tackle system-level health and care challenges. The strategic aims are:

- Prioritise prevention and early intervention to avoid ill health and improve outcomes;
- Reduce inequalities in outcomes, experience, and access;
- Develop care that is strengths based and personalised; and
- Improve connectivity and alignment across Derby and Derbyshire, to ensure people experience joined up care, and to create a sustainable health and care system.

2.58. Derbyshire County Council (2012) Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012 – 2015 and 2022 refresh. This strategy sets out 5 priorities for improving health and wellbeing across Derbyshire, focusing on action to address the wider determinants of health. The 5 priorities are: Enable people in Derbyshire to live healthy lives; Work to lower levels of air pollution; Build mental health and wellbeing across the life course; Support our vulnerable populations to live in well planned and healthy homes; and strengthen opportunities for quality employment and lifelong learning. Within the strategy it states that the Health and Wellbeing Board will develop and deliver an Air Quality Strategy.

- 2.59. **Derbyshire County Council (2022) Adult Social Care Strategy 2022-2025, Best Life for Derbyshire – our priorities.** The strategy sets out that the aim of the strategy is to enable everyone to have equal opportunities and are supported to: stay healthy, active, and safe - including whilst managing emerging and existing conditions; give back to their communities - by working, volunteering, sharing their knowledge and experience, joining community groups; create connections - reach out to friends, talk to a neighbour, join community groups; learn for life - learn, refresh, and grow their skills living to their potential; talk to us about what they need; tell us if we get it wrong; take an active role in designing and influencing what care and support looks and feels like; live their best life. The strategy is complemented by a service refresh plan (2024-25) which covers the County Council services of Adult and Social Care and Health, Children’s Services, Place and Corporate Services and Transformation.
- 2.60. **Derbyshire County Council (2022) Derbyshire Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2022-2027.** Sets out a vision for the County Council’s homelessness services. The aim is to prevent homelessness and respond to it appropriately. It also seeks to improve the range of affordable housing options available in Derbyshire.
- 2.61. **D2N2 Local Walking and Cycling Infrastructure Plan 2020** (published 2021). A long-term approach to developing comprehensive local cycling and walking networks in the East Midlands. It identifies potential improvements to cycling and walking infrastructure for investment in the short, medium and long term, up to 15 years. The plan identifies priorities in Chesterfield including the A61 Growth Corridor, Chesterfield to Clay Cross, Chesterfield Station connectivity and the Chesterfield to Staveley Regeneration Route.
- 2.62. **Derbyshire Spatial Energy Study 2022.** Derbyshire County Council and its associated lower tier local authorities undertook a spatial energy assessment covering all of Derbyshire. The purpose of this study was to provide an evidence base to ensure better integration of energy system planning with the growing need to address and mitigate climate change at local and regional levels in the county. The study was intended to form a building block for a Climate Change Planning Guidance (PG) document for Derby and Derbyshire, as well as assisting in decision making and the development of planning policy and local development plans. As of 2022, Derbyshire consumes 4,547 GWh of electricity and 10,046 GWh of heat energy annually. Electricity is primarily met by the national electricity grid, which is supplied by generation assets from across the country. Heat demand is

primarily met by the national gas grid, although 6% of properties within the County are off-gas-grid. Energy consumed in Derbyshire is now largely sourced from outside of the region, with energy generated within Derbyshire now largely from renewable or low carbon sources. Future energy scenarios developed for Derbyshire suggest that energy demand will increase as a result of a 9% increase in population and 11% increase in housing between 2022 - 2040. Further increases in energy demand would be expected as associated nondomestic (i.e., commercial and industrial) development occurs. Derbyshire has a total carbon budget of 38.1 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e) up to 2100. To remain within this budget, understanding of current and projected carbon emissions is required. Total net carbon emissions across Derbyshire totalled 7,224 kilo tCO₂e in 2019 across large industrial installations (36%), transport (26%) and domestic energy emissions (18%), meaning Derbyshire's local authority areas must meet an average carbon emissions reduction of 13.5% a year to meet local and regional targets.

2.63. Vision Derbyshire: (2022) Climate Change Strategy 2022-2025. Presents a vision for Derbyshire to thrive and prosper as a net zero county. It has been developed through collaborative working between the county, district and borough councils across Derbyshire. The Strategy sets out what needs to be done to reduce emissions across the county to net zero by 2050, or sooner, and how Derbyshire's councils will work to achieve this through a series of ambitions and priorities, supported by an action plan. The strategic Vision for net zero, including common priorities, has five key themes: Local Authority Estate, Operations and Services; Strengthening the Low Carbon Economy; Decarbonising Derbyshire's Housing; Sustainable Transport, Travel and Infrastructure; Waste and Resources. The strategy recommended joint planning guidance which has been prepared. The strategy also acknowledges the need for carbon sequestration and recommends that this be addressed in a Derbyshire natural capital/biodiversity strategy.

2.64. Vision Derbyshire: Climate Change Planning Guidance 2022. Derbyshire County Council an associated lower tier local authorities. The non-statutory guidance covers is intended to assist local authorities in preparing planning policies that will: Max Maximise reductions in GHG emissions from energy use, embedded energy and the creation of wastes; Improve community and infrastructure resilience to the impacts of climate change; Mitigate pollution of the air, land and water, including noise and light pollution Page; Contribute to the health and wellbeing of our communities and natural systems; Facilitate transport choices, prioritising demand reduction, active travel and modal shift to other clean

alternatives such as public transport, Battery Electric Vehicles and hydrogen fuel; Conserve and enhance the natural environment and contribute to natural capital and biodiversity enhancement and carbon sequestration; Facilitate clean growth in the economy, taking advantage of demand for green technologies and services; Recognise the co-benefits that may be realised through the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation, contributing to biodiversity net gain, nutrient neutrality, local design, air quality, flood alleviation and ultimately, quality of life.

- 2.65. **Air quality strategy for Derby and Derbyshire 2020-2030, 2023 refresh**, Derby City Council and Derbyshire County Council. Sets out a vision to reduce the impact on health of poor quality air. It aims to facilitate travel behaviour change, reduce sources of air pollution, and measures and make plans to mitigate against the health impacts of air pollution. Interventions to mitigate the impact of air pollution may include utilising planning policy.
- 2.66. **Derby, Derbyshire, Peak Borough National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2014 and emerging update RRR Consultancy Ltd (2015)**. The study will set out the needs for accommodation for Travellers and Gypsies within Derbyshire and also associated local authority areas including Chesterfield Borough. Once published its information on need will be added to the SA baseline.
- 2.67. **Fairer, greener, stronger: A strategic transport plan for the Midlands**, Midlands Connect (2022). The strategic transport plan updates investment priorities for the strategic rail and road network up to 2030. The strategy aims to better connect the region, provide a series of infrastructure projects to meet regional and national requirements, increase the use of electric vehicles and improve rural mobility (for which Midlands Connect has produced a study called [The future of rural mobility](#)).
- 2.68. **Police and Crime Plan for Derbyshire 2021-2025**. Derbyshire Constabulary. The Police and Crime Plan for Derbyshire 2021-2025 identifies the following key risks for Derbyshire: Child Abuse and Sexual Exploitation; Residential Burglary; Rape and Serious Sexual Offences; Domestic Abuse; Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking; County Lines; Killed and Seriously Injured on the Roads; Fraud and Cyber-dependent Crime; Organised Crime; Vulnerability. The strategy aims to prioritise local and neighbourhood policing, anti-social behaviour, road safety, rural crime, victim support and safeguarding.

- 2.69. **Sheffield City Region (2019) -South Yorkshire Combined Mayoral Authority, Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy 2018-2040**, Set out a vision for transport in the Sheffield region including potential mass transit routes to Dronfield and Chesterfield.
- 2.70. **Sheffield City Region – South Yorkshire Combined Mayoral Authority (SYMCA) and Local Enterprise Partnership (2022) Strategic Economic Plan 2021-2041**. Sets out a vision for economic growth in the city region including objectives and also priorities for investment. It seeks economic growth, sustainability and resilience, regeneration of urban centres, an advanced manufacturing innovation area, promoting the green economy and improving skills and training.
- 2.71. **Transport for the North (2021) Transport Decarbonisation Strategy**. A strategy for investment in transport which focusses on understanding, measuring and reducing the emissions from surface transport in the North and the construction and operation of the proposed schemes within Transport for the North’s Investment Programme. The main areas for reductions in emissions are seen to be through a modal shift, technological change and demand reduction.

Local PPPs

Table 2: Local Plans, Policies and Programmes

Key Objectives relevant to local plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to local plan and SA	Commentary
Ashfield District Council (emerging) Submission Version Ashfield Local Plan 2023-2040. The emerging plan sets out the overall vision and strategic objectives for economic growth and diversification, regeneration and housing development, and environmental protection	The draft local plan will at the end of the examination in public, have a series of indicators and targets to assess the performance of the plan policies and whether they are being delivered in the correct manner.	There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Chesterfield Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.

<p>and enhancement in Ashfield District between 2023 and 2040. The examination of the plan commenced in October 2024 and is on going. The Inspectors have issued findings and paused hearings. The Council is to address the inspectors findings with a view to preparing plan modifications, further consultation and then submission in July 2025 with a view to recommencing hearings.</p>		
<p>Bassetlaw District Council Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2038 adopted May 2024. The plan sets out the overall vision and strategic objectives for economic growth and diversification, regeneration and housing development, and environmental protection and enhancement in Bassetlaw District between 2020 and 2038. The plan strategy focuses on new development in sustainable locations that support a balanced pattern of growth and respect environmental capacity.</p>	<p>The adopted local plan has a series of indicators and targets to assess the performance of the plan policies and whether they are being delivered in the correct manner.</p>	<p>There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Chesterfield Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.</p>
<p>Bolsover District Council (BDC) (2020) Bolsover</p>	<p>The local plan has a series of indicators and</p>	<p>There is potential for interaction between this</p>

<p>Local Plan adopted 4th March 2020. The plan strategy includes growth in housing mainly directed to more sustainable locations in a hierarchy of settlements. It also seeks significant growth in the economy through the allocation of land for economic development.</p>	<p>targets to assess the performance of the plan policies and whether they are being delivered in the correct manner.</p>	<p>Plan and the Chesterfield Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.</p>
<p>BDC (2023) Bolsover Local Nature Recovery Action Plan. Sets out the baseline for nature in Bolsover District and an action plan for nature recovery including opportunity mapping and habitat and species priorities.</p>	<p>There are specific targets for habitat creation and indicators. There is also an estimate of likely biodiversity net gain from Council owned land and indicators for the baseline situation.</p>	<p>The local plan should consider the objectives in the strategy as there is potential cross boundary effects.</p>
<p>Chesterfield Borough Council (2019) Infrastructure Study & Delivery Plan. Provides a baseline of the situation on infrastructure provision and capacity in the borough. It sets out key infrastructure requirements for population growth.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets. There are specific infrastructure requirements based on thresholds of capacity.</p>	<p>The local plan should consider the capacity of infrastructure to support planned development. An updated IDP is needed to inform a new Local Plan.</p>
<p>Chesterfield Borough Council (2018) Chesterfield Land Availability Assessment (LAA)</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The 2018 LAA is now out-dated and superseded by the Local Plans trajectory evidence. A new LAA will be produced which will inform the Local Plan.</p>

<p>Chesterfield Borough Council (2022) Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2022-2030. Parks, Open Spaces and Play Strategy Delivery Plan 2023-2028.</p> <p>Provides a vision for publicly accessible open spaces owned by the Council. Its aims include an increased contribution to addressing health and deprivation inequalities, climate change and nature recovery.</p>	<p>Contains specific target for a number of parks to achieve Green Flag award status.</p>	<p>The local plan should consider the objectives of the strategy and the delivery plan.</p>
<p>Chesterfield Borough Council (2022) Play Strategy 2022-2030 and delivery plan. Aims to raise the amount and quality of play in the borough. Aims to increase the accessibility and range of play options, including natural and informal opportunities.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets and there is a specific indicator for the amount, quality and value of play spaces.</p>	<p>The local plan should consider the objectives of the strategy and the delivery plan.</p>
<p>Chesterfield Borough Council (2020) Air Quality Annual Stats Report 2020. Reports on air quality measurements within the borough.</p>	<p>Specific targets/thresholds below which it is aimed to keep pollutants.</p>	<p>The local plan should consider the pollutant measurements and actions to control air pollution.</p>
<p>Chesterfield Borough Council (2016) State of the Borough Report 2023. Provides a baseline portrait of the borough's demographics including</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The local plan should consider the baseline information.</p>

deprivation levels and population changes.		
Chesterfield Borough Council (2021) Station Masterplan . Adopted masterplan based on evidence and community consultation. Sets out objectives, design principles and indicative layout, amount, scale and land uses.	There are no specific targets or indicators.	The local plan should consider the objectives and design principles and supporting evidence.
Chesterfield Borough Council (2022) Staveley Town Centre Masterplan Report . Sets out objectives for changes including new development and infrastructure within the town centre and key routes to and from the town centre.	There are no specific targets or indicators.	The local plan should consider the objectives and proposals in the report.
Chesterfield Borough Council (2023) Climate Change Strategy . Sets out a baseline of the Councils emissions and priorities to address climate change.	There are no specific targets or indicators.	The local plan should consider the baseline and priorities of the strategy.
Chesterfield Borough Council (2024/25) Climate Change Delivery Plan	Includes targets for the Council's operations and housing to reduce carbon emissions.	The local plan should consider the delivery actions including climate change mitigation and adaptation.
Chesterfield Council Visitor Economy Strategy 2022-2037	Includes aspirations for growth in tourism in the borough and strategic priorities.	The local plan should consider how to support delivery of the strategic priorities, and consider its targets.

<p>Chesterfield Borough Council (2023) Chesterfield Growth Strategy 2023 – 2027. Aspirational strategy with baseline situation, and actions and initiatives to deliver economic growth. Seeks higher value, sustainable and inclusive economic growth.</p>	<p>Includes targets and specific indicators.</p>	<p>The local plan should consider the strategy, its targets and indicators.</p>
<p>Chesterfield Borough Council (emerging) Action Plan for Nature. Will contain a baseline, priorities and objectives for nature recovery.</p>	<p>Once published SA will be updated.</p>	<p>Once published the local pan should consider the baseline, priorities, objectives and actions.</p>
<p>Chesterfield Borough Council (emerging) Housing Strategy (2023 – 2027). Will contain objectives for management of the council’s housing including meeting housing need.</p>	<p>Once published SA will be updated.</p>	<p>Once published the local pan should consider the baseline, priorities, objectives and actions.</p>
<p>North East Derbyshire District Council North East Derbyshire Local Plan 2014-2034 adopted in . The plan strategy includes growth in housing mainly directed to more sustainable locations in a hierarchy of settlements. It also seeks significant growth in the economy through the allocation of land for economic</p>	<p>The local plan has a series of indicators and targets to assess the performance of the plan policies and whether they are being delivered in the correct manner.</p>	<p>There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Chesterfield Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.</p>

development. It includes the release of green belt for development.		
Sheffield City Council (emerging) Draft Sheffield Local Plan – 2023 Submission Version. The plan strategy is for a ‘sustainable city’ with a focus on concentration of development in accessible locations, within the existing built-up area avoiding the loss of green belt.	The emerging local plan has a series of indicators and targets to assess the performance of the plan policies and whether they are being delivered in the correct manner.	There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Chesterfield Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.

Table 3: Key Messages Arising from the Review of Plans and Programmes

Key Objective and Policy Messages	Key Sources	Implications for SA Framework
Biodiversity, Nature Recovery and Green Infrastructure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and measurably increase biodiversity and restore designated sites, priority species, habitats and coherent ecological networks. Identify opportunities for green infrastructure provision which deliver natural capital and ecosystem services Provide nature close to people and encourage opportunities for people to reconnect with nature. 	<p>Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature; Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England’s Wildlife and Ecosystem Services; UK post 2010 Biodiversity Framework; NPPF; HM Government (2021) The Environment Act 2021; Defra (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 year Plan to Improve the Environment; Defra (2020); Defra (2023) Environment Improvement Plan; BDC (2023) Bolsover Local Nature Recovery Action Plan; CBC (emerging) Chesterfield Action Plan for Nature Chesterfield Borough Council (2023) Climate</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity green infrastructure provision including the restoration of coherent ecological networks which provide ecosystem services; increasing accessibility to nature for local communities; and ensuring that Chesterfields Green Infrastructure is multifunctional to meet the increased variety of current and future needs from open land and countryside.</p>

	<p>Change Delivery Plan; Chesterfield Borough Council (2023) Climate Change Strategy Derbyshire County Council (2022) Natural Capital Strategy; emerging Derbyshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy; Derbyshire Natural Capital Strategy; Derbyshire County Council (2023) Tree and Woodland Strategy for Derbyshire; Derbyshire County Council (2023) Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Review Derbyshire Wildlife Trust (2020) Strategic Plan 2020-2025; Environment Act 2021; Natural England Green Infrastructure Framework (2023).</p>	
Population and Community		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address deprivation and reduce inequality through regeneration. • Ensure social equality and prosperity for all. • Provide high quality services, community facility and social infrastructure that are accessible to all. • Enable housing growth and deliver a mix of high quality housing to meet local needs, including relatively low levels of home ownership relative to the rest of Derbyshire. • Ensure appropriate housing in all areas and across all tenures to meet housing need. • Make appropriate provision for gypsies, 	<p>NPPF; Planning Policy for Traveller Sites; D2N2 Local Economic Partnership Vision and Action Plan; Sheffield City Region SYMCA and Local Enterprise Partnership (2022) Strategic Economic Plan; Chesterfield State of the Borough Report 2023; Derby, Derbyshire, Peak Borough National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2014 (June 2015) and emerging update; Chesterfield Community Infrastructure Study (2009); Chesterfield Land Availability Assessment (2018), Chesterfield Borough Council Housing Strategy 2024 to 2027; Derbyshire</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • addressing deprivation and promoting equality and inclusion; • the provision of locationally accessible high quality community facilities, open spaces and services; • the provision of high quality housing; • the enhancement of education, retraining and skills; • delivery of employment land that supports economic diversification and the creation of high quality, local jobs;

<p>travellers and travelling showpeople.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that there is an adequate supply of employment land and range of premises to meet local needs and to attract inward investment. • Encourage economic diversification including growth in high value, high growth, high knowledge economic sectors. • Strengthen the visitor economy in a sustainable way. • Encourage rural diversification and support rural economic growth. • Create local employment opportunities. • Enhance skills in the workforce to reduce unemployment and deprivation. • Improve educational attainment and retraining and ensure the appropriate supply of high quality educational facilities. • Promote the vitality of town centres and support retail and leisure sectors 	<p>County Council (2022) Derbyshire Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2022-2027; Chesterfield Borough Council (2021) Station Masterplan; Chesterfield Borough Council (2022) Staveley Town Centre Masterplan Report; Chesterfield Borough Council (2023) Chesterfield Growth Strategy 2023 - 2027</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of a range of premises and land to meet existing and future economic needs. • support for rural diversification; • the promotion of sustainable tourism and the visitor economy; • enhancing town centre commercial and leisure offers, services, accessibility, housing offer and environmental quality
<p>Health and Wellbeing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote improvements to health and wellbeing. • Promote healthier lifestyles. • Minimise noise and air pollution. • Reduce crime including the fear of crime. • Reduce anti-social behaviour. • Ensure that there are appropriate facilities, care and housing for those with illness, the disabled and elderly. 	<p>NPPF; Derbyshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3); Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy 2011 – 2026; Derbyshire’s Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 – 2014; East Derbyshire Greenway Strategy; Chesterfield Borough Council (2022) Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2022–2030; Derbyshire County Council (2022) Adult Social Care</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include a specific objective and/or guide questions relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the promotion of health and wellbeing; • the delivery of health facilities and services and improvements in accessibility to them; • the provision of open space and recreational facilities and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver safe, accessible and secure networks of green infrastructure and open space. • Increase the amount of natural spaces close to people and encourage them to reconnect with nature 	<p>Strategy 2022-2025, Best Life for Derbyshire – our priorities; Derbyshire County Council (2020) Derbyshire Older People's Housing, Accommodation and Support Strategy 2019-2035; NHS Long Term Plan (January 2019) Sports England (2019) Planning for Sport Guidance Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) (2021) Transforming the public health system: reforming the public health system for the challenges of our time Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) (2021) Working together to improve health and social care for all, 2021 Government Office for Science (2016) Future of an Ageing Population</p>	<p>improvements in accessibility to them;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. • The delivery of accessible and adaptable homes and care homes
Transport and Accessibility		
<p>Encourage sustainable transport and reduce the need to travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce traffic and congestion. • Improve public transport provision. • Encourage walking and cycling. • Enhance accessibility to key community facilities, open spaces, the countryside, services and jobs for all. • Ensure timely investment in transportation infrastructure to accommodate new development. • Reduce road freight movements. 	<p>NPPF; Derbyshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3); Sheffield City Region (2019) - South Yorkshire Combined Mayoral Authority, Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy 2018-2040, ; Derbyshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 – 2014; East Derbyshire Greenway Strategy. Derbyshire County Council (2019) Highway Network Management Plan; D2N2 Local Walking and Cycling Infrastructure Plan 2020; Chesterfield Borough Council (2021) Station Masterplan Chesterfield Borough Council (2023) Climate Change Delivery</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing the need to travel, particularly by car; • the promotion of sustainable forms of transport; • encouraging walking and cycling; • maintaining and enhancing accessibility to key facilities, services, open spaces, the countryside and jobs; • reducing congestion and enhancing road safety; • investment in transportation

	Plan; Chesterfield Borough Council (2023) Climate Change Strategy	infrastructure to meet future needs.
Land Use Geology and Soils		
<p>Encourage the use of previously developed (brownfield) land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the re-use of derelict land and buildings. • Reduce land contamination. • Protect soil quality and minimise the loss of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land. • Promote high quality design. • Encourage mixed use development 	<p>Safeguarding Our Soils: A Strategy for England; NPPF; Natural England (2021) Guide to assessing development proposals on agricultural land; Environment Agency (2016) Managing and reducing land contamination: guiding principles (GPLC2); DEFRA (2018) Construction code of practise for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites; Environment Agency (2019) The State of the Environment: Soil</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encouraging the efficient use of previously developed land and buildings; • reducing land contamination; • avoiding the loss of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land; • promoting high quality design including mixed use development; • promoting the conservation of soil resources within development sites.
Water		
<p>Protect and enhance surface and groundwater quality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water efficiency. • Protect ground water and watercourses from pollution. • Avoid development in areas of flood risk in a sequential manner. • Reduce the risk of flooding arising from new development. • Ensure timely investment in water management infrastructure to accommodate new development. • Promote the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. • Promote the use of natural flood risk management. 	<p>Water Framework Directive; Drinking Water Directive; Floods Directive; Flood and Water Management Act 2010; Water for Life, White Paper; NPPF; Severn Trent Water Resources Management Plan 2014; Water Resource Strategy for the Midlands 2009; DEFRA (2022) Humber River Basin District River Management Plan; Severn Trent (2024) Draft Water Resource Management Plan; Derbyshire County Council (2023) Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Review; DEFRA (2008) Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England 2008</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include specific objectives and/or guide questions relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the protection and enhancement of water sources, and the quality and quantity of supply to meet needs; • minimising flood risk to and from new development; • greater water efficiency in new development; • protecting areas needed for flood risk mitigation and attenuation. • Support the local river basin management plan including natural flood risk management
Air Quality		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that air quality is made no worse and where feasible enhanced and that emissions of air pollutants are kept to a minimum and mitigation applied. 	<p>Air Quality Directive; DEFRA DfT, DHSC, MHCLG (2019) Clean Air Quality Strategy for England 2019 NPPF; Chesterfield Borough Council (2020) Air Quality Annual Stats Report 2020; Midlands Connect (2022) Fairer, greener, stronger: A strategic transport plan for the Midlands; Defra (2023) Air Quality Strategy: Framework for Local Authority Delivery</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include a specific objective and/or guide question relating to air quality</p>
<p>Climate Change</p>		
<p>Minimise the effects of climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that may cause climate change. • Encourage the provision of renewable energy. • Encourage energy efficient new development to meet or exceed the 2025 and 2030 targets. • Move towards a low carbon economy. • Carbon capture and storage • Transformation of the UK energy system for net zero in 2050 	<p>Climate Change Act 2008; Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future; UK Renewable Energy Strategy; NPPF, Chesterfield Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study (2010), Chesterfield, Bolsover and North East Derbyshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2009); Chesterfield Water Cycle Study Scoping Report (2010); Chesterfield Borough Council (2023) Climate Change Delivery Plan; Chesterfield Borough Council (2023) Climate Change Strategy; MHCLG (2021) The National Design Guide; MHCLG (2021) The National Model Design Code; MHCLG (2023) Written Ministerial Statement: Planning - Local Energy Efficiency Standards Update; DLUHC (2024) Written Ministerial Statement: Long-Term Plan for Housing Update 19 December 2023; DLUHC (2023) The Future Homes and Buildings Standards: 2023 Consultation; Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DENZ) (2023) 2030</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include a specific objectives and/or guide questions relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change mitigation and adaptation. • Plan positively for a transition to net zero.

	Strategic Framework for International Climate and Nature Action ; Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (2020) Ten point plan for a Green Industrial Revolution ; Climate Change Committee (2020) The Sixth Carbon Budget ; Vision Derbyshire (2022) Climate Change Strategy 2022-2025 ; Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2022) Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener	
Material Assets		
<p>Promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the adequate provision of local waste management facilities. • Promote the efficient and sustainable use of mineral resources. • Promote the use of local resources. • Avoid the sterilisation of mineral reserves. • Promote the use of substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste. • Ensure the timely provision of infrastructure to support new development. • Support the delivery of high quality communications infrastructure. 	<p>Waste Framework Directive; Landfill Directive; Waste Management Plan for England; NPPF; National Planning Policy for Waste ; Derbyshire County Council (2014) Derbyshire County and Derbyshire City Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2013 to 2026 and Chesterfield Waste Action Plan; Derbyshire County Council (existing and emerging) Derbyshire and Derby Minerals Local Plan ; Derbyshire County Council (existing and emerging) Derbyshire and Derby Waste Local Plan</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promotion of the waste hierarchy; • the sustainable use of minerals; • investment in infrastructure to meet future needs • efficient use of mineral resources in new development
Cultural Heritage		
<p>Conserve and enhance cultural heritage assets, their significance and their settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and enhance access to cultural heritage assets. 	<p>NPPF; Chesterfield Borough Conservation Area Maps and Appraisals (various dates); Heritage and Climate Change: A strategy for Historic England's response</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to the conservation and enhancement of the Borough's cultural heritage.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness. • Improve the quality of the built environment. 	to the climate, energy and biodiversity crisis 2022. Historic England Good Practice Advice Note 3: Understanding Setting and Views.	
Landscape		
<p>Protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of natural landscapes and townscapes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote access to the countryside. • Promote high quality design that respects and enhances local character. • Avoid inappropriate development in the Green Belt. • Ensure that the Green Belt endures beyond the plan period. • Conserve the historical significance of landscapes 	<p>NPPF; Landscape Character of Derbyshire; emerging Derbyshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy; Derbyshire Natural Capital Strategy</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of landscape and townscapes taking into account the need to restore coherent ecological networks which provide ecosystem services; increasing accessibility to nature for local communities; and ensuring that Chesterfields Green Infrastructure is multifunctional to meet the increased variety of current and future needs from open land and countryside.</p>

3. Key Updates to the Baseline (Stages A2 and A3)

- 3.1. The following summary provides an overview of the key updates to the baseline information since 2020. It is presented using the topics identified in the sustainability appraisal scoping for the Chesterfield Local Plan 2018-2035 and includes the topics required by the SEA. The overview below is not intended to be a comprehensive baseline for the SA and instead it identifies key updates to the existing baseline information (and sources) which should be considered through the SA for Local Plan preparation.
- 3.2. The information within the Chesterfield Borough Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Report 2024 has also been considered and elements of it are repeated within the baseline review reporting below.

Biodiversity, Nature Recovery, Green and Blue Infrastructure

3.3. Biodiversity and Nature Recovery

- 3.4. There have been no new internationally or nationally designated sites within the Borough since 2020. There are no biological or geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest or National Nature Reserves in the borough. The number of Local Nature Reserves in the borough is three, with Brearley Wetlands, Norbriggs Flash and Bluebanks Pools.
- 3.5. There is inadequate data on the change in UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Habitat within the borough from the starting point of the Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan. There is some data on changes in UK BAP priority species in Derbyshire but not specifically for Chesterfield Borough.
- 3.6. There has been no loss of any Local Wildlife Sites (LWS's) as a result of new development since 2020 and an increase in the area covered by LWS's of circa 22 hectares (Netherthorpe Flash extension and new site on the Trans Pennine Trail). Un-published Survey work by the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust in 2023 indicates the following condition for the borough's existing local wildlife sites:

Table: 4

Local Wildlife Site (LWS) Condition	Proportion of LWS's
Unknown	16%
Unfavourable Maintained	29%

Unfavourable Recovering	16%
Favourable	25%
Unfavourable Declining	12%

- 3.7. Emerging evidence on habitats within the borough is indicating a number of sites as having the potential for Local Wildlife Site status over and above existing ones, including a significant area of previously developed land at Staveley Works. A site of circa 23 hectares of land near Old Whittington has been registered with DEFRA as a biodiversity receptor site capable of taking mandatory net gain.
- 3.8. Monitoring information for the Local Plan indicates that the majority of major planning applications submitted for which the new Local Plan was relevant, are likely to deliver a measurable net gain in biodiversity.
- 3.9. Baseline work has been carried out to identify and map the borough's core ecological network, habitats and species, stepping stones and corridors both locally and as part of Derbyshire County Council's preparation of a Local Nature Recovery Strategy and this information will inform the sustainability appraisal for a new Local Plan.
- 3.10. Green Infrastructure
- 3.11. The borough has retained its country parks and networks of open spaces and green corridors, albeit there being a loss of open countryside through the development of land allocated for housing development in the Local Plan. Green belt has been maintained.
- 3.12. No significant loss of public open space has been granted through planning permissions and the monitoring of the loss and creation of public open spaces is underway, using the 2018 assessment of public open space as a baseline and when available this information will inform the sustainability appraisal for the new Local Plan.
- 3.13. Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services
- 3.14. Natural capital is an expression used for thinking about the natural/semi-natural environment in a way which sees it as a set of 'assets' that are valuable

to people. Those assets can often be used, consumed or damaged – or with care they can sometimes be improved or have their number increased. Ecosystem services is an expression used for the many and varied benefits, goods or services provided to people by the natural/semi-natural environment e.g. food, drinking water, timber, fuel, building materials, flood prevention, crop pollination, oxygen production, nutrient cycling, health and wellbeing and recreation.

- 3.15. Derbyshire County Council has produced a [Natural Capital Strategy](#) which identifies Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire as having some of the County's most productive agricultural land for arable crops.
- 3.16. Derbyshire's ecosystem services are calculated to contribute £1.6 billion per year to carbon capture and storage, around £298 million per year to quarrying for stone and minerals, around £100m per year to farming and agriculture, £181 million per year to leisure and recreation, £132 million a year to clean water supplies, £105 million a year to tourism, and contributing £86 million a year to physical health and wellbeing. A total of £87 billion.
- 3.17. Summary of Key Sustainability Issues
- The need to protect and enhance biodiversity in a measurable way, including sites designated for their nature conservation value and to promote the recovery of a coherent ecological network that is resilient to climate change.
 - The need to maintain, restore and expand the Borough's priority habitats.
 - The need to maintain, restore and expand the Borough's populations of priority species.
 - The need to improve opportunities for people to reconnect with nature through more semi-natural and natural spaces closer to them.
 - The need to safeguard and enhance the green infrastructure network, addressing deficiencies and gaps, improving accessibility and connectivity, encouraging multiple uses where appropriate, managing natural capital and ecosystem services.

Population and Community

3.18. Demographics

- 3.19. The 2021 Census data shows that the population of Chesterfield has decreased slightly (-0.2%) since the 2011 census but that the number of households has increased (2.8%). The 2012-18 population based projections are higher than the Census estimate and so have overestimated population growth. This would suggest a modification to the change in household formation patterns as more households are supporting a decreased population. However, Chesterfield also saw the lowest growth in households within the areas of Bolsover District Council, North East Derbyshire District Council and Chesterfield Borough Council, between the two census dates and was the only of these authorities to see a decline in population. The Census data also shows that the average household size has decreased to just under 2.14 in 2021 compared with 2.19 in 2011. Chesterfield is the sixth most densely populated of the East Midlands 35 Local Authority areas.
- 3.20. There has been an increase of 15.6% in people aged 65 years and over, a decrease of 4.4% in people aged 15 to 64 years, and a decrease of 2.3% in children aged under 15 years. The borough still has a relatively low proportion of under 15 years olds and a high proportion of over 65 year olds when compared to Derbyshire and England. The age range generally reflects the County average. [The Chesterfield Borough Council's State of the Borough 2023](#) document identifies that between the last two censuses, the average (median) age of Chesterfield increased by two years, from 42 to 44 years of age. This area had a higher average (median) age than the East Midlands as a whole in 2021 (41 years) and a higher average (median) age than England (40 years). The median age is the age of the person in the middle of the group, meaning that one half of the group is younger than that person and the other half is older. The number of people aged 65 to 74 years rose by around 2,000 (an increase of 19.5%), while the number of residents between 35 and 49 years fell by around 3,900 (17.0% decrease)
- 3.21. Using the [ONS categories of population by ethnic group](#) the largest ethnic group in Chesterfield remains White British at 93.1% with an increase in the proportion of ethnic minorities from 3.8% to 6.9% between 2011 and 2021. The ONS statistics provide a more detailed breakdown of ethnicity. [The Chesterfield Borough Council's State of the Borough 2023](#) document identifies that the borough has a higher proportion of residents from minority ethnic backgrounds than in Derbyshire, with the main populations in St. Leonards, St. Helen's, Holmebrook and Moor. In 2021, 1.4% of Chesterfield residents identified their ethnic group within the "Mixed or Multiple" category, up from

1.1% in 2011. The 0.4 percentage-point change was the largest increase among high-level ethnic groups in this area. Across the East Midlands, the percentage of people from "Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups" increased from 1.9% to 2.4%, while across England the percentage increased from 2.3% to 3.0%. In 2021, 95.5% of people in Chesterfield identified their ethnic group within the "White" category (compared with 96.5% in 2011), while 1.9% identified their ethnic group within the "Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh" category (compared with 1.5% the previous decade). The percentage of people who identified their ethnic group within the "Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African" category increased from 0.8% in 2011 to 0.8% in 2021

- 3.22. In respect of other protected characteristics the [ONS statistics](#) for 2021 show that 44.5% of the borough's population have no religion which is a large increase of 27.2% in 2011 compared to the East Midlands and England, 47.7% are Christian which is down from 63.8% in 2011, 0.9% Muslim, 0.5% 'any other religion', 0.3% Buddhist, 0.3% Hindu and 0.2% Sikh with 5.6% not answering the question.
- 3.23. [The Chesterfield Borough Council's State of the Borough 2023](#) report cites 2021 Census data on the borough's resident's country of birth. Around 97,000 Chesterfield residents said they were born in England. This represented 93.6% of the local population. The figure has decreased 6 from just under 98,200 in 2011, which at the time represented 94.6% of Chesterfield's population. Scotland was the next most represented, with just over 800 Chesterfield residents reporting this country of birth (0.8%). This figure was down from just over 950 in 2011, which at the time represented 0.9% of the population of Chesterfield. The number of Chesterfield residents born in Poland rose from around 300 in 2011 (0.3% of the local population) to around 500 in 2021 (0.5%)
- 3.24. The [The Chesterfield Borough Council's State of the Borough 2023](#) provides detailed information on the marital status, sexual orientation and gender identity of the population of the borough.
- 3.25. The 2021 Census⁶ indicates that although the percentage of people who are disabled and limited 'a lot' has slightly gone down since 2011 from 11.6% to

⁶ Disability by age, sex and deprivation, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

9.8%, the percentage of people who are disabled and limited 'a little' has gone up from 11.7% to 12.5%. Both are above the England average.

3.26. Deprivation

3.27. The English Index of Deprivation (IMD) was updated in 2019 and measures relative levels of deprivation in small areas of England called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA). Deprivation refers to an unmet need, which is caused by a lack of resources including for areas such as income, employment, health, education, skills, training, crime, access to housing and services, and living environment.

3.28. Chesterfield's overall ranking has changed little between the 2015 and 2019 IMD's with it moving from being the 85th most deprived area in England out of 326 local authorities to the 86th most deprived areas in England out of 317 local authorities. Overall compared to England, 6 LSOA's are in the 10% worst deprived, and a further 14 LSOAs are in the 20% most deprived. Grangewood in Rother is the second most deprived neighbourhood in Derbyshire and within the 2% most deprived areas in England. Six neighbourhoods in Chesterfield (9% of our total neighbourhoods) fall within the 10% most deprived in England.

3.29. The number of Chesterfield LSOA's within the most deprived 20% of areas in England has not changed since 2015 and whilst rankings in respect of living environment, crime and access to housing and services have improved, key domains such as health, income, income affecting children and employment have deteriorated. Chesterfield Borough is within the 10% most deprived local authority areas in England for health and disability deprivation for both the 2015 and 2019 indices of multiple deprivation, however the rank has fallen significantly from 25 to 13 placing the borough within the 5% most deprived areas in England for this domain.

3.30. Housing

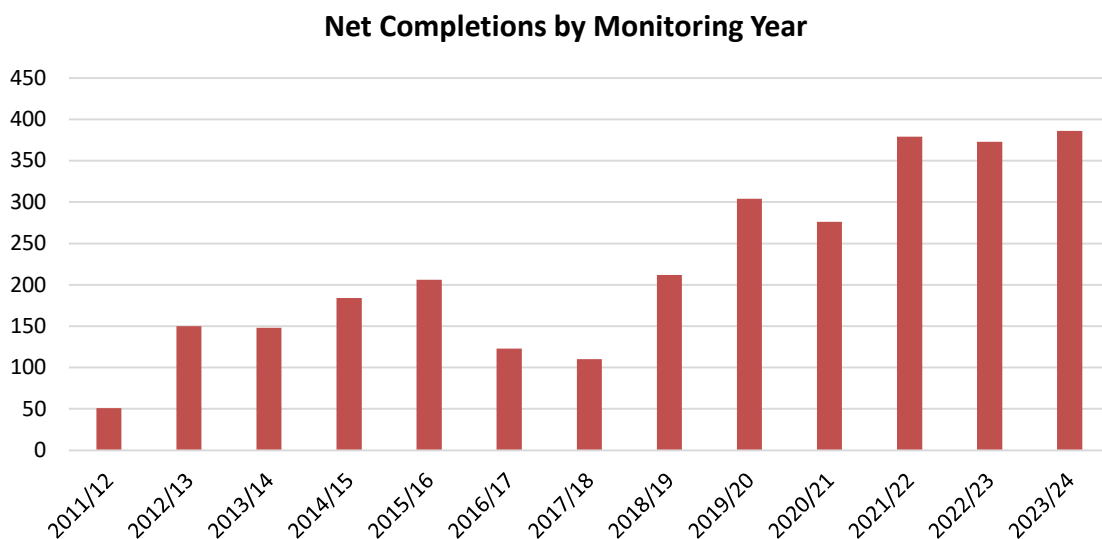
3.31. Chesterfield Borough falls within a housing market area which extends to include the neighbouring districts of Bolsover, North East Derbyshire, and Bassetlaw. The geography of the Borough means that its housing market, particularly in the southern part of the Borough, is also influenced by nearby towns including Mansfield and Alfreton.

- 3.32. The number of dwellings in the borough has risen from 34,285 in 2011 to 42,032 in 2021 an increase of 22%. The Census 2021 showed that Chesterfield Borough has a total of 48,100 households, an increase of 2.8% since 2011.
- 3.33. Since 2017/18 net housing delivery has been above the Local Plan minimum target as shown in Table 5: but below the expected numbers by 662 homes:

Table 5: Net Housing Delivery 2018-2023

Year	Net additional homes	Shortfall/surplus against Local Plan annual requirement (240 dwellings per year)
2018/19	212	Shortfall of 28
2019/20	304	Surplus of 64
2020/21	276	Surplus of 36
2021/22	379	Surplus of 139
2022/23	373	Surplus of 133
2023/24	386	Surplus of 142
		Total Surplus of 486

Figure 2: Net additional homes 2010-2024



- 3.34. Over a three-year period up to 2023 a net total of 928 dwellings were completed equating to an average of 309 dwellings per year (Local Housing Needs Assessment and Authority Monitoring Report 2022/23) with delivery rates exceeding the annual housing requirements in the Local Plan. However,

the amount of delivery in the Borough is around 63% of that anticipated by the Local Plan.

- 3.35. The average household size in Chesterfield borough has fallen slightly from 2.19 in 2011 compared with 2.14 in 2021, whilst the updated objectively assessed need for housing. The Government household projections have changed since the 2014 estimates and projections which were published in 2017. The estimates now are for 47,747 in 2017 and 48,058 in 2021. Beyond this the 2-18 and 2016 sub national household projections data does not suggest a higher need for housing than currently reflected in the standard method for calculating objectively assessed housing need. However, the Census data from 2021 indicates a decrease in population (0.2%) and an increase in the number of households (2.8%) which may be a modification to the change in household formation patterns as more households are supporting a decreased population. Chesterfield saw the lowest growth in households within the HMA between the two census dates and was the only HMA authority to see a decline in population. The data suggests that the subnational population projections (SNPP) from 2014 and 2016 seem to have not accurately predicted the demographic trends seen.
- 3.36. The median house price and median affordability ratio indicate a slight increase and so it is less affordable for a Chesterfield residents to buy a house. However, the ratio remains below the England average.⁷
- 3.37. Homelessness numbers have remained around 550-600 between 2020 and 2023, with moves towards a county wide Homelessness and Rough Sleeper strategy to supersede the individual strategy for each local authority, including the existing joint North Derbyshire Homelessness Strategy which currently covers Bolsover District Council (BDC), Chesterfield Borough Council (CBC) and North East Derbyshire District Council (NEDDC). There are currently ([Housing strategy 2019 \(chesterfield.gov.uk\)](https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/housing-strategy-2019)) approximately 10,500 council and Registered provider owned homes in the borough. The percentage of non-decent homes is above the national average of 10% in 2021 but below the national average of 15% in 2022 ([English Housing Survey 2021 to 2022: headline report - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/english-housing-survey-2021-to-2022-headline-report) and [English Housing Survey 2022 to 2023: headline report - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/english-housing-survey-2022-to-2023-headline-report)). It is not known how much of

⁷ Chesterfield Borough Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Report 2023

the existing council housing stock is currently declared non-decent, as the data is not available, with the most recent figure in 2020/21 being 11%.⁸

3.38. There has been the following recorded provision of specialist housing for older people (self-contained units and bed spaces).⁹

Table 6: Specialist housing for older people permitted (self-contained units and bed spaces):

Year	C2 self-contained units with support	C2 Nursing care bed spaces
2020/21	6	0
2021/22	5	4
2022/23	16	14

3.39. The data does not allow a disaggregation between housing for older persons and housing with care.

3.40. The majority of major housing developments granted planning permission since 2020 have been conditioned to secure 25% of homes to the adaptable and accessible housing standard M4(2), totalling 313 homes.

Table 7: Adaptable and Accessible Housing Permitted (conditioned) on Major Schemes

Year	Total Dwellings permitted (majors)	Required M4 no.	M4(2) no.	M4(3) no.	M4 (2) and (3) total %
2020/21	153	38	38	0	25%
2021/22	54	14	9*	0	17%
2022/23	1039	260	266**	1	25%

3.41. No Traveller or Gypsy accommodation pitches have been granted planning permission since 2020 and the numbers of unauthorised encampments is as follows:

⁸ Chesterfield Borough Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Report 2023

⁹ Chesterfield Borough Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Report 2023

Table 8: Net Additional Pitches Granted Planning Permission and the Frequency/size of Unauthorised Pitches

Year	Net Pitches Granted Permission	Frequency of Unauthorised Pitches	Size of Unauthorised Pitches
2020/21	0	12	1-10 caravans
2021/22	0	3	1-7 caravans
2022/23	0	6	5-25 caravans

3.42. An updated Local Housing Needs Assessment is being progressed by Chesterfield Borough Council in collaboration with other authorities in the Housing Market Area and the baseline themes of housing prices, affordability, specialist housing need, dwelling size need, will be comprehensively amended once this has been published.

3.43. Economy and Employment Land

3.44. The Chesterfield Borough Council has an ambitious economic growth strategy 2023-2027 which contains the key objectives on the themes of business growth, and new investment, infrastructure, town centre quality and offer, tourism, skills and education. The Staveley Town Deal Programme is funded by Government and will facilitate a number of infrastructure investments in the Staveley area in the period up to March 2026. These investments include: the restoration of part of the Chesterfield Canal and a first phase development at the Staveley Canal Basin; the provision of enabling works at Hartington Industrial Park to bring forward a 20ha employment site; re-instatement of the railway station at Barrow Hill (subject to funding being made available to restore the Barrow Hill line); and provision of community facilities in Staveley and Barrow Hill.

3.45. Chesterfield has been awarded up to £19.5 million in Government funding through the 'Long Term Plan for Towns' initiative, to develop a long-term regeneration plan, and that plan is likely to focus on safety and security of town centres, town centre high streets and heritage and improving transport and connectivity.

3.46. The Chesterfield Borough Council Economic Growth Strategy 2023-2027 indicates that the Chesterfield economy performs below the national average

in terms of 'Gross Value Added' (GVA) equating to £45,800 per worker versus £56,000 per worker nationally.

- 3.47. In 2021, there were 51,000 employee jobs in Chesterfield (plus approximately 4,000 self-employed). Chesterfield has high levels of employment in health and social services (20% compared to 14% nationally) and the wholesale and retail sector (20% compared to 14% nationally), but a lower share of jobs in professional and business services (20% compared to 28% nationally).
- 3.48. In 2022, there were 3,350 enterprises operating in Chesterfield. Over ten years the business base has grown by 21%, however this is below the rate of growth seen at regional (30%) and national (29%) levels. The largest absolute growth has been seen in the construction, business administration and professional services sectors. Only the retail and wholesale sectors saw a decline in the number of enterprises over the ten year period
- 3.49. Chesterfield's unemployment rate was 2.9% in between October 2022 and September 2023¹⁰, below the national average of 3.6%. Whilst Chesterfield's unemployment rate has shown good recovery from the Covid pandemic, it is forecast to start rising again in 2023 as the national economy enters a recessionary phase. Chesterfield continues to have a high rate of youth (18-24) unemployment which currently stands at 6.5% compared to 4.7% nationally. Also, the claimant count rate in February 2024 was at 3.9% which is above the averages for the East Midlands (3.5%) and Great Britain (3.8%).
- 3.50. The most recent NOMIS labour market statistics for the period from Oct 2022-Sep 2023 show that 76.5% of the population was economically active, with 23.5% of people being economically inactive which is slightly higher levels of inactivity than the East Midlands (22.2%) and Great Britain (21.2%). Employment is higher than was previously recorded as a baseline for the Local Plan in 2017-2018. Benefit claimant counts have fluctuated since 2018/19 at 3.15 rising during COVID-19 in 2020/21 and reducing to 3.5% in 2021/22.
- 3.51. Chesterfield previously was recorded with a baseline of a lower than average number of people employed in occupations in the socio-economic classification (SOC) 2010 major groups 1-3 but this has now changed and recent statistics for the period of Oct 2022-Sep 2023 show that Chesterfield has a similar proportion of people in that SOC to Great Britain's average

¹⁰ [NOMIS Labour Market Profile](#)

(52.6%) and a higher proportion than the East Midlands (46.2%). The NOMIS labour market statistics also show a higher proportion of people (24.1%) employed in SOC 2020 major groups 4-5 than the East Midlands (19.1%) or Great Britain (18.4%).

- 3.52. The majority (23.5%) of employee jobs in the Borough remains within the human health and social work activities, which is slightly different to the regional and national trends and otherwise employee jobs by industry mostly remain similar to those taken as a baseline in the 2018 Sustainability Appraisal for the Local Plan. However, one exception is a decline in manufacturing from 10% to 6.9%) below both the averages for the East Midlands (11.4%) and Great Britain (7.6%)¹¹.
- 3.53. Average gross weekly pay for full time workers residing in the borough has increased since 2018 from £462.4 to £597.8 and is still below the averages for the East Midlands (£623.6) and Great Britain (£682.6). Employment deprivation has generally improved since 2015 as measured in 2019 in the English Indices of Multiple Deprivation employment deprivation domain but the borough retains around a third of its neighbourhoods within the 20% most deprived areas in England, with the neighbourhoods of Holmehall and Grangewood being of particular note for a high ranking nationally.
- 3.54. The business counts for 2023 show very little change since the 2018 baseline.
- 3.55. The Local Plan identified an employment land supply of 52.3ha in 2018 including commitments and sites without planning permission. The plan when adopted sought to provide at least 50ha of new employment land. Monitoring of net additional employment land shows that 17.37ha has been developed since 2018 and that there are extent permissions for 16.49ha of employment land development with 31.96ha remaining on allocated sites. Employment floorspace granted permission between 2020 and 2023 indicates a steady trend upwards.
- 3.56. There has been no changes of significance to the key employment locations in the Borough since 2020 with the exception of a major development for storage and distribution on an unallocated site to the north of Markham Vale employment zone.

¹¹ All statistics from the [NOMIS labour market profile for Chesterfield](#)

3.57. The Government has recently cancelled the eastern leg of the High Speed 2 railway which has removed the need to safeguard an area at the former Staveley works for a HS2 rail depot.

3.58. Skills and Education

3.59. The 2017 baseline indicated that educational attainment in Chesterfield borough was lower compared to the East Midlands and Great Britain averages. The most recent data indicates that things are improving with higher educational attainment levels in Chesterfield borough through increases in people with Regulated Qualification Framework levels 3 and 4. Chesterfield is however, still lagging behind national averages.

Table 9: Qualifications Levels Chesterfield Borough (NOMIS January 2023 to December 2023)

Level	Chesterfield (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
RQF 4 and above	37.8	40.2	47.3
RQF 3 and above	64.1	61.9	67.8
RQF 2 and above	84.3	84.0	86.5
RQF 1 and above	84.3	87.1	89.0
Other qualifications	No data available	5.1	4.6
No qualifications	No data available	7.7	6.5

3.60. Community Facilities and Services

3.61. The centres identified in the Local Plan remain as such, with no new centres created through the development of strategic sites. Local Plan monitoring indicates that increases in retail floorspace permitted has occurred, however a very high proportion of this has been outside of centres designated in the Local Plan. There has also been a high proportion of leisure uses permitted outside of centres.

Table 10: CIL liable retail development ¹² and former D2 uses permitted

Year	Total CIL Liable retail floorspace permitted (m2)	CIL Liable retail floorspace permitted outside centres or allocated sites (m2)	Total new former D2 uses ¹³ floorspace permitted (m2) ¹⁴	former D2 uses floorspace permitted outside centres or allocated sites (m2)
2020/21	848	330	300.9	300.9
2021/22	338	338	1174.75	1041.15
2022/23	1641	919	25700	25700

There has the loss of 4 premises which would be categorised as community facilities since 2020, with the most significant losses in terms of floorspace being churches. No new assets of community value have been designated since April 2020 and none of the existing ones have been demolished.

3.62. No new detailed monitoring of centres within the borough has been carried out since 2020 although monitoring has been prepared for Chesterfield town centre as part of the 'Revitalising the Heart of Chesterfield' programme, a programme with £10.8million funding to improve the town centre's public spaces and historic buildings. Footfall within the centre has declined by around 30% between 2016 and 2021 despite a post-COVID recovery. The vacancy rate (number of premises) in Chesterfield town centre has increased steadily over recent years from 7.0% in March 2016 to 9.9% in March 2020 (just prior to the first lockdown). The vacancy rate currently stands at 61 premises. Prior to 2019, Chesterfield had consistently seen a lower vacancy rate than the national average (with rates typically 50%-60% of the national average). Since 2019 the gap has steadily narrowed to the point in 2022 where it has broadly reached a level of parity. The rate showed some improvement in 2023, falling to 12% by the end of the year, before increasing again in early 2024 to currently stand at 14.3% in April 2024 (compared to 14.0% nationally).

3.63. Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

¹² Former use classes A1 – A5 - Shop not more than 280sqm mostly selling essential goods, including food and at least 1km from another similar shop, Shop, Financial and professional services (not medical), Café or restaurant, Pub or drinking establishment, Take away

¹³ Cinemas, concert halls, bingo halls and dance halls, Gymnasiums, indoor recreations not involving motorised vehicles or firearms, Hall or meeting place for the principal use of the local community, Indoor or outdoor swimming baths, skating rinks, and outdoor sports or recreations not involving motorised vehicles or firearms

¹⁴ Floorspace taken from application form

- The need to enable housing growth in a sustainable way with adequate infrastructure and plan for a mix of accommodation to suit all household types;
- The need to provide an adequate supply of land for housing;
- The need to reduce carbon emissions from the construction and 'operation' of new developments.
- The need to make best use of and improve the quality of the existing housing stock;
- The need to address rising house prices and increase opportunities for home ownership;
- The need to address the housing needs of those with disabilities and an ageing population;
- The need to bring forward key employment sites, achieve economic growth and diversify the local economy in a sustainable manner that protects the environment whilst allowing social and economic progress that recognises the needs of all people;
- The need to support the delivery of the Sheffield Mayoral Combined Authority and the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plans;
- The need to increase local employment opportunities in order to reduce the gap between the number of households in the Boroughs' settlements and the availability of local jobs;
- There are significant concerns about entrenched and worsening deprivation in several Chesterfield neighbourhood;
- The need to maintain and improve educational attainment and skills in the local labour force;
- The need to maintain and enhance the vitality of the Borough's town, district and smaller centres;
- The need to safeguard existing community facilities and services and support the timely delivery of new facilities to meet needs arising from new development; and
- The need to support and grow tourism in a sustainable way.

Health and Wellbeing

3.64. Health

3.65. The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities provides statistics on health within the borough and these indicate no significant changes since the

baseline for the Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal across themes including, life expectancy, child obesity, deprivation and child poverty. Chesterfield's population remains as having generally worse health than the national averages, with localised areas where health and deprivation is markedly worse.

- 3.66. The 2019 health profile report¹⁵ for Chesterfield borough states that the health of people in Chesterfield is varied compared with the England average. About 19.6% (3,460) children lived in low income families. Life expectancy for both men and women was lower than the England average and has slightly decreased between 2019/20 and 2021/22¹⁶. Life expectancy was 8.8 years lower for men and 7.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Chesterfield than in the least deprived areas. In Year 6, 21.1% (249) of children are classified as obese. The rate for alcohol-specific hospital admissions among those under 18 was 59*, worse than the average for England. This represents 12 admissions per year. Levels of GCSE attainment (average attainment 8 score) and smoking in pregnancy are worse than the England average. The rate for alcohol-related harm hospital admissions was 1015*, worse than the average for England. This represents 1,070 admissions per year. The rate for self-harm hospital admissions was 498*, worse than the average for England. This represents 495 admissions per year. Estimated levels of excess weight in adults (aged 18+) were worse than the England average. The rates of new sexually transmitted infections, killed and seriously injured on roads and new cases of tuberculosis were better than the England average. The rates of violent crime (hospital admissions for violence) and under 75 mortality rate from cancer are worse than the England average. Rates of obesity in adults living in Chesterfield borough has increased since 2012 from 26.5% to 65.6%¹⁷ in 2021 to 2022.
- 3.67. The Chesterfield Borough Council's state of the borough report¹⁸ for 2023 highlights that in Year 6, 21.1% of children are classified as obese, and 71.1% of adults are classified as overweight or obese. Early deaths from cardiovascular disease are worse than average. This report also notes that whilst the borough's overall indices rank has improved slightly moving from 85 to 86 this has been as a result of better rankings for crime, barriers to housing

¹⁵ Office for Health Improvement and Disparities – [Local Authority Health Profile](#)

¹⁶ ONS - Life expectancy for local areas in England, Northern Ireland and Wales: between 2001 to 2003 and 2020 to 2022

¹⁷ Office for Health Improvement and Disparities – [Local Profiles](#)

¹⁸ Chesterfield Borough Council - [State of the Borough Report 2023](#)

and services and living environment. The borough is now in the 10% least deprived areas for living environment and within the 20% least deprived for crime and access to housing and services. However, key domains including health, income, income affecting children and employment have deteriorated. Chesterfield Borough is within the 10% most deprived local authority areas in England for health and disability deprivation for both the 2015 and 2019 indices of multiple deprivation, however the rank has fallen significantly from 25 to 13 placing the borough within the 5% most deprived areas in England for this domain.

- 3.68. The [Derbyshire County Council \(2012\) Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012 – 2015 and 2022 refresh](#) identifies priorities for health and wellbeing which apply to Chesterfield borough, as being those of enabling people to live healthy lives, lowering air pollution, building mental health and wellbeing at all ages, supported living for vulnerable populations in well planned and health homes and strengthening opportunities for quality employment and lifelong learning.
- 3.69. Open Space
- 3.70. Monitoring is still on-going for gains and losses of open spaces and an update of the 2018 Chesterfield Borough Council Open Space Assessment is planned. This update will be used to update the SA baseline when available.
- 3.71. The Chesterfield Borough Council has adopted a new [Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2022-2030](#) which identifies the following key themes:
- to provide clear and transparent guidance and priorities for improving parks and open spaces.
 - to reduce inequality in those areas of highest deprivation according to the index multiple deprivation by providing good quality and accessible parks and open spaces.
 - to enhance local leadership and commitment to improving and investing in parks and open spaces.
 - to provide high quality evidence to underpin and support funding bids to improve parks and open spaces including community engagement opportunities.
 - to feed into and maximise visibility within the Council's key strategy documents the Council Plan and Local Plan.

- to enhance our contribution to key agenda's including the climate emergency, nature recovery, improving accessibility and responding the borough's challenging health and wellbeing profile.
- to support negotiation with developers for 'planning gain and support' for open space investment / provision across the Borough.
- to develop parks and open spaces using local standards, evidence base and policies to provide a framework for prioritisation and resource allocation for management and improvement

3.72. A Play Strategy has also been adopted which aims to:

- To increase play experiences for children, young people and families.
- To reduce inequality in those areas of highest deprivation according to the index multiple deprivation by providing good quality and accessible play experiences.
- To raise the standard, quality and experience of play opportunities across Chesterfield borough.
- To widen the concept of play and enable innovation.
- To improve play accessibility for our children, young people and diverse communities.
- To facilitate play experiences that are inclusive and accessible to all children and young people.
- To ensure that play experiences are properly resourced and sustainable

3.73. Management plans remain in place for Eastwood Park, Holmebrook Valley Park and Poolsbrook Country Park. The Community Infrastructure Levy has been used since 2020 to fund improve 10 public open spaces to a total of £314,000.

3.74. Sports Facilities

3.75. There is no more up to date evidence available than that used for the adopted Local Plan's Sustainability Appraisal baseline. The Council is seeking to progress an update to the Chesterfield Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy and the baseline will be updated once this is available.

3.76. Crime

3.77. The Police and Crime Plan for Derbyshire 2021-2025 identifies the following key risks for Derbyshire:

- Child Abuse and Sexual Exploitation.
- Residential Burglary.
- Rape and Serious Sexual Offences.
- Domestic Abuse □ Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking.
- County Lines.
- Killed and Seriously Injured on the Roads.
- Fraud and Cyber-dependent Crime.
- Organised Crime.
- Vulnerability

3.78. The strategy aims to prioritise local and neighbourhood policing, anti-social behaviour, road safety, rural crime, victim support and safeguarding.

3.79. Violence, public disorder and theft remain the main recorded crimes in Chesterfield Borough¹⁹ with stalking and harassment also being significant. Relative to other Derbyshire Local Authority areas, Chesterfield overall has a higher number of recorded crimes with the exception of Derby City. Recorded crimes have increased from 56 crimes per 1000 population to 94 per 1000 population between 2019 and 2022²⁰.

3.80. Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to protect and improve the health and wellbeing of the Borough's population;
- The need to promote healthy lifestyles and in particular address obesity and promote higher levels of physical activity including active travel;
- The need to address health and disability related deprivation and equalities;
- The need to protect and enhance a network of open space provision across the Borough and improve access to these and their connectivity; and
- The need to plan for an ageing population; and

¹⁹ [Crime in England & Wales, year ending September 2023 - Community Safety Partnership tables](#)

²⁰ Data to Q2 yearly: <https://www.ukcrimestats.com/Neighbourhood/8752>

- The need to safeguard existing healthcare facilities and services and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities and services to meet the needs arising from development; and
- The need for design to support health and well-being.

Transport and Accessibility

3.81. Derbyshire County Council is working with the East Midlands Combined County Authority (EMCCA) on the preparation of a new Local Transport Plan (LTP). However, the LTP in place at the time of the adoption of the Chesterfield Borough Local Plan remains current as does its named projects for Chesterfield.

Table 11: Progress on Transport Infrastructure in Chesterfield Borough

Infrastructure	Progress
Chesterfield Staveley Regeneration Route	Funding in principle secured; DCC continuing to work towards submission of planning application by end 2023
A61 Growth Corridor improvements	DCC working towards submission of SOBC to Midlands Connect for scheme of major improvements
Hollis Lane Link Road	Funding in principle secured; Planning permission granted for phase 1; phase 2 dependant on progress and outcome of station masterplan delivery.
Lordsmill Roundabout remodelling (linked to A61).	Linked through traffic modelling to Hollis Lane Link Road
Whittington Moor to Sheepbridge cycle route	Completed
A61 Hornsbridge roundabout to Storforth Lane cycle route upgrade	Completed

Wayfinding strategy	Completed
East - West cycle route	Partially completed

- 3.82. The [East Midlands Route Utilisation Strategy](#) has not been updated but Network Rail published an [Eastern Strategic Plan](#) in 2021 which identified a priority of electrification of the Midland Mainline which runs through Chesterfield with proposals for works along the mainline which include longer platforms, track electrification, station upgrades and longer trains designed to provide a more reliable and quicker service. However, no specific plans have yet been prepared for Chesterfield by the rail providers. Despite COVID-19 the pre COVID passenger and freight trends and service needs are expected to remain relevant.
- 3.83. Chesterfield Borough Council in 2021 adopted a masterplan for the Chesterfield Station area which aims to guide improvements to the accessibility of the location to the town centre and improve it as a transport hub for all modes of transport, through physical regeneration and which could help maximise the benefits from a High Speed 2 rail service (HS2). Whilst the HS2 programme has now been cancelled by the Government the masterplan aims and objectives still remain relevant. The masterplan provides an evidence-based alignment for a station link road and a station forecourt area.
- 3.84. Progress has been made by the South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority (SYMCA), Sheffield City Council and the Department for Transport in preparing a vision for a light railway which includes the concept of a link from Killamarsh through to Chesterfield with a station at Barrow Hill. This follows the cancellation of the Government's Restoring Your Railway programme and is part of work by Chesterfield Council with the SYMCA and EMCCA to improve rail connectivity within and to the borough.
- 3.85. Traffic within the borough is likely to have increased post COVID-19 to near former levels and congestion remains a significant issue and the three previous key highways issues identified in the Local Plans Sustainability Appraisal remain relevant, as does the need to improve bus services. Derbyshire County Council has not updated its modelling and forecasting of traffic impacts from planned development since 2012 and the mitigation

strategies described in the Local Plan's Sustainability Appraisal baseline remain relevant.

3.86. Local Plan monitoring information for major developments granted planning permission indicates that the majority have been within 400m of existing bus stops (taking a point at the centre of the sites) and the one exception is likely to receive new bus stops within the site. Travel Plans have not been uniformly secured for major development's reflecting the variety in the size and likely impacts of the different proposals.

3.87. Movement

3.88. Whilst the 2021 Census updates the 2011 baseline for the sustainability appraisal, caution is needed because it took place during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, a period of unparalleled and rapid change; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the travel to work data.

3.89. Accordingly, the 2021 Census showed a significant increase in the number of people working from home since 2011, with 22.7% of people aged 16 years and over in employment in Chesterfield working mainly at or from home. Nationally there was an increase in home working from 10.3% in 2011 to 31.2% in 2021 reflecting national guidance and measures such as furlough to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 at the time, although post pandemic working from home is now more common-place than before 2020-2021.

3.90. The Census 2021 still indicates that of those living in Chesterfield Borough who travelled to work in 2021, the majority made trips by car or van with a journey of under 20km in distance.

3.91. The 2021 Census also illustrated that despite the pandemic effects the primary means of travelling to work was still by car or van but that a significant proportion of households (23.92%, higher than the regional average of 19.13%) do not have access to a car

3.92. Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to ensure timely investment in transport infrastructure and services to accommodate anticipated growth;

- The need to support the proposals in the existing Local Transport Plan and address highway capacities and resulting air pollution in the Borough;
- The need to address congestion, particularly on key routes within the Borough;
- The need to enhance the connectivity of the Borough's main settlements especially by walking, wheeling and public transport;
- The need to encourage alternative modes of transport to the private car;
- The need to ensure that new development is accessible by all modes of transport to community facilities, services and jobs, with the priority to walking, wheeling and public transport, so as to reduce the need to travel; and
- The need to facilitate and encourage active and inclusive travel, including walking and wheeling;
- The need to protect and enhance existing public rights of way.

Land Use, Geology and Soil

3.93. Land Use

3.94. The majority of the borough's land use remains categorised as 'non-developed' (72.6%) of which 31.1% is categorised as in agricultural use, 17.5% as residential garden use, 12.8% as forest, open land and water use, 6.8% as outdoor recreational use. Of all previously developed land the majority is categorised as being in use for transport and utilities (10.6%), 6.2% as unknown use, 4.7% as residential use, 2.2% as industry and commerce, 3.0% as community service and 0.3% as minerals and landfill²¹. The Government's land use data²² indicates that 0.4% of the boroughs land is classified as 'vacant', whilst the borough council's brownfield register records 55.07ha of previously developed land that is suitable for residential development.

3.95. The most intensive areas of development remain in and around the towns of Chesterfield and Staveley. Government planning policy (NNPF paragraph 123) still requires local plans and planning decisions to prioritise the meeting of development needs on previously developed land and in under-utilised land and buildings. Local Plan monitoring indicates that there has been no loss of green belt or green wedges/strategic gaps to inappropriate development.

²¹Data on land uses from the [DLUHC Land Use in England 2022 dataset](#) – Land Use England, Regions and local authorities – proportion of total land area by useage type 2022

²² <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/land-use-in-england-2022>

Table 12: Proportion of permissions for residential dwellings and employment developments on previously developed land since the adoption of the Local Plan in 2020.²³

Year	% of Employment (floorspace) permitted on PDL	% of Housing (No of Dwellings) permitted on PDL
2020/21	78% of applications on PDL (including losses of employment land to other uses).	16% of dwellings permitted on PDL (not including reserved matters applications).
2021/22	87% of applications on PDL (including losses of employment land to other uses).	70.9% of dwellings permitted on PDL (not including reserved matters applications).
2022/23	98% of applications on PDL (including losses of employment land to other uses).	14.6% of dwellings permitted on PDL (not including reserved matters applications).

3.96. The Council's [Brownfield Land Register](#) currently shows 62 sites which are considered to be suitable for residential development, an increase of 22 sites since the baseline for the adopted Local Plan. The sites are still in a mix of public and private ownership and are in a variety of locations spread throughout the Borough.

3.97. Geology

3.98. There is no change in the baseline since since 2020 with no Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) having been identified and designated in the borough.

3.99. Soils

3.100. The majority of land in the borough which is classified on the [post 1988 maps of agricultural land classification \(ALC\)](#) are classified as Grade 3 'Good to

²³ Chesterfield Borough Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Report 2023

Moderate', with some Grade 4 'poor'. There has been no comprehensive survey of the borough's soil quality and no update to the ALC mapping. However, a number of developments have been permitted in the borough on greenfield land since 2020 and of these developments, two were on land where the ALC map showed Grade 3 soils and one where Grade 4 soils were shown but detailed soil assessments found Grade 3b soils. There is currently no evidence to show a loss of best and most versatile soils but four major housing developments were permitted without detailed soils assessments albeit of these, the majority were either on land classified as urban or Grade 4 soils.

3.101. Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to encourage development on previously developed (brownfield) land.
- The need to make best use of existing buildings and infrastructure.
- The need for developments to make efficient use of land as a finite resource with competing demands.
- The need to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Water

3.102. Water Quality

3.103. The ecological status for surface waters data for the shows that the majority of surface waters within the Doe and Rother river catchments have a moderate to high ecological status. The chemical status of surface waters for the same catchment area indicates that the majority of surface water 'elements' have a good chemical status but that all the water bodies classify as failing their chemical status. The failure in chemical status is primarily due to four groups of pollutants.

3.104. In comparison to the regional data, [Surface water data](#) within the borough that is published by the Environment Agency, show a mix of moderate to poor ecological statuses with the Spital/Calow/Muster Brook, Rother/Spital Brook to Doe Lea watercourses being classified as poor and the other watercourses in the borough being moderate. None are classified as 'good'. All watercourses fail the chemical status indicators due to four groups of pollutants. The borough has no [designated bathing waters](#). The Environment Agency [data on sewage overflows](#) records 1000hrs of such overflows during storms, where

sewage enters into Chesterfield's rivers including tributaries of the River Rother from the Yorkshire Water Old Whittington Sewage Treatment Works and from combined sewer systems.

3.105. Water Resources

3.106. The Environment Agency published the National Framework for Water Resources, Meeting our future water needs: a national framework for water resources (Environment Agency, 2020). This set out the national priorities for water resources planning across public water supply, other water using sectors (such as agriculture, energy, and other industries) and the environment. It also set out a new tier of regional water resources plans, sitting above the traditional water company WRMPs. The relevant plan for Chesterfield is the draft Water Resources North Regional Plan, which is still not finalised. However, it's key drivers are cited as being:

- o Increasing drought resilience
- o Improving sustainability for the environment
- o Reducing long-term water usage and leakage
- o Cutting down on drought permits and orders, and
- o Increasing supplies.

3.107. In 2022 DEFRA published the Humber River Basin District River Management Plan which provided an overview of the river basin management plans within the Humber River catchment including the Don and Rother river catchments within which Chesterfield is located (the Rother and Doe Lea catchment). The relevant catchment plan is the '[Catchment Plan for the Don and Rother Catchment 2021-2026](#)' which identified the following main opportunities to improve the catchment as being:

- o Habitats & Species
- o Water quality
- o Re-naturalising river processes (often known as 'morphology')
- o Land management
- o Maintenance of river channels
- o Reservoir management
- o People & Places

- 3.108. As part of the plan a natural flood management officer is working to implement measures around and within Chesterfield, and a water quality improvement project for Chesterfield Canal is to be undertaken alongside research by Chesterfield Canal Trust into water resources required for navigating the Chesterfield Canal and the impacts of changing water quality.
- 3.109. The main water and sewerage operators for the Chesterfield area remain as Yorkshire Water Services (sewerage) and Severn Trent Water (water supply).
- 3.110. The [Yorkshire Water Water Resources Management Plan 2024](#) which would cover a period of 25 years, shows a higher level of risk than identified in the 2019 Water Resources Management Plan, with an increased loss of supply, increase in population (off-set by decline in non-household water use) and reductions to meet the Water Industry National Environment Programme (including reduction abstractions). The predicted deficit in supply by 2030 is thought likely to be more severe based on climate change forecasts and the approach by Yorkshire Water remains focussed on reducing leaks, reducing household consumption and increasing capacity. The plan does not confirm if the leakage reduction target of 40% set in 2019 is on track to be met by 2030 but does set a new target of reducing leaks by 15% on average over 3 years between 2020 and 2025 albeit claims a funding gap in achieving this (against a background of profits). The COVID-19 pandemic saw an increase in home consumption and an assumed sustained demand increase of 1.6% due to home working.
- 3.111. Currently YW's water supply receives a small but significant proportion of water supply from a transfer provided by Severn Trent Water (STW). The transfer of water comes from the Derwent Valley reservoirs in the STW area. STW's Water Resources Management Plan 2024 anticipates needing the water currently transferred to Yorkshire Water for its own supply requirements and Yorkshire Water will need to identify alternative sources of supply. The STW draft Water Resource Management Plan 2024 currently prefers cessation of the water transfer to YW in 2035. Yorkshire Water were working on a strategic option which would have increased water storage in the Upper Derwent Valley and could have met both YW and STW's supply resilience needs. However, the plan now acknowledges that this option is not currently being pursued by STW. YW's plan highlights that indoor water efficiency measures (retrofitted and in new build), new supplies from ground water and surface water enhancement of existing supplies are key options for resilience.

3.112. Severn Trent's Water (STW) Water Resource Management Plan 2024 which would cover a period of 25 years, is still emerging and is likely to be approved in Summer 2024. The main narrative of the draft plan identifies the key challenges as being; Climate Change (longer drier summers, extreme rainfall in winter); increasing population (1.1million over 25years and 2.6million over 60years); leakage (23% currently); and 'value' (cost for households and other users). Another challenge is the need to reduce extraction from unsustainable supplies such as the River Wye and Elan Way.

3.113. The updated draft plan foresees increased water supply/demand deficit, with the predicted deficit in supply by 2030 thought likely to be more severe based on climate change forecasts and the approach by STW remains focussed on reducing leaks, reducing household consumption. However, the draft plan contained a preferred approach to increase increasing capacity with new ground water extraction and the expansions of Draycote Reservoir, Tittesworth Reservoir, Derwent Valley Reservoirs, Stanford, Shustoke Whitacre, Carsington Reservoir. The option for expanding the Derwent Valley Reservoirs is likely to be removed from the WRMP 2024 with reliance on leakage and demand management and accelerated supply options from later in the plan period, albeit the option of expanding capacity in the Derwent Valley will be explored in order to inform following WRMP's. Once the WRMP is finalised it will be considered in a revised Sustainability Appraisal baseline.

3.114. Whilst previously STW did not object to the level of growth in population planned for in the Chesterfield Borough Local Plan and the population forecasts for Chesterfield are less than previously calculated, given the change in climate change forecasts and increased risk of drought the Council will consult STW through the Local Plan preparation. Furthermore, the current and draft STW WRMP's do not factor in the significantly higher housing requirements for Chesterfield borough as required by the new NPPF.

3.115. Flood Risk

3.116. The main risks from fluvial flooding in the borough remain Derby Road (St Augustines) area of Chesterfield (River Rother), the Rother-Hipper confluence up stream of Station Bridge (Rivers Rother and Hipper), and the Holland Road (Old Whittington) area of Chesterfield (River Rother). Flooding has occurred since the adoption of the Local Plan, with significant flooding of the Rother and

Hipper in 2023, affecting the Waterside, Tapton Terrace and Chatsworth Road areas.

3.117. The Chesterfield, Bolsover and North East Derbyshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2009) which identified the borough at a medium risk of flooding and unlikely to be constrained subject to flood risk assessment and mitigation, requires updating in the light of recent flooding and changes to national policy and guidance. Once updated it will be used to revise the Sustainability Appraisal baseline.

3.118. Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's water sources;
- The need to protect and enhance water quality in watercourses;
- The need to promote and require the most efficient use of water resources;
- The likelihood of cumulative cross-boundary effects of increased water supply demand;
- The need to ensure the timely provision of new water services infrastructure to meet demand arising from new development;
- The need to ensure the timely provision of flood defences and mitigation;
- The need for sustainable urban drainage systems and natural flood risk management; and
- The need to take national planning policy and guidance on flood risk (including the implications of climate change) into account when allocating land for development and locate development away from flooding based on flood risk and vulnerability.

Air Quality

3.119. According to the Chesterfield Borough Council's (CBC) latest [Air Quality Annual Status Report in 2020](#) in fulfilment of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 Local Air Quality Management, shows that the main pollutant of concern in Chesterfield is Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and the predominant source is traffic. The overall trend in levels of the pollutant continues to show a gradual decline in levels, but year-on-year data show fluctuating levels and at pollutant hotspots this variation has demonstrated intermittent breaches of the Air Quality Objective. There were no breaches of the Air Quality Objective for Nitrogen Dioxide during 2019.

3.120. One location (Church Street, Brimington) has required the declaration of an Air Quality Management on the 14th of August 2015 due to pollution from passing traffic exceeding the maximum level on part of Church Street Brimington. Following on from the declaration of this Air Quality Management Area the Council are required to produce an Air Quality Action Plan, which is still being drafted.

3.121. A second location (Sheffield Road, Stonegravels) is being considered for AQMA status due to the changes in levels of Nitrogen Dioxide. Fine particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) is also a concern. The levels measured do not indicate a breach of the Air Quality Objectives, but as a general systemic irritant, measures are required to address the general increase in traffic congestion, as this is the pre-dominant source of pollution across the Borough

3.122. The UK's existing national air quality objectives are significantly higher than World Health Organisation's (WHO) recommended guideline values, revised in 2021. The Chesterfield Borough Council air quality annual status report relies on the UK's national air quality objective targets and not the lower WHO recommended levels.

3.123. The analysis in the Habitats Regulation Assessment for the Chesterfield Borough Local Plan 2018-2035 included appropriate assessment of the potential impacts on air quality (including cumulative impacts) from traffic and the resulting impacts on the Birkland & Bilhaugh SAC, Gang Mine SAC, Peak District Dales SAC, South Pennine Moors SAC and Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase I) SPA. The Chesterfield Local Plan HRA contained a recommendation for collaboration with North East Derbyshire District Council (NEDDC) to ensure that any air quality changes remain in line with the modelled predictions and that potentially significant variations that could undermine site integrity do not arise unexpectedly. Chesterfield Borough Council approached NEDDC and Natural England on the matter and CBC concluded that it would:

- Monitor post CBC Local Plan adoption changes in annual average daily traffic (AADT) on roads within 200m of the European Sites.
- Monitor post CBC Local Plan adoption changes in rates of atmospheric nitrogen deposition at the European Sites.

- Monitor the ecological condition of qualifying features at each European Site.
- Co-operate with neighbouring authorities including the Peak District National Park Authority.

3.124. To date no monitoring has been commissioned by either CBC or NEDDC with NEDDC looking to rely on re-running traffic modelling (TEMPRO) within 3-5yrs of the plans adoption in order to compare it with the baseline modelling, to see if traffic levels are significantly different to those predicted.

3.125. Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to mitigate the impact of emissions on the sensitive upland habitat to the west of the borough which is designated includes part of the South Pennines Moors Special Area of Conservation, Peak District Moors Special Protection Area and SSSI's.
- The need to minimise the emissions of pollutants to air; and
- The need to improve air quality generally and particularly in the Borough's one AQMA.

Climate Change

3.126. Measures to prevent or minimise the adverse effects of climate change remain those as described in the Local Plans Sustainability Appraisals baseline. The UK Government maintains its view that the development of a low carbon economy combined with a greater proportion of energy generated by low carbon and renewable is essential and this theme cross-cuts Government strategy including in the National Planning Policy Framework, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DENZ) (2023) 2030 Strategic Framework for International Climate and Nature Action, the Department for Transport (2021) Decarbonising Transport: A Better, Greener Britain, Department for Food and Rural Affairs (2023) Environment Improvement Plan, Department for Education (2022) Sustainability and Climate Change Strategy.

3.127. The inter-governmental panel on climate change (IPCC) in their [synthesis report](#) based on their sixth assessment report states that human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming, with global surface temperature reaching 1.1°C above 1850-1900 in 2011-2020. Global greenhouse gas emissions have continued to increase, with unequal historical and ongoing contributions arising from

unsustainable energy use, land use and land-use change, lifestyles and patterns of consumption and production across regions, between and within countries, and among individuals. The synthesis report also concludes that current mitigation progress is not adequate and without a strengthening of policies global warming of 3.2 degrees centigrade is projected by 2100. The IPCC considers that effectively limiting human influence on global warming requires reaching net zero carbon dioxide emissions and strong reductions in other green house gas emissions. The best estimates of the remaining carbon budgets from the beginning of 2020 are 500 GtCO₂ for a 50% likelihood of limiting global warming to 1.5°C and 1150 GtCO₂ for a 67% likelihood of limiting warming to 2°C.

- 3.128. The [UK's sixth carbon budget](#) now requires the UK to reduce (territorial) emissions by 50% to 2025 and by 78% to 2035, against a 1990 baseline. This target is mandatory through the Climate Change Act 2008. The target has changed and become more challenging as it was previously an 80% reduction by 2050. The key steps identified recommended to achieve this by the UK Climate Change Committee are the take up of low-carbon solutions, expansion of low-carbon energy supplies, reducing demand for carbon-intensive activities and land and greenhouse gas removals. The Climate Change Committee's recommendations to Government include an identified need for 100% of all new buildings to be built with high levels of energy efficiency and low-carbon heating (e.g. heat pumps) by 2025 at the latest.
- 3.129. The UK's [national strategy to reach net zero carbon by 2050](#) will require a rapid decarbonisation of the economy, transport, energy supplies and new development. The Chesterfield Borough [Local Plan by law](#) needs to include policies to contribute to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.
- 3.130. [The Derbyshire Spatial Energy Study 2022](#) concluded that Derbyshire has a total carbon budget of 38.1 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e) up to 2100. To remain within this budget, understanding of current and projected carbon emissions is required. Total net carbon emissions across Derbyshire totalled 7,224 kilo tCO₂e in 2019 across large industrial installations (36%), transport (26%) and domestic energy emissions (18%), meaning Derbyshire's local authority areas were calculated to need to meet an average carbon emissions reduction of 13.5% a year to meet local and regional targets.

3.131. At a [local level](#), Chesterfield has a [carbon budget](#) of 2.9 million tonnes (MtCO₂) and if continuing at a 2017 rate of emissions, Chesterfield will have used this up entirely by 2027. Based on [current estimates of carbon emissions](#) for Chesterfield Borough, these have reduced by 39% between 2005 and 2021 but would still need to have reduced by around 13.3% a year (post 2020) to meet its carbon budget milestones and contribute to meeting the UK's net zero target by 2050.

3.132. Currently in Chesterfield Borough, the majority of development is mostly achieving minimum levels of energy efficiency in the fabric of buildings (secured through Building Regulations) and low carbon decentralised energy is not consistently being proposed by developers or secured by conditions on planning permissions.

Table 13: [Local Authority territorial Carbon dioxide \(CO₂\) emissions estimates 2005-2021](#) (kt CO₂e)

Year	Industry and Commerce	Commerce	Domestic	Road Transport	Total
2008	120.5	83.8	235.3	162.1	601.7
2009	102.0	68.9	213.1	157.3	541.3
2010	105.8	68.6	230.1	155.1	559.6
2011	95.0	61.7	200.3	152.2	509.2
2012	113.6	78.1	213.9	149.5	555.1
2013	101.6	70.9	209.5	147.0	529
2014	88.1	59.4	177.3	147.8	472.6
2015	78.2	50.1	172.6	148.4	449.3
2016	65.1	45.9	161.9	150.6	423.5
2017	71.4	38.2	154.7	142.5	406.8
2018	92.6	27.8	151.5	139.2	411.1
2019	72.8	28.5	149.4	139.7	390.4
2020	67.3	32.6	143.8	119.3	363
2021	69.7	36.3	147.9	140.8	394.7

Table 14: [Local Authority territorial carbon dioxide \(CO₂\) emissions estimates 2005-2021 \(kt CO₂e\)](#), From 2008 to 2021.

Year	Chesterfield	Derbyshire	East Midlands	UK
2008	6.2	11.4	8.7	8.2
2009	5.6	10.1	7.9	7.4

2010	5.7	10.7	8.2	7.6
2011	5.2	10.2	7.5	6.9
2012	5.7	10.3	7.8	7.1
2013	5.4	10.3	7.7	7.0
2014	4.8	9.9	7.1	6.4
2015	4.5	9.7	6.8	6.1
2016	4.3	9.2	6.5	5.6
2017	4.1	9.1	6.3	5.4
2018	4.2	9.1	6.1	5.3
2019	4.0	8.9	5.9	5.1
2020	3.7	8.1	5.3	4.5
2021	4.1	9.1	5.9	4.8

3.133. Derbyshire Waste Ltd remains the only emitter of carbon dioxide on the national pollution inventory.

3.134. Nationally renewable energy generation increased by 10% in 2022 to 135.0TWh and capacity for generation increased by 7.7% (3.8GW). Between 2021 and 2022, overall renewable fuel demand increased by 4.7 per cent with the majority of the increase being from primary electricity generation, particularly wind. Use of biofuels in transport also increased though generation from thermal renewables fell along with the associated conversion losses. Renewable heat demand increased marginally (by just 0.8 per cent); growth in heat pumps and plant biomass was offset by a fall in liquid biofuel consumption.²⁴

3.135. Current data ²⁵suggests that the majority of energy consumption in Chesterfield between 2018 and 2021 has been primarily gas and then electricity with non-domestic gas usage being significantly higher than the England and East Midlands (mean) averages, despite steady reductions recorded since 2005. The prevalent use of gas for domestic energy is likely due to a lack of micro-renewables such as solar panels and older housing which is not insulated to modern standards.

²⁴ [Digest of UK Energy Statistics \(DUKES\): annual data](#)

²⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data>;
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data>;

3.136. Recent data for Chesterfield on renewable energy generation, for the period of 2014 to 2022²⁶ indicates that Chesterfield is slightly below the median average (44.15MW) for the UK:

Table 15: Renewable Electricity: Installed Capacity (MW) at Local Authority Level

Year	Photovoltaics (MW)	Onshore Wind (MW)	Sewage Gas	Landfill Gas	Total
2022	35.3	0.5	0.7	7.3	43.8
2021	34.7	0.5	0.7	7.3	43.2
2020	34.5	0.5	0.7	7.3	42.9

3.137. The data for electricity generation from renewable sources²⁷ indicates that the East Midlands generated 4,952 GWh of electricity from renewable sources (this was recorded as 2,435 GWh in 2013 on the SA baseline), with the average (mean) being 6190GWh for the nine English regions. Excluding Yorkshire and the Humber (the highest generator) gives a mean average of 4,035 GWh, which the East midlands exceeded, with it positioned fifth out of nine regions in terms of the most generation from renewables resources. The increase in renewable generation from 2003 to 2016 is the fourth most compared to the other nine English regions, and is more than the average (mean) growth.

3.138. There has been no update of the Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study for Chesterfield (June 2010) and so there is no update to this aspect of the baseline.

3.139. Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to ensure that new development is adaptable and resilient to the effects of climate change; and
- The need to mitigate climate change including through the design of places, increased renewable energy provision, increased energy efficiency in new development, and increased opportunities for active travel and low carbon.

²⁶ [Renewable Electricity by Local Authority](#) 2014 to 2022

²⁷ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero: [Generation of electricity from renewable resources 2016](#)

Material Assets

Waste

- 3.140. The Waste Plan for Derbyshire and Derby remains that adopted in 2005 and to date a draft new plan has not been published. The [Derbyshire Waste Strategy to 2026](#) and the boroughs [waste action plan](#) similarly have not been updated since 2013 and pre-date the SA baseline. When these plans are updated, they will be used to update the SA baseline. Chesterfield Borough Council is the waste collection authority and Derbyshire county Council are the waste management authority.
- 3.141. The [local authority data](#) for 2020/21 on the collected waste from households in Chesterfield Borough indicates 42,886 tonnes of household waste from a total of 45,137 tonnes collected by the local authority, of which 17,261 tonnes (40.25%) were sent for recycling/composting/reuse. Overall collected waste has risen from 42011 tonnes in 2018/19, 43,449 tonnes in 2019/20 to 45,137 tonnes in 2020/21. Residual household waste has also increased from 434 tonnes in 2018/19 to 463 tonnes in 2019/20 to 512 tonnes in 2020/21.
- 3.142. The information appears to show that the amount of household waste collected has increased since the SA baseline and that the proportion of household waste to recycling/reuse/composting has not increased and has fallen. The level of recycling in 2020/21 is below the levels aimed for in the Council's Waste Action Plans target of recycling 45% of all waste in the Borough by March 2016 and is below its projections of recycling rates of 46% of household waste would by 2017/18. In comparison Bassetlaw district Council achieved a rate of 25%
- 3.143. Derbyshire County Council have advised that since 2019 three waste transfer sites have become operational in Chesterfield with the Environment Agency²⁸ waste operations register showing that two sites have been given waster transfer permits in 2020/21 and 2021/22.

Minerals

- 3.144. The Derbyshire and Derby Minerals Local Plan (adopted in 2000 and updated in 2002) has not be replaced yet, with a replacement plan currently at pre-

²⁸ [Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Operations \(data.gov.uk\)](#)

submission stage. The emerging plan would over the period of time from 2022 to 2038.

- 3.145. The majority of limestone and sandstone produced within the Plan area is for aggregate purposes used in building and construction, for example, in road making, house construction, in the manufacture of concrete and as railway ballast. In 2021, the Minerals Plan area produced approximately 8.95 million tonnes of aggregate crushed rock. Figures show that 34% of this total was used within Derbyshire, Derby and the PDNP; with a further 6% consumed within the remaining East Midlands region. A significant proportion of Derbyshire's production was exported to the North West (21%) and 15% to the Yorkshire/Humber Region. The West Midlands and East of England together also take a significant amount (10% and 7% respectively) and the South East, London, Home Counties, Wales and the South West 7% between them. In 2021, there were a total of thirteen operational quarries within Derbyshire extracting limestone, of which twelve exploit the Carboniferous resource and one the Permian resource²⁹.
- 3.146. By far the most significant mineral extracted is limestone with Derbyshire supplying 85% of the country's industrial limestone for animal feedstuffs, glass, sealants and adhesives³⁰. All of the quarries that produce industrial minerals also produce aggregates as well. At 2021, Whitwell, Tunstead, Brierlow, Dowlow, Hindlow, Longcliffe and Grangemill quarries were the major suppliers of industrial mineral.
- 3.147. Within Derbyshire, sand and gravel production (0.99 million tonnes) continues a downwards trend, whilst the production of crushed rock (8.95million tonnes of aggregate) appears relatively stable.
- 3.148. The draft plan identifies sand and gravel allocations to provide for at least an additional 6.38mt, all within the Trent, lower Derwent and lower Dove Valleys and seeks to allocate sites at Foston, Sudbury, Elvaston, Swarkestone South and Swarkestone North. It also seeks to allocate a site for industrial limestone extraction at Aldwark South and allow for additional sites/reserves to meet unforeseen needs through a criteria based policy. In respect of aggregate crushed rock the plan seeks the continued working of existing reserves to

²⁹ [The pre-submission draft Derbyshire and Derby Minerals Local Plan 2022-2038](#): paragraph 2.16

³⁰ [The pre-submission draft Derbyshire and Derby Minerals Local Plan 2022-2038](#): paragraph 2.17

provide at least 150.45 million tonnes over the plan period, with no need for new reserves.

- 3.149. The draft plan proposed safeguarding of the whole Carboniferous and Permian Limestone resource including vein minerals to protect resources from sterilisation by non-mineral development. Whilst not seeking to safeguard hydrocarbon resources (excluding coal) such as shale gas it does also support the supply of conventional and unconventional oil and gas extraction and instead where a criteria-based policy can be met and identifies Derbyshire's geology as likely to hold potential for such hydrocarbon resources.
- 3.150. The draft plan states that the demand for coal as an energy source in the UK has reduced significantly in recent years as a result of government policies to address climate change and assist in achieving the UK target of net zero carbon emissions. Future demand for coal in the UK during the Plan period is likely to come from the industrial sector, including steel and cement production, although advances in technology and the increased use of alternative fuels are also likely to result in reduced demand from this sector in the medium to long term.
- 3.151. Whilst the draft plan considers that it is unlikely that coal will be extensively worked again over the Plan period, it nevertheless proposes a blanket safeguarding policy for coal resources and a minerals consultation area to Chesterfield Borough. It also seeks to restrict coal extraction through a criteria-based policy with a presumption against its extraction for electricity generation.

3.152. Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to minimise waste arisings and encourage reuse and recycling;
- The need to promote the efficient and sustainable use of mineral resources;
- The need to ensure the protection of the Borough's mineral resources from inappropriate development; and
- The need to avoid unnecessarily delaying strategic sites for the delivery of other required land uses such as new home, where there is no land owner or developer demand for coal extraction on a site.

Cultural Heritage

3.153. There has been an increase in the overall number of heritage buildings at risk in the borough since 2020 as recorded on the [Derbyshire Buildings at Risk Register](#). The increase is by one building, although there has been a change in the buildings on the list also. One building has been removed (former Chesterfield Courthouse) and two added (Brampton Manor and Brampton Manor Gazebo). No new article 4 directions have been made and no new Conservation Areas designated since 2020. No listed buildings have been recorded as demolished within the borough since 2020.

3.154. A [local list of heritage assets](#) was adopted by the Chesterfield Borough Council on the 25th of October 2019 identifying buildings where their heritage significance as a non-designated heritage asset must be taken into account in any planning applications for development affecting the asset. The list has not been updated since its adoption and the SA baseline will be amended once the list has been updated with new additions or losses. The condition of the Borough's Conservation Areas has not been appraised and the areas appraisals have not been updated. Once these have been carried out the SA baseline can be revised. Mapping of the borough's listed buildings, conservation areas and locally listed buildings can be found on the borough council's [public webmap](#), whilst mapping of other heritage assets can be found on the [Derbyshire Historic Environment Record mapping webpage](#).

3.155. Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to protect and enhance the Borough's cultural heritage assets and their settings and also balance this with the priority of necessary adaption and mitigation to climate change.
- The need to protect valued local character in built up and countryside locations;
- The need to recognise the value of non-designated heritage assets and factor this into decision-making in line with the NPPF;
- The need to address heritage at risk; and
- The need to recognise and factor into the decision-making the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of the borough.

Landscape

- 3.156. There has been no updated landscape character assessment published and no historic landscape characterisation assessment published since the adoption of the Local Plan the and original SA baseline. No landscape sensitivity work for the whole borough has been undertaken. No landscape designations have been made within the borough since 2020.
- 3.157. Planning permissions and the development of major sites has occurred since 2020 and some of these have a landscape impact albeit they are mainly sites allocated in the local plan and assessed through the local plan process. A major development for housing on a site allocated in the local plan near Dunston has been granted planning permission since 2020 within a location identified by Derbyshire County Council as an area of multiple environmental sensitivity. A major development for storage and distribution in an unallocated location extending to the north of the Markham Vale strategic site was granted planning permission and is on a site of 27.6 hectares and would adversely affect landscape and local character. A major development for a solar farm in an unallocated location near Inkersall with a site area of 65 hectares was granted planning permission since 2020 and would adversely affect landscape character. No inappropriate development has been granted planning permission within green belt in the borough.
- 3.158. Monitoring of the Local Plan indicators records that whilst seven planning applications have been granted in strategic gaps/green wedges areas none of these were considered to harm open character or prejudice the function of the strategic gaps/green wedges policy designations.
- 3.159. The environmental opportunities identified in the National Character Area profile and noted in the SA baseline remain relevant albeit would now need to be balanced with the need to restore a more coherent ecological network and manage natural capital with a view to addressing climate change.
- 3.160. Key Sustainability Issues
- The need to conserve and enhance the Borough's landscape character; and
 - The need to promote high quality design that respects local character in built up and countryside locations;
 - The need to balance landscape conservation with the need to mitigate climate change;

- The need for nature recovery and biodiversity net gain at a landscape level; and
- The need to maximise opportunities associated with new developments to enhance townscape character and the quality of urban environments.

Key Sustainability Issues

3.161. From the analysis of the baseline updates above the key sustainability issues can also be updated as follows:

Table 16: Key sustainability issues

Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to protect and enhance biodiversity in a measurable way, including sites designated for their nature conservation value and to promote the recovery of a coherent ecological network that is resilient to climate change. • The need to maintain, restore and expand the Borough’s priority habitats. • The need to maintain, restore and expand the Borough’s priority habitats and populations of priority species. • The need to improve opportunities for people to reconnect with nature through more semi-natural and natural spaces closer to them. • The need to safeguard and enhance the green infrastructure network, addressing deficiencies and gaps, improving accessibility and connectivity, encouraging multiple uses where appropriate, managing natural capital and ecosystem services.
Population and Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to enable housing growth in a sustainable way and plan for a mix of accommodation to suit all household types; • The need to provide an adequate supply of land for housing; • The need to reduce carbon emissions from the construction and ‘operation’ of new developments. • The need to make best use of and improve the quality of the existing housing stock;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to address rising house prices and increase opportunities for home ownership; • The need to address the housing needs of those with disabilities and an ageing population; • The need to bring forward key employment sites, achieve economic growth and diversify the local economy in a sustainable manner that protects the environment whilst allowing social and economic progress that recognises the needs of all people; • The need to support the delivery of the Sheffield Mayoral Combined Authority and the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plans; • The need to increase local employment opportunities in order to reduce the gap between the number of households in the Boroughs' settlements and the availability of local jobs; • There are significant concerns about entrenched and worsening deprivation in several Chesterfield neighbourhood; • The need to maintain and improve educational attainment and skills in the local labour force; • The need to maintain and enhance the vitality of the Borough's town, district and smaller centres; • The need to safeguard existing community facilities and services and support the timely delivery of new facilities to meet needs arising from new development; and • The need to support and grow tourism in a sustainable way.
<p>Health and Wellbeing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to protect and improve the health and wellbeing of the Borough's population; • The need to promote healthy lifestyles and in particular address obesity and promote higher levels of physical activity including active travel; • The need to address health and disability related deprivation and equalities; • The need to protect and enhance a network of open space provision across the Borough and improve access to these and their connectivity; and • The need to plan for an ageing population.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to safeguard existing healthcare facilities and services and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities and services to meet the needs arising from development. • The need for design to support health and well-being.
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to ensure timely investment in transport infrastructure and services to accommodate anticipated growth; • The need to support the proposals in the existing Local Transport Plan and address highway capacities and resulting air pollution in the Borough; • The need to address congestion, particularly on key routes within the Borough; • The need to enhance the connectivity of the Borough's main settlements especially by walking, wheeling and public transport; • The need to encourage alternative modes of transport to the private car; • The need to ensure that new development is accessible by all modes of transport to community facilities, services and jobs, with the priority to walking, wheeling and public transport, so as to reduce the need to travel; and • The need to facilitate and encourage active and inclusive travel, including walking and wheeling; • The need to protect and enhance existing public rights of way.
Land Use, Geology and Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to encourage development on previously developed (brownfield) land. • The need to make best use of existing buildings and infrastructure. • The need for developments to make efficient use of land as a finite resource with competing demands. • The need to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.

<p>Water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to protect and enhance the quality of the Borough's water sources; • The need to protect and enhance water quality in watercourses; • The need to promote and require the most efficient use of water resources; • The likelihood of cumulative cross-boundary effects of increased water supply demand; • The need to ensure the timely provision of new water services infrastructure to meet demand arising from new development; • The need to ensure the timely provision of flood defences and mitigation; • The need for sustainable urban drainage systems and natural flood risk management; and • The need to take national planning policy and guidance on flood risk (including the implications of climate change) into account when allocating land for development and locate development away from flooding based on flood risk and vulnerability.
<p>Air quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to mitigate the impact of emissions on the sensitive upland habitat to the west of the borough which is designated includes part of the South Pennines Moors Special Area of Conservation, Peak District Moors Special Protection Area and SSSI's. • The need to minimise the emissions of pollutants to air; and • The need to improve air quality generally and particularly in the Borough's one AQMA.
<p>Climate Change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to ensure that new development is adaptable and resilient to the effects of climate change; and • The need to mitigate climate change including through the design of places, increased renewable energy provision, increased energy efficiency in new development, and increased opportunities for active travel and low carbon.

Material Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to minimise waste arisings and encourage reuse and recycling; • The need to promote the efficient and sustainable use of mineral resources; • The need to ensure the protection of the Borough’s mineral resources from inappropriate development; and • The need to avoid unnecessarily delaying strategic sites for the delivery of other required land uses such as new home, where there is no land-owner or developer demand for coal extraction on a site.
Cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to protect and enhance the Borough’s cultural heritage assets and their settings and also balance this with the priority of necessary adaption and mitigation to climate change. • The need to protect valued local character in built up and countryside locations; • The need to recognise the value of non-designated heritage assets and factor this into decision-making in line with the NPPF; • The need to address heritage at risk; and • The need to recognise and factor into the decision-making the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of the borough.
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to conserve and enhance the Borough’s landscape character; and • The need to promote high quality design that respects local character in built up and countryside locations; • The need to balance landscape conservation with the need to mitigate climate change; • The need for nature recovery and biodiversity net gain at a landscape level; and • The need to maximise opportunities associated with new developments to enhance townscape character and the quality of urban environments.

4. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework Updated

- 4.1. The original Sustainability Appraisal identified a range of key sustainability issues which were then used to create a framework of sustainability objectives and appraisal questions against which the Local Plan strategy, policies and its site allocations could be appraised.
- 4.2. Following the review of changes to the 'sustainability' context of relevant plans, policies and programmes, baseline evidence, Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal monitoring indicators and key sustainability issues the framework of sustainability objectives and appraisal questions has been revisited and updated to ensure it is fit for purpose.
- 4.3. The updated Sustainability Appraisal Framework (SA Framework), which is presented below, provides a benchmark or yardstick against which the sustainability effects of any new version of the Local Plan and alternatives can be identified and evaluated based on a structured and consistent approach. In this context, the objectives and appraisal questions which comprise the SA Framework provide a methodological framework for the appraisal of likely significant effects on the baseline.

Table 17: Updated SA Framework for the Local Plan preparation

Sustainability Appraisal Framework				
SA Objective	Guide Questions		Indicator	Basis for appraising policies and sites
1. Housing To ensure that the borough's housing requirements are met with sustainable and affordable housing which meets the needs of the elderly and other vulnerable groups.	Q1a	Will it ensure all groups have access to sustainable , decent, appropriate, well designed and affordable housing?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable housing (no. of units). House prices; housing Affordability Homelessness Housing completions (type and size) Housing tenure 	++ Significant Positive Site provides a net gain of 100+ dwellings. The policy enables a significant increase in housing supply. The policy enables a significant increase in affordable housing. The policy promotes high quality, accessible, adaptable and sustainable design. The policy enables provision of accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.
	Q1b	Will it ensure that all new development contributes to local distinctiveness and improves the local environment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LA stock declared non- decent Sheltered and other forms of accommodation Suitable for older People 	+ Positive Site provides a net gain of 1 to 99 dwellings. The policy encourages the use of unfit/empty homes or improvement of existing homes. The policy promotes high quality sustainable design.
	Q1c	Will it meet the District's objectively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traveller, Gypsy and Travelling 	0 Neutral/No effect

		<u>assessed housing need, providing a range of housing types to meet current and emerging need for market and affordable housing?</u>	<u>Showpeople Pitches</u>	<p>No housing provided, e.g. an employment led scheme or other proposal</p> <p><u>The policy or proposal not have any effect on achieving the objective.</u></p>
				<p>- <u>Negative</u></p> <p><u>The policy/proposal would reduce the amount of affordable, decent housing available (e.g. a net loss of between 1 and 99 dwellings).</u></p>
	<u>Q1d</u>	<u>Will it reduce homelessness?</u>		<p>-- <u>Significant Negative</u></p> <p><u>The policy/proposal would significantly reduce the amount of affordable, decent housing available (e.g. a net loss of 100+ dwellings).</u></p>
	<u>Q1e</u>	<u>Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?</u>		<p>? <u>Uncertain</u></p> <p><u>The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.</u></p>
	<u>Q1f</u>	<u>Will it make best use of the District's existing housing stock?</u>		

	Q1g	Will it help to ensure the provision of good quality, sustainable and well designed homes?		
	Q1h	Will it deliver housing to meet the needs of the elderly and those with special needs?		
	Q1i	Will it deliver pitches required for Gypsies and Travellers and Showpeople?		
2. Health and wellbeing To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities	Q2a	Will it improve access for all to health and social care facilities and services?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy at birth • New/enhanced health facilities 	<p>++ Significant Positive</p> <p>Site is within 800m of a GP surgery and leisure centre / public open space recreational open space.</p> <p>Site would meet the Green Infrastructure Frameworks minimum accessible greenspace standards.</p> <p>The policy could enable a strong and sustained impact on healthy lifestyles and improve well-being through</p>
	Q2b	Will it provide sufficient amount, distribution, range and areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open spaces managed to green flag award standard 	

		of open space accessible for all?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New and enhanced open space (ha) 	<p>physical activity, recreational activity, improved environmental quality etc.</p>
	Q2c	Will it encourage healthy and active lifestyles including active travel ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New and enhanced active travel routes and green corridors (km) 	<p>Different groups within society are taken into consideration.</p> <p>Policy/proposal would deliver new healthcare facilities or public open space.</p>
	Q2d	Will it encourage sporting activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Greening Factor minimum scores for major commercial (0.3) and major residential development (0.4) 	<p>The policy/proposal would improve access to healthcare and social care facilities and public open spaces.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would significantly reduce the level of crime and antisocial behaviour through land use, design and other safety/security measures.</p>
	Q2e	Will it help reduce obesity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New major commercial and residential development meeting the Green Infrastructure Frameworks minimum accessible greenspace standards 	<p>+ Positive</p> <p>Site is within 800m of a GP surgery or leisure centre / public recreational open space.</p>
	Q2f	Will it avoid locating sensitive development where environmental circumstances such as noise levels , could negatively impact		<p>Site would meet the Green Infrastructure Frameworks minimum accessible greenspace standards.</p> <p>Policy would enable a reduction in crime through design measures.</p> <p>The policy could help encourage healthy lifestyles and improve well-being through physical activity,</p>

		on people's health?		recreational activity, improved environmental quality etc. Different groups within society are taken into consideration.
	Q2g	Will it minimise pollution levels associated with new development and avoid locating uncomplimentary uses near to each other?		0 Neutral/No Effect Nature of proposal not anticipated to give rise to effects.
	Q2h	Will it provide opportunities for people to access the natural environment including green and blue infrastructure?		- Negative Site is within 800m of a GP surgery does not currently have capacity. Site would not meet all the Green Infrastructure Frameworks minimum accessible greenspace standards.
	Q2i	Will it maintain and improve access to green and blue infrastructure, open space.		Site would not meet the local element of the Green Infrastructure Frameworks minimum accessible greenspace standards.

		<p><u>leisure and recreational facilities for all?</u></p>		<p>The policy would somehow reduce access to healthcare facilities and open space.</p> <p><u>The policy/proposal would result in the minor loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District.</u></p> <p><u>The policy/proposal would lead to a minor increase in reported crime and the fear of crime.</u></p>
	Q2j	<p>Will it maintain and improve access to children's play areas?</p>		<p>-- <u>Significant Negative</u></p> <p>Site is within 2km of a GP surgery that does not currently have capacity.</p> <p>Site would lead to a deficiency in public open space against the LPA's adopted local standards.</p> <p><u>Site would not meet all the Green Infrastructure Frameworks minimum accessible greenspace standards.</u></p> <p><u>The policy/proposal would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District.</u></p> <p><u>The policy/proposal would lead to a significant increase in reported crime and the fear of crime.</u></p>

				<p>The policy could lead to significant effects which would potentially cause deterioration of health within the community, e.g. increase in pollution.</p>
	Q2k	Will it reduce health inequalities?		<p><u>? Uncertain</u></p> <p><u>The policy/site has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.</u></p>
	Q2l	Will it meet the needs of the District's ageing population?		
	Q2m	Will it support those with disabilities and promote accessible buildings and public spaces?		
	Q2n	Will it promote community safety?		
	Q2o	Will it reduce levels of crime		

		and anti-social behaviour?		
	Q2p	Will it reduce the fear of crime?		
	Q2q	Will it promote design that discourages crime?		
	Q2r	Will it align healthcare facilities and services with growth?		
3. Sustainable communities	Q3a	Will it help achieve life-long learning?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A* - C • 19 year olds qualified to NVQ level 2 or equivalent 	<p>++ <u>Significant Positive</u></p> <p>Site is within a regeneration area as defined in the LAA and provides housing and employment opportunities.</p> <p>The policy enables development within a regeneration area that could have a long-term transformative impact.</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 year olds qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent • Working age population qualifications • Crimes – by category and total • Indices of multiple deprivation 	<p>The policy will help reduce crime.</p> <p>The policy will help enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.</p>
	Q3b	Will it enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life?		<p>+ Positive</p> <p>Site is within a regeneration area and provides housing or employment opportunities.</p> <p>The policy enables development within a regeneration area that contributes to meeting a need, e.g. housing, employment, transport infrastructure.</p> <p>The policy will help reduce crime.</p> <p>The policy will help enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.</p>
	Q3c	Will it ensure people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location?		<p>0 Neutral/No Effect.</p> <p>Site is outside of a regeneration area.</p> <p>The policy has no relationship to Regeneration Areas.</p>
	Q3d	Will it help to reduce crime and the fear of crime?		
	Q3e	Will it help reduce		<p>- Negative</p>

		deprivation in the Borough's most deprived areas?		The policy/site would have a minor impact on Regeneration Areas, e.g. reduced access to existing services/facilities.
	Q3f	Will it protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the Borough's settlements?		-- Significant Negative The policy/ site would impact on Regeneration Areas, e.g. loss of an existing facility.
	Q3g	Will it contribute to regeneration initiatives?		? Uncertain The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
4. Enhance and conserve cultural heritage	Q4a	Will it protect, enhance and manage the local character and accessibility of the landscape across the Borough?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Listed Buildings (all grades)/number and percentage at risk (all grades) • Number of Scheduled Monuments/number and percentage at risk 	++ Significant Positive Potential for a Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use. The policy encourages the protection of designated heritage features, commensurate with the approach in the National Planning Policy Framework.
	Q4b	Will it protect and enhance the local character and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Registered Parks and Gardens/number and percentage at risk 	+ Positive Potential for locally Listed Building to be brought back into beneficial use.

		accessibility of the built environment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of conservation areas and percentage at risk • Percentage of conservation areas with up-to-date character appraisals. • Number of planning applications granted permission where Historic England made an objection. 	<p>The policy encourages the protection/re-use of non-designated features, commensurate with the approach in the National Planning Policy Framework.</p> <p>0 Neutral/No Effect</p> <p>Site is unlikely to affect heritage assets or their settings.</p> <p>- Negative</p> <p>Site is within 800m of, or would affect the setting of, or includes, or is within a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Areas, Locally listed buildings, and undesignated assets).</p> <p>-- Significant Negative</p> <p>Site is within 800m of, or would affect the setting of, or includes a heritage asset of national importance (Grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and World Heritage Sites).</p> <p>The policy would impact on a heritage feature of local / regional importance (including Conservation Area).</p>
Q4c		Will it conserve protect and enhance the historic environment , heritage assets (designated and non-designated), their significance and their setting?		
Q4d		Will it improve the quality of the built environment, and maintain local distinctiveness and historic townscape character in the District's towns and villages?		

		Will it promote high quality urban and rural design?		<p>The policy would impact on a heritage feature of national importance.</p> <p>? <u>Uncertain</u></p> <p>Site is within <u>800m</u> 500m of a heritage asset and effects on the setting of heritage asset are uncertain.</p>
5. Biodiversity Green and Blue Infrastructure and nature recovery	Q5a	Will it lead to habitat creation and long term management matching LNRS and BAP priorities and strategic locations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of lowland meadow, woodland and wetlands created. • Local/National nature reserves (ha/1000 population) • Local wildlife sites (Biological SINCs) with management plans • Woodland areas/new woodland (ha) 	<p>++<u>Significant Positive</u></p> <p><u>The site would deliver a net gain in biodiversity and would improve the condition, connectivity and extent of the core ecological network and the local nature recovery network.</u></p> <p>Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).</p> <p>The policy would have a positive effect on European or nationally designated sites, habitats or species, e.g. by encouraging the enhancement of habitats creating</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local/National nature reserves (ha/1000 population) Number of planning approvals that generated any adverse impacts on sites of acknowledged biodiversity importance. Percentage of major developments generating overall biodiversity enhancement. Hectares of biodiversity habitat delivered through strategic site allocations. 	<p>additional habitat or increasing protected species population.</p> <p>The policy would encourage the creation of BAP or LNRS priority habitats.</p>
				<p>+ Positive</p> <p>The site would deliver a net gain in biodiversity and would improve the condition, connectivity or extent of the core ecological network and the local ecological nature recovery network.</p> <p>Not used for sites (evaluation of any positive effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).</p> <p>The policy would improve existing habitats to support local biodiversity.</p>
				<p>0 Neutral/No Effect</p> <p>If criteria identified for other scores do not apply.</p>
				<p>- Negative</p> <p>Site is within 100m of a locally designated site, priority habitat or areas of strategic importance for local nature recovery.</p>
	Q5b	Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature biodiversity interest?		

			<p>Policy would have a negative effect on a locally designated site or a priority habitat or an area of strategic importance for nature recovery, or short term disturbance were mitigation is uncertain at this stage.</p>
	Q5c	Will it be able to meet local LNRS and BAP requirements and requirements for UK protected species?	<p>-- Significant Negative</p> <p>Site is within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site.</p> <p>The policy would have negative effects on European or national designated sites, habitats and/or protected species (i.e. on the interest features and integrity of the site, by preventing any of the conservation objectives from being achieved or resulting in a long-term decreases in the population of a priority species).</p> <p>These effects could not be reasonably mitigated.</p> <p>The policy would result in significant, long term negative effects on non-designated sites (e.g. through significant loss of habitat leading to a long term loss of ecosystem structure and function).</p>
	Q5d	Will it conserve and enhance native species diversity, and in particular avoid harm to indigenous species of principal importance, or priority species and habitats?	
	Q5e	Will it enhance connectivity of ecological networks?	

	Q5f	<p><u>Will it enhance the resilience of the natural environment to the impacts of climate change?</u></p>		
	Q5g	<p><u>Will it maintain and enhance the green and blue infrastructure network, addressing deficiencies and providing multifunctional green spaces that are well connected and biodiverse?</u></p>		<p><u>?</u> <u>The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.</u></p>
	Q5h	<p><u>Will it provide opportunities for people to access the natural environment including green and blue infrastructure?</u></p>		

6. Landscape and Townscape Character	Q6a	Will it reduce the amount of contaminated, derelict, degraded and under-used land?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vacant and unused land survey. • Open spaces managed to green flag award standard. • New and enhanced open space (ha). 	<p>++ <u>Significant Positive</u></p> <p><u>Site of 5ha or more and would potentially have a significant positive effect on landscape character/Townscape character</u> scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character.</p> <p>The policy would offer potential to significantly enhance landscape/townscape character.</p>
	Q6b	Will it protect, enhance and manage the local character and accessibility of the landscape across the Borough?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of the Borough's population having access to a natural greenspace within 400 metres of their home. • Length of greenways constructed. 	<p>+ <u>Positive</u></p> <p><u>Site of less than 5ha and would potentially have a significant positive effect on landscape character/Townscape character</u></p> <p>Site of less than 5ha scoring plus (green) in the LAA against landscape and local character.</p> <p>The policy would offer potential to enhance landscape/townscape character.</p>
	Q6c	Will it <u>protect and improve</u> tranquillity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hectares of accessible open space per 1000 population. 	<p>0 <u>Neutral/No Effect.</u></p> <p>Site is less than 5 hectares and likely to have no effect on landscape or townscape character scores amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.</p>
	Q6d	Will it protect and improve the distinctive local character of the Borough (such as		<p>- <u>Negative</u></p>

		stone walls tree cover, woodland types, scale, species mixes, and the built environment, including settlement patterns)?		<p>Site of less than 5ha and likely to have a negative effect on landscape and townscape character scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character.</p> <p>Site of more than 5ha and likely to have a negative effect on landscape and townscape character scoring amber in the LAA against landscape and local character.</p> <p>The policy would impact on existing open space</p>
	Q6e	Will it provide adequate green space and natural environmental capital (green infrastructure)?		<p>- Significant Negative</p> <p>Site of 5ha or more and likely to have a significant negative effect on landscape and townscape character scoring negative (red) in the LAA against landscape and local character.</p> <p>The policy would have a significant adverse effect on landscape character.</p> <p>The policy would significantly impact on existing open space.</p>
				<p>? Effects on landscape character uncertain.</p>
7. Natural resources	Q7a	Will it lead to reduced consumption of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenfield land lost (ha). 	<p>++ Significant Positive Effect</p>

To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals		materials and resources?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes per capita per annum). • No. of employment developments and housing developed on PDL. • Amount of potentially contaminating land. • Uses (ha) situated within SPZs. 	<p><u>Site and land use proposal would be likely to have a significant positive effect on air, soil or water quality</u> Not used for sites (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).</p> <p>The policy would contribute to a significant improvement to air quality and result in air quality targets being met/exceeded and the number of AQMAs (or the area under AQMA) being reduced.</p> <p><u>The proposal would contribute to a significant improvement in soil or water quality.</u></p>
	Q7b	Will it reduce water consumption?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Density of dwellings. • Developments incorporating SUDS. • Planning applications granted contrary to advice of EA. • Biological/chemistry levels in rivers, canals and freshwater bodies. • Developments incorporating water 	<p>+</p> <p><u>Site and land use proposal would be likely to have a positive effect on air, soil or water quality</u> Not used (evaluation of any effects requires a level of detail absent at this stage of site appraisal and assessment).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would improve air, <u>soil or water</u> quality.</p> <p><u>The policy/proposal would protect or enhance waste management provision.</u></p>
	Q7c			0 <u>Neutral/No Effect</u>

		Will it exacerbate water abstraction levels?	efficiency measures/technologies.	No effect
	Q7d	Will it include energy efficiency measures?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy consumed from renewable sources (MW). • Energy use (gas/electricity) by end user. • Renewable energy capacity installed by type (MW). • <u>Loss of best and most versatile agricultural land</u> 	<p>- <u>Negative Effect</u></p> <p>Site is within 500m of Air Quality Management Area <u>and would have sensitive receptors and/or would exacerbate air pollution.</u></p> <p>The policy would lead to a decrease in air quality.</p> <p><u>Site proposal would result in a loss (less than 5ha) of the best and most versatile agricultural land.</u></p> <p><u>The policy or site and land use proposal would be likely to lead to a decrease in water or soil quality.</u></p>
	Q7e	Will it encourage energy production from sustainable <u>and/or renewable</u> sources?		<p>-- <u>Significant Negative</u></p> <p>Site is within Air Quality Management Area <u>and would have sensitive receptors and/or would exacerbate air pollution.</u></p> <p>The policy would lead to a <u>significant</u> decrease in air quality and would result in the area of the AQMA having to be extended <u>or a new AQMA.</u></p> <p><u>Site proposal would result in a significant loss (5ha or over) of the best and most versatile agricultural land.</u></p>

				<p><u>The policy or site and land use proposal would be likely to lead to a significant decrease in water or soil quality.</u></p>
	Q7f	Will it maintain and <u>or</u> enhance soil quality?		<p><u>?</u></p> <p><u>Effects on natural resources uncertain.</u></p>
	<u>Q7g</u>	<u>Will it avoid unnecessarily sterilising minerals reserves?</u>		
	<u>Q7h</u>	<u>Will it improve air quality?</u>		
	<u>Q7i</u>	<u>Will it avoid locating development in areas of existing poor air quality/odour?</u>		
	<u>Q7j</u>	<u>Will it minimise emissions to air including odour from new development?</u>		

	Q7k	Will it conserve the best and most versatile agricultural land and use lower quality land in preference?		
8. Climate Change – resilience and adaptation Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change	Q8a	Will it facilitate landscape change for climate change adaptation (e.g. by protecting key landscape and biodiversity features and improving links between them to reduce fragmentation?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households in flood zones 2 & 3 • Developments incorporating SuDs 	++ Significant Positive Site is wholly within flood zone 1 and at low risk of surface water flooding The policy encourages climate change adaptation measures The policy significantly reduces flood risk
				+ Positive Majority of site is within flood zone 1, with remainder in flood zone 2 and majority of site at low risk of surface water flooding. The policy reduces flood risk.
	Q8b	Will it be built outside of the floodplain and not exacerbate flooding in any way?		0 Neutral/No Effect Not used - Negative

			<p>Majority of site is within flood zone 2, with remainder in flood zone 1 and/or - Site is at medium risk of surface water flooding.</p> <p>The policy would result in increased flood risk.</p>
	Q8c	Will it reduce the risk of damage to property from storm events <u>and apply a sequential approach to flood risk?</u>	<p>-- <u>Significant Negative</u></p> <p>Site is partially or wholly within flood zone 3a or 3b and/or site is at high risk of surface water flooding.</p> <p>The policy would result in a significant increase in flood risk.</p>
	<u>Q8d</u>	<u>Will it manage effectively, and reduce the likelihood of, flash flooding, taking into account the capacity of sewerage systems?</u>	<p><u>?</u> <u>Effects on climate change (resilience and adaption) are uncertain.</u></p>

	Q8e	Will it deliver sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDs) and promote investment in flood defences that reduce vulnerability to flooding?		
	Qf	Will it manage competing demands for land use including landscape character, food production, natural capital and renewable energy)?		
9. Climate change - mitigation Minimise the Borough's contribution to climate change	Q9a	Will it lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions?		<p>++ Significant Positive</p> <p>Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.</p> <p>The policy would significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the Borough.</p>

			<p>The policy would significantly reduce energy consumption or increase the amount of renewable energy being used/generated.</p> <p>+ Positive</p> <p>Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.</p> <p>The policy would reduce energy consumption or increase the amount of renewable energy being used/generated.</p>
	Q9b	Will it have a low or neutral carbon footprint?	<p>0 Neutral/No Effect</p> <p>Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.</p> <p>Policy has no effect on the achievement of this objective.</p>
	Q9c	Will it support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy in the District and reduce dependency on non-renewable sources?	<p>- Negative</p> <p>Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.</p> <p>The policy would lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the Borough or reduce the amount of renewable energy being used/generated.</p>

	Q9d	<u>Will it promote sustainable design and layout that is energy efficient, minimises greenhouse emissions and is adaptable to the effects of climate change?</u>		<p>-- <u>Significant Negative</u></p> <p>Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.</p> <p>The policy would lead to a significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the Borough or amount of renewable energy being used/generated.</p> <p>?</p> <p><u>Effects on climate change (mitigation) are uncertain.</u></p>
<p>10. Pollution and waste</p> <p>Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution</p>	Q10a	Will it provide an increased variety and capacity of reuse and recycling facilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total amount of waste produced (tonnes). • Amount of residual household waste produced. • Capacity of new waste management facilities 	<p>++ <u>Significant Positive</u></p> <p>Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.</p> <p>The policy would significantly reduce the amount of waste generated through prevention, minimisation and re-use.</p>

			<p>as alternatives to landfill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % household waste • composted, land filled, recycled, used to recover energy. • Ecological status of rivers using EA catchment data. • Sewage overflows using EA event duration monitoring data. 	<p>The policy would significantly reduce the amount of waste going to landfill through recycling and energy recovery.</p> <p>The policy would help improve water quality across the Borough.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would contribute to a significant improvement in waste management provision.</p> <hr/> <p>+ Positive</p> <p>Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.</p> <p>The policy would reduce the amount of waste generated through prevention, minimisation and re-use.</p> <p>The policy would reduce the amount of waste going to landfill through recycling and energy recovery.</p> <p>The policy would help improve water quality in a specific locality (but not Borough wide).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would contribute to an improvement in waste management provision.</p> <hr/> <p>0 Neutral/No Effect</p>
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			<p>Considered to be neutral across projects as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.</p> <p>Policy has no effect on the achievement of this objective.</p>
	Q10b	Will it reduce waste from construction?	<p>- <u>Positive</u></p> <p>Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.</p>
	<u>Q10c</u>	<u>Will it protect or enhance existing waste management facilities to meet local needs?</u>	<p>The policy would result in an increased amount of waste going to landfill.</p> <p>The policy would decrease water quality in a specific locality (but not Borough wide).</p> <p><u>The policy/proposal would result in the loss of a waste management facility.</u></p>
			-- <u>Significant Positive</u>

	Q10d	Will it support investment in waste management facilities to meet local needs?		<p>Considered to be neutral across sites as all projects could contribute to this objective to some degree.</p> <p>The policy would result in a significant increase in the amount of waste going to landfill.</p> <p>The policy would decrease water quality at the Borough level.</p> <p>The policy/proposal would result in a significant reduction in waste management provision.</p>
				<p>?</p> <p>Effects on pollution and waste uncertain.</p>
<p>11. Enterprise and innovation</p> <p>Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation</p>	Q11a	Will it ensure that new employment sites are located in the more sustainable locations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit claimants • VAT business • registration rate, registrations, de-registrations • Businesses per 1000 population • Employment rate 	<p>++ Significant Positive</p> <p>Site provides 5ha or more of employment land.</p> <p>The policy would significantly encourage investment in businesses, training, people and infrastructure which would lead to a more diversified economy, maximising viability of the economy in the District.</p>
				<p>+ Positive</p> <p>Site provides less than 5ha of employment land.</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of jobs • New floor space • Shops, vacant shops • Unemployment rate 	<p>The policy would provide accessible employment opportunities.</p> <p>The policy would support diversification of the rural economy.</p> <p>The policy would support existing sustainable tourism which contributes to the local economy.</p>
	Q11b	Will it promote environmental technology initiatives?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to public transport and active travel 	<p>0 Neutral/No Effect</p> <p>Site does not provide employment land</p>
	Q11c	Will it provide good quality, well paid employment opportunities that meet the needs of local people?		<p>Not used at the site level as assume overall growth in employment at the Borough level.</p> <p>Policy impacts negatively on employment at a specific locality.</p>
				<p>-- Significant Negative</p> <p>Policy or proposal would significantly impact negatively on employment, businesses, training, people and infrastructure and would lead to a less diversified economy.</p>
				<p>? Uncertain</p> <p>Effects on enterprise and innovation uncertain.</p>
	Q11d	Will it promote an increase in the		

		boroughs skills and training?		
12. Access to jobs and service Improve accessibility to jobs and services	Q12a	Will it ensure people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to education sites, employment sites, health care, leisure centres, open space, shopping centres. • People using car and non-car modes of travel to work. • Development of transport infrastructure that assists car use reduction. 	++ Significant Positive Employment site within walking distance of a centre in the local plan (LAA criterion 800 metres). Policy encourages improved accessibility to employment at the Borough level.
	Q12b	Will it improve local accessibility of employment, services and amenities by public transport and active travel?		+ Positive Employment site within 15 minutes bus or bicycle ride of a centre in the local plan (LAA criterion). Policy improves access to employment at the local level.
	Q12c	Will it increase provision of local services and facilities and reduce centralisation?		0 Neutral/No Effect Site does not include an employment use. - Negative Employment site over 30 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA.

				Policy impacts negatively on access to employment at the local level.
	Q12d	Will it reduce car use <u>and congestion</u> ?		-- <u>Significant Negative</u> Employment site over 45 minute bus ride of a centre as defined in the LAA. Policy impacts negatively on access to employment at the Borough level.
	Q12e	Will it encourage use of public transport?		? <u>Effects on accessibility to jobs and services.</u>

5. Next Steps

5.1. This Scoping Paper accompanies a Local Plan consultation (Regulation 18 consultation).

5.2. Following the receipt of consultation responses, a new Local Plan will be published for consultation (Regulation 19) by Chesterfield Borough Council (CBC). A Sustainability Appraisal Report will be presented for Regulation 19 consultation alongside this new Local Plan and will present the information required by the SEA regulations.

5.3. In line with the SEA Regulations, the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) report will answer the three questions:

- What has plan-making involved up to this point? Including with regards to the consideration of 'reasonable alternatives'
- What are the appraisal findings at this current stage? i.e. in relation to the policies currently proposed for the Local plan, as presented in the draft version of the Local Plan document
- What are the next steps for plan making?

5.4. These questions are derived from Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations, which set out 'the information to be provided within the [environmental] report'. It is currently anticipated that Regulation 19 consultation on a new Local Plan and the associated SA report will take place in winter 2025.

5.5. Once the consultation period for representations on the Regulation 19 version of the draft updated Local Plan and the SA Report has finished, the main issues raised will be identified and summarised by CBC and responded to prior to submission. The Council will publish the submission version of the Local Plan and SA Report, and submit to the Secretary of State for Examination, alongside a statement setting out the main issues raised during the consultation.

5.6. At Examination, the Inspectors will consider representations (alongside the SA Report) before then reporting back. If the Inspectors identify the need for modifications to the Local Plan, these will be prepared (and undergo SA) and will then be subject to consultation (with an SA Report Addendum published alongside).

5.7. Once found to be 'sound', the updated Local Plan is likely to be formally adopted by CBC. At the time of adoption a SA 'Statement' must be published that sets out (amongst other elements) "the measures decided concerning monitoring the Plan".

Appendix 1: 2024 SA Monitoring Results Summary

SA Objectives	SA Indicator	Indicators Nature of Trend	Notes
1.	Affordable housing (no. of units)	Positive +	
	House prices; housing affordability	Negative -	
	Homelessness	Little Change	Homelessness numbers have remained around 550-600 between 2020 and 2023
	Housing completions (type and size)	Positive +	Delivery is above the annual requirement for the Local Plan.
	Housing tenure	Data not available	
	LA stock declared non decent	Data not available	
	Sheltered other forms of accommodation suitable for older people	Positive +	Increase in provision.
	2.	Life expectancy at birth	Negative -

	New/enhanced health facilities	Positive +	Planning permission data shows an increase in new health facilities and no losses.
	Open spaces managed to green flag award standard	No Change	No change.
	New and enhanced open space (ha)	Data not available	
3.	15 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A* - C	Negative -	National average attainment 8 score for Chesterfield's secondary schools was 45.4 (national average of 46.7)
	19 year olds qualified to NVQ level 2 or equivalent	Positive +	From 68.60% in 2019 to 77.80% in 2022. Upward trend.
	21 year olds qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent	Positive +	From 50.50% in 2019 to 58.30% in 2022. Upward trend
	Working age population qualifications	Positive +	Higher educational attainment levels in Chesterfield borough through increases in people with Regulated Qualification Framework levels. Chesterfield is however, still lagging behind national averages.
	Crimes – by category and total	Negative -	
	Indices of multiple deprivation	Positive +	Overall improvement in ranking
4.	Number of Listed Buildings (all grades)/number and	Negative -	Increase in number from 2 to 3.

	percentage at risk (all grades)		
	Number of Scheduled Monuments/number and percentage at risk Number of Registered Parks and Gardens/number and percentage at risk	Steady	2 at risk and unchanged number since 2018/19.
	Number of conservation areas and percentage at risk	Data not available	No updated Conservation Area appraisals so situation uncertain.
	Percentage of conservation areas with up-to-date character appraisals	Negative -	No up-to-date character appraisals.
5.	% of lowland meadow, woodland and wetlands created	Data not available	
	Local/National nature reserves (ha/1000 population)	Data not available	
	Woodland areas/new woodland (ha)	Data not available	
	Local/National nature reserves (ha/1000 population)	Data not available	
	Local wildlife sites (Biological SINCs) with management plans	Data not available	
	Number of planning approvals that generated any adverse impacts on sites of acknowledged biodiversity importance.	Positive +	No permissions identified which harmed sites of acknowledged biodiversity importance.
	Percentage of major developments generating overall	Positive +	All major development granted planning permission

	biodiversity enhancement.		are required to deliver a net gain in biodiversity albeit to different degrees and through different measurements.
	Hectares of biodiversity habitat delivered through strategic site allocations.	Data not collected through monitoring.	
6.	Vacant and unused land survey	Little change	Overall a relatively steady amount of land on the brownfield register. No trend data for vacant land.
	Open spaces managed to green flag award standard	No Change	
	New and enhanced open space (ha)	Data not available	
	Percentage of the Borough's population having access to a natural greenspace within 400 metres of their home.	Data not available	
	Length of greenways constructed.	Data not available	
	Hectares of accessible open space per 1000 population.	Data not available	
7.	Greenfield land lost (ha)	Data not available - Likely to be negative	51.3% of windfall housing permission on greenfield
	Reduction in Carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes per capita per annum)	Positive +	Fall in emissions
	No. of employment developments on PDL	Positive +	Majority of employment

			floorspace permitted between 2020/21 and 2022/23 was on previously development land (PDL).
No. of housing developed on PDL	Negative -		On average between 2020/21 and 2022/23 less than 50% of homes permitted were on PDL.
Amount of potentially contaminating land uses (ha) situated within SPZs	Positive +		
Density of dwellings			Overall an average density of 53.2dph. On greenfield sites the density drops to 22.1dph albeit this includes necessary public open space provision.
Developments incorporating SUDS	Data not collected through monitoring.		
Planning applications granted contrary to advice of EA	Positive +		None
Biological/chemistry levels in rivers, canals and freshwater bodies	Negative -		
Developments incorporating water efficiency measures/technologies	Data not collected through monitoring.		
Energy consumed from renewable sources (MW)	Positive +		Increasing
Energy use (gas/electricity) by end user	Positive +		Fluctuating but overall reduction

	Renewable energy capacity installed by type (MW)	Positive +	Increasing
8.	Households in flood zones 2 & 3	Data not collected through monitoring.	
	Developments incorporating SuDs	Data not collected through monitoring.	
10.	Total amount of waste produced (tonnes)	Negative -	Increased.
	Amount of residual household waste produced	Negative -	Increased.
	Capacity of new waste management facilities as alternatives to landfill	Data not collected through monitoring.	
	% household waste composted, land filled, recycled, used to recover energy	Negative -	Decreased.
	Waterbodies achieving Good or High Ecological Status/Potential under the Water Framework Directive classification of water quality	Negative -	None
11.	Benefit claimants	Steady	Fluctuation due to pandemic but little change since 2018/19.
	VAT business registration rate, registrations, de-registrations	Positive +	Overall increasing active numbers but also increasing de-registrations and slightly increased number of new

			registrations between 2018/19 and 2021/22.
	Businesses per 1000 population	Steady	
	Employment rate	Positive +	
	Number of jobs	Steady	
	New floor space	Data not available	
	Shops, vacant shops	Data not available	
	Unemployment rate	Steady	Overall little change since 2018/19 to 2021/22 with an increased due to the pandemic and a return to pre-pandemic levels.
12.	Accessibility to education sites, employment sites, health care, leisure centres, open space, shopping centres	Positive +	Most new major residential development has good accessibility to key services
	People using car and non-car modes of travel to work	Uncertain	Caution needed as positive data reflects the effects of the pandemic on the Census.
	Development of transport infrastructure that assists car use reduction	Positive +	Provision of cycle routes, cycle storage and also bus RTI installations.

Appendix 2: Statutory Consultees Comments on Draft SA Scoping Report

Consultee	Issue	Summary of Comments	CBC Response	Action
Natural England	Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes	Satisfied that the international, national and local policies, plans and programs identified within the report regarding biodiversity, geodiversity, flora and fauna cover our interests in the natural environment and are relevant to the local plan.	Noted	Noted
	Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes	Pleased to note in Table 3 greater reference to measuring net gain, ecological connectivity, access to nature and the provision of green infrastructure.	Noted.	Noted.
	Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes	Suggest reference to LNRS should also be in Biodiversity, Nature Recovery and Green Infrastructure section.	Agreed.	Amendment.
	Baseline	We acknowledge that the updated environmental baseline information provides sufficient information on the natural environment and consider that the key sustainability issues have been identified.	Noted.	Noted.
	SA Framework		Noted.	Noted.

		We welcome the inclusion under 2. Health and wellbeing, reference to the standards set out in the Green Infrastructure Framework. Under the section 5. Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure and nature recovery, we welcome the added inclusion of Biodiversity Net Gain, the LNRS, and resilience to climate change. We also welcome the reference to green infrastructure and accessibility to nature		
Historic England	Table 3: Key Messages Arising from the Review of Plans and Programmes	Word significance needs adding in page 40 and paragraph 3.154.	Agreed.	Amendment.
	Table 3: Key Messages Arising from the Review of Plans and Programmes	Page 40 - Include bullet point on historic environment as a component of landscape. Is there any other evidence base relating to heritage ?	Agreed.	Amendment.
	Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes. Baseline.	Local List of heritage assets and update of it welcomed.	Further citation added. Evidence base for planning purposes is limited.	Amendment.
	SA Framework – Site Assessment	Page 96 – Table – Refer to heritage assets more broadly. Consistency with the NPPF required for policies and site allocations, in terms of protection of heritage assets significance and the prevention of harm.	Noted Agreed. Amended to: <i>Will it conserve protect and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets (designated and non-designated), their significance and their setting?</i>	Amendment.

	<p>SA Framework – Site Assessment</p> <p>SA Framework – Site Assessment</p> <p>SA Framework – Site Assessment</p>	<p>Page 97 – Should it be ‘negative’ impact in last column?</p> <p>Page 98 – Should it be ‘significant negative’ impact in last column.</p> <p>Table should refer to heritage assets setting also and not just where a site contains a heritage asset.</p> <p>Relevant advice documents listed.</p>	<p>Yes it should be negative.</p> <p>Yes it should be significant negative.</p> <p>Agreed. Setting added in to negative and significant negative impact categories.</p> <p>Noted.</p>	<p>Amendment.</p> <p>Amendment.</p> <p>Amendment.</p> <p>Noted.</p>
Environment Agency		No comments received		