

Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document



Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

May 2010

CHESTERFIELD BOROUGH COUNCIL

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1.0 Background

Introduction

- 1.1. This report comprises the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the emerging Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). The SPD will form part of the Local Development Framework for Chesterfield, which sets out the policies and proposals to guide future development of the borough.
- 1.2. SA is an ongoing process undertaken throughout the preparation of a local development document. Its role is to assess the extent to which the emerging policies or proposals will help to achieve environmental, social and economic objectives. If the objectives conflict among themselves, the SA will highlight the conflicts, so helping us towards choices which can achieve a balance. Thus, SA also provides an opportunity to consider ways in which the planning documents can contribute to improvements of, or alleviate adverse effects on, the existing environmental, social or economic conditions.
- 1.3. The requirement to undertake SA comes from section 17 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which requires that all new or revised Development Plan Documents (DPD) and SPDs be subject to the SA process regardless of whether there are likely to be any significant effects. The result of a change to regulations is that Local Planning Authorities will still need to screen their SPDs to ensure that legal requirements for SA are met where there are impacts that have not be covered in the appraisal of the parent DPD or where an assessment is required by the SEA Directive. The only documents that are exempted are the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), the Local Development Scheme (LDS), Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) and Local Development Orders (LDOs). It was felt that a SA should be carried out on the Historic Environment SPD in order for consistency with other SPD documents contained within the Replacement Chesterfield Borough Council Local Plan portfolio.

Relationship to Strategic Environment Assessment

- 1.4. In addition to the requirement to undertake SA, EU legislation (SEA Directive 2001/42/EC) requires that an assessment of the environmental effects of certain plans and policies (including planning documents) be undertaken. This process is commonly referred to as 'Strategic Environmental Assessment'. This requirement applies to the Historic Environment SPD.
- 1.5. This Scoping Report incorporates the requirements of both the SEA and the SA. Unless otherwise stated in this document it should be assumed that references to sustainability appraisal (SA) incorporate the requirements of SEA.

2.0 Approach

2.1 In November 2005, the Government produced guidance on carrying out SA of Local Development Frameworks (LDF), incorporating the SEA Directive requirements. This guidance sets out a five-stage approach to SA. This is set out in Table 1 and will be the approach that the Council will be following in the SA of the Historic Environment SPD.

Table 1 SA Stage and Tasks

Stage	Task
Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
Stage B	Developing and refining options and assessing effects
Stage C	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
Stage D	Consulting on draft SPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report
Stage E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the SPD

2.2 This Scoping Report covers Stage A and the start of Stage B1, as shown below in Table 2.

Table 2 Task to be completed in Stage A

	Task	Purpose
A1	Identify sustainable development objectives contained in other relevant policies, plans and programmes	To document how the policy is affected by outside factors and suggests ideas for how any constraints can be addressed.
A2	Collect relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information and produce a characterisation of the area in which the SPD will apply	To provide an evidence base for sustainability issues, effects, prediction and monitoring.
A3	Identify key sustainability issues facing the district	To help focus the SA and streamline the subsequent stages, including baseline information analysis, setting of the SA framework, prediction of effects and monitoring.
A4	Set out an appropriate framework for the SA	To provide a means by which the sustainability of the policy

		can be appraised
A5	Produce a Scoping Report and consult key stakeholders on the scope of the appraisal	To consult with statutory bodies with social, environmental, or economic responsibilities to ensure the appraisal covers the key sustainability issues.
B1	Test the SPD objectives against the sustainability appraisal framework	To check consistency among SPD objectives and their compatibility with the SA objectives.

Purpose of this Scoping Report

- 2.3 This Scoping Report is a consultation document for the three statutory environmental consultation bodies designated in the SEA Regulations, namely English Heritage, the Environment Agency and Natural England. In addition, it will be sent to other relevant bodies and individuals that have a local interest in the aims and purposes of the SPD or an interest in sustainability, as suggested in PPS12.
- 2.4 The purpose of this document is to decide on the scope and level of detail of the SA framework, which is used to judge the Historic Environment SPD against sustainability objectives. This report summarises all the tasks in Stage A and Stage B1 and will provide the structure of the main SA Report. The main SA Report will be published for consultation at the same time as the draft SPD is published for consultation.

3.0 Historic Environment SPD

3.1 The SPD and its SA will form part of the Chesterfield Borough Local Development Framework. It supplements saved policies within the Replacement Chesterfield Borough Council Local Plan adopted June 2006. The saved policies to which this SPD relates are:

- GEN 1 Overall Planning Vision for Chesterfield
- GEN 3 Natural, Historic and Built Environment
- GEN 10a Sustainable Design
- EVR 28 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites
- EVR 29 Chesterfield Town Centre Historic Core
- EVR 30 Conservation Areas
- EVR 31 Demolition of Buildings or Structures in Conservation Areas
- EVR 32 Buildings of Architectural and Historic Interest (Listed Buildings)
- EVR 33 Development Affecting the Setting of a Listed Building
- EVR 34 Historic Parks and Gardens
- EVR 35 Recording of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Historic Parks and Gardens

**Saved Policies text can be viewed in Appendix 1*

Purpose and objectives of the Historic Environment SPD

3.2 The Historic Environment SPD has the following objectives:-

- **To provide guidance on the historic environment which should be considered in formulating development and assessing development proposals**
- **To promote better understanding and appreciation of the historic environment**
- **To protect and enhance the historic environment.**
- **To ensure that all development proposals take proper account of local distinctiveness**
- **To make the historic environment accessible to everyone and ensure that it is seen as something with which the whole society can identify and engage.**
- **Explain how the protection of the historic environment and the promotion of opportunities for change can contribute to sustainable development**

4.0 Task A1: Review of relevant plans, programmes and policies

Key targets contained within the relevant plans, programmes and policies

- 4.1 The SEA Directive specifically requires environmental protection objectives established at International, European community or national levels to be taken into account. In order to simplify the review process, where international plans and programmes have already been incorporated into documents at national or regional level, only the lower level plan or programme has been reviewed, for example, Planning Policy Statement 9 on Biodiversity and Geological conservation already incorporates the Habitats Directive and the European Biodiversity Strategy. The section which follows identifies relevant national, regional and local plans, policies and programmes (PPPs) that will have implications on the Historic Environment SPD.

International / European

- 4.2 **UNESCO World Heritage Convention 1972**
Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage. The Convention considers 'that parts of the cultural or natural heritage are of outstanding interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the world heritage of mankind as a whole.
- 4.3 **European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) 2000**
Aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe. It covers all landscapes, both outstanding and ordinary.
- 4.4 **The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) 1985**
The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.
- 4.5 **The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention) 1992**
The new text makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning

policies. It is concerned in particular with arrangements to be made for co-operation among archaeologists and town and regional planners in order to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage.

The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. It also deals with public access, in particular to archaeological sites, and educational actions to be undertaken to develop public awareness of the value of the archaeological heritage.

4.6 The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention) 1992

The text makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. It is concerned in particular with arrangements to be made for co-operation among archaeologists and town and regional planners in order to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage.

The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. It also deals with public access, in particular to archaeological sites, and educational actions to be undertaken to develop public awareness of the value of the archaeological heritage.

National

4.7 *Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development*

Planning authorities should seek to enhance as well as protect biodiversity, natural habitats, the historic environment and landscape and townscape character.

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4.10 *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment and Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide*

The historic environment and its heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations. The document set three key objectives to achieve the vision.

- to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment:
 - recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource
 - take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation; and
 - recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term

- to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that:
 - decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of that significance, investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset
 - wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation
 - the positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued; and
 - consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies, promoting place-shaping.

- to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost

4.11 PPS 5 replaces the now cancelled Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and Historic Environment and Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning.

4.12 ***Power of Place: The Future of the Historic Environment, DCMS (2000)***

This is about the future of the historic environment. It demonstrates that with proper understanding and sensitivity and open management, there can be desirable change without losing the places we value

4.13 ***The Historic Environment: A Force of our Future DCMS (2001)***

This document looks at existing policies and structures and assesses how well they are working and how they can be improved and concludes that there is a need to develop new policies to realize economic and educational potential through modernized structures and improved service delivery.

4.14 ***Heritage White Paper: DCMS (2007)***

The proposals in the White Paper reflect the importance of the heritage protection system in preserving our heritage for people to enjoy now and in the future. They are based around three core principles:

- Developing a unified approach to the historic environment;
- Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and
- Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system

4.15 *Circular 01/07: Revisions to principles of Selection for Listed Buildings, GCLG 2007*

This Circular updates Section 6, Identifying and Recording the Historic Environment, of PPG 15 to provide greater clarity on the general principles used in listing decision.

4.16 *Buildings in Context: New Development in Historic Areas, English Heritage and CABE*

This publication's purpose is to stimulate a high standard of design when development takes place in historically sensitive contexts. It stresses that all successful design solutions depend on allowing for a thorough site analysis and careful character appraisal of the context.

4.17 *Conservation Principle: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment, English Heritage (2008)*

The purpose of this document is to strengthen the credibility and consistency of decisions taken and advice given in making judgments to planning applications.

4.18 *Draft Heritage Protection Bill: DCMS (2008)*

The Draft Bill proposes to reform and unifying the terrestrial and marine heritage protection systems in England and Wales. The Draft Bill would put in place a unified heritage protection system that is easier to understand and use, more efficient, accountable and transparent and maximizes opportunities for public inclusion and involvement. It will remove unhelpful distinctions between different designation regimes (listing, scheduling, registering) to deliver a system that works for the whole historic environment.

Regional

4.19 *East Midlands Regional Plan – March 2009*

Policy 1 – Regional Core Objectives

To protect and enhance the environment through the:

- Protection, enhancement, sensitive use and management of the Region's natural cultural and historic assets, giving particular attention to designated sites of international importance;

- Avoidance of significant harm and securing adequate mitigation or compensation for any unavoidable damage;

4.20 Policy 26 - Protecting and Enhancing the Region's Natural and Cultural Heritage

Sustainable development should ensure the protection, appropriate management and enhancement of the Region's natural and cultural heritage.

4.21 Conservation Areas at Risk

A project aimed to identify endangered conservation areas and then try help to secure their future.

4.22 Making Your Heritage Work for You: A prospectus for an attractive, distinctive and prosperous East Midlands, East Midlands Heritage Forum

The prospectus stresses the importance to turn the potential of heritage into reality. The aim of the prospectus and statements of ambition is to ensure that the region's development and its historic environment working to mutual advantage.

Local

4.23 Replacement Chesterfield Borough Local Plan – June 2006

The local plan sets out the policies and proposals which guide how land in the borough should be used and developed. The Replacement Chesterfield Borough Local Plan was adopted on 7th June 2006 and replaces the old local plan adopted in 1996 and is now the statutory local plan for Chesterfield Borough. The local plan helps to promote and secure good design through policies against which the design of all development proposals can be considered. This SPD is being produced to explain the council's design requirements in more detail.

Relevant Policies

- GEN 1 Overall Planning Vision for Chesterfield
- GEN 3 Natural, Historic and Built Environment
- GEN 10a Sustainable Design
- EVR 28 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites
- EVR 29 Chesterfield Town Centre Historic Core
- EVR 30 Conservation Areas
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4.24 *Chesterfield Borough Council Sustainable Design SPD – October 2008*

All proposals for sustainable development affecting a listed building or the historic environment recognise and respect their special integrity.

4.25 *Chesterfield Borough Council Open Space and Play Provision SPD – September 2008*

The purpose of this SPD is to provide advice to developers on the Council's approach to open space and play provision in new development, including residential and other development that generates employees, visitors or other users. This could effect some historic environments around the borough.

4.26 *Chesterfield Borough Council Designing Out Crime SPD – June 2007*

The purpose of this SPD is to provide clear guidance for developers and planners to ensure that all development proposals incorporate the principles of designing out crime. This could effect some historic environments around the borough.

4.27 *Sustainable Community Strategy for Chesterfield & North East Derbyshire 2009 – 2026*

The relevant objective in this document is:

- Engaging the Community in Cultural and Heritage Activities

4.28 *Derbyshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2009 – 2014 (Final Draft)*

The relevant priorities within this document are:

- Increase participation in arts, sport, cultural and leisure opportunities
- Improve and protect the local environment

4.29 *The Landscape Character of Derbyshire – December 2003*

The relevant objectives in this document are:

- To maintain and enhance the overall quality and diversity of landscape character across the county, the distinctive sense of place and individual identity of particular area.
- To support and complement planning policies by helping to ensure that new development respects and where practicable contributes towards enhancing the local character and sense of place of the landscape.

4.30 *9 Chesterfield Borough Council Conservation Areas Appraisals*

- *Abercrombie Street*
- *Barrow Hill*
- *Church Close*
- *Chesterfield Town Centre*
- *Queens' Park*

- *Newbold (Eyre Chapel)*
- *Old Whittington*
- *Somersall*
- *Spencer Street / Brickyard Walk*

4.31 These Appraisals identify the special qualities that make a place worthy of designation as a Conservation Area. They look at ways in which the character of a place can be preserved or enhanced and are intended to inform future changes, not to prevent them altogether.

4.32 An appraisal can be used to assess the impact of proposed development on Conservation Areas and their settings. It can also assist in both planning appeals, the development of planning policy and community-led initiatives.

4.33 An appraisal can identify opportunities for change and elements that would benefit from enhancement. This information could be used by local communities, individuals, the Authority and other agencies to develop initiatives that aim to protect or sympathetically enhance an area.

4.34 An appraisal can promote understanding and awareness of an area. It can be used as a starting point for interpretive materials such as information boards and local guides. It also provides a social and historical record of a place at a specific point in time, helping to create, maintain or enhance a sense of place.

4.35 Appraisals can help attract funding for improvements in an area. They can act as a catalyst for further enhancement work and community projects, encouraging partnerships between local communities, organisations and the Authority.

5.0 Task A2: Baseline Information

Characteristics of the Area

Introduction

- 5.1 The borough of Chesterfield is located in north eastern Derbyshire approximately 3 miles from the southern edge of the City of Sheffield and the eastern edge of the Peak District. The 2001 census recorded a population of approximately 99,000. Chesterfield itself has an estimated population of 74,100. It is the largest town in the administrative county of Derbyshire (since Derby itself is a separate administration) and it is the main centre in northern Derbyshire. It has an important sub-regional role in terms of jobs, industry and services, and as a shopping centre and tourist attraction. Staveley situated on the east of borough, approximately 5 miles from Chesterfield town centre, has a population of around 10,000. Brimington is located between Chesterfield and Staveley and has an estimated population of 8,600.
- 5.2 The borough is served by the Midland mainline railway and by the M1 to the east. Two major routes bisect it; the A61 running north south to Sheffield and Derby and the A617/A619 running east west and linking to the M1 and the Peak District.

Landscape characteristics

- 5.3 Chesterfield is a predominantly urban district, although over half the borough's 6,600 ha is open land in agricultural or woodland use, forming strategic gaps between the three main settlements of Chesterfield, Staveley and Brimington and part of the North East Derbyshire green belt, to the south of Sheffield. These green wedges help to define individual settlements and maintain the separate identity of communities. A key characteristic of even the town centre core of Chesterfield is that there are views out to open countryside to the west, the south and the east. The river valleys of the Rother, Hipper, Whitting and Doe Lea, and the Holme, Barlow and Pools brooks, shape the landscape.

Contemporary townscape characteristics

- 5.4 The town of Chesterfield grew around a mediaeval core with the town centre retaining part of this street pattern. New retail developments have taken place both in the town centre and around the edges. Industrial decline at the end of the 20th century has resulted in

significant areas of industrial land along the river corridors becoming redundant which now provides new development opportunities.

Historic Environment characteristics

Planning Consents within the Historic Environment

5.5 Over the last three years there have been a total of 123 applications made with regard to Listed Buildings Consent for alterations and extensions, Listed Building Consent for demolition and Conservation Area Consent, 17 were refused.

Table 3 Historic Environment Applications

APP TYPE	LISTED BUILDINGS CONSENT – ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSIONS		LISTED BUILDINGS CONSENT – DEMOLITIONS		CONSERVATION AREA CONSENT	
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused
Year	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused
2008/9	26	2	0	0	1	1
2007/8	47	3	0	0	0	0
2006/7	32	11	0	0	0	0
Total	105	16	0	0	1	1

5.6 Within Chesterfield Borough there are 243 Listed Buildings, in 2006 there were 246 Listed Buildings. The drop in listed buildings within the borough was due to some of the records having been kept without being amended after buildings had been demolished or part demolished

5.7 The type and number of listed buildings that are found through the borough are:

Table 4 Listed Buildings by Type

TYPE	2009	2006
Grade I	1	1
Grade II	220	227
Grade II*	16	17
B	1	0
C	5	0
DL	0	1
Total	243	246

- 5.8 A 'buildings at risk' register is kept to monitor the state of listed buildings throughout the borough and the county that are currently 'at risk'. There are currently 9 on the 'buildings at risk' register. A SPD would in time hope to reduce the number of Listed Buildings at 'risk'. The spread of the buildings at risk by grading are as follows.

Table 5 Listed Buildings at 'risk' by Type

TYPE	2009	2006
Grade I or Grade II*	1	1
Grade II	8	8

Conservation Areas

- 5.9 Local authorities have the power to designate as conservation areas in any area of 'special architectural or historic interest' whose character or appearance is worth protecting or enhancing. This 'specialness' is judged against local and regional criteria, rather than national importance as is the case with listing.

- 5.10 The borough council now has designated 11 such areas, 7 areas have had detailed Conservation Area Appraisals:

Table 6 Areas that have been designated Conservation Areas and have completed Conservation Area Appraisals

CONSERVATION AREA	DATE OF DESIGNATION	CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL
Abercrombie Street	23 rd Jan 1979 Extended 8 th Nov 1993	√
Barrow Hill	20 th May 2008	√
Brimington	15 th July 1997	-
Queens Park	23 rd Jan 1979	√
Newbold Road (Eyre Chapel)	29 th Jan 1979 4 th Dec 2007	√
Old Whittington	17 th Nov 1972 Extended 29 th Mar 1974 Extended 23 rd Jan 1979	√
Scarsdale Hospital (former)	Part of Abercrombie Street	-
Somersall Lane	17 th Nov 1972	-
Spencer Street	11 th Nov 1988	-
Staveley town centre	22 nd Jan 1971 22 nd Nov 1977 24 th June 1997	-

Chesterfield Town Centre	17th Nov 1972 8 th July 1976 24 th Nov 1976 20 th Sep 1982 12 th Dec 2006	√√ Conservation Area Appraisals carried out on two Conservation Areas that make up Town Centre Conservation Area.
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5.11 A 'conservation areas at risk' register is kept to monitor the state of conservation areas throughout the borough. There are currently 2 on the 'conservation areas at risk' register.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites

5.12 Archaeological remains and their settings are an important part of Chesterfield's heritage. The borough contains two scheduled ancient monuments, Brampton Barn and Tapton Castle Hill and the historic core of Chesterfield town centre contains known concentrations of important archaeological remains. Details of many unscheduled remains are recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

Historic Parks and Gardens

5.13 There are several parks and gardens of historic interest in the borough which require special protection to ensure their survival and integrity. As well as having heritage importance, historic parks and gardens are valued assets in providing access to open, green spaces for the public. Queens Park is included on English Heritage's National Register of Historic Parks and Gardens with a grade 2 status. Four other parks and gardens within the borough are locally designated 'historic' and included on the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Register.

Table 7 Historic Parks and Gardens

LOCATION	NATIONALLY RECOGNISED
Queens Park	√ - Grade II Listed
Tapton House and Grounds	-
Ringwood Hall Grounds	-
Tapton Grove	-
Dunston Hall Deerpark	-

Indicators

- 5.14 Both the SA guidance and the SEA Directive require collection of baseline information on environmental, social and economic characteristics of the Chesterfield borough to provide the basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of the SPD.
- 5.15 When collecting baseline data, the aim is to assemble sufficient data on the current and likely future state of the area to enable the effects resulting from the SPD to be adequately monitored. Resulting data will identify the sustainability issues (listed under 'Task A3') which the SPD may need to respond to. Once adopted the effectiveness of the SPD will be monitored in the Annual Monitoring Report by counting the number of times the SPD is applied in determining planning applications and monitoring existing baseline figures for significant improvement or failure.

6.0 Task A3: Sustainability Problems and Issues

- 6.1 The key sustainability issues of particular relevance to this SPD centre on the conservation and enhancement of the character and /or appearance of the Borough's conservation area, listed buildings, sites and features of archaeological importance and historic landscapes. The key sustainability problems and issues for this SPD have been split into environmental, social and economic areas, and are set out in Table 8. The problems and issues have been identified using the analysis of the relevant plans, programmes and policies and the baseline data.

Table 8 Key Sustainability Issues and Supporting Evidence

Sustainability Issues	Supporting Evidence
Economic	
Sustained economic success and growth	PPS 5 and Practice Guidance State that the heritage environment has the potential to be a catalyst for regeneration in an area through leisure, tourism and economic development
Optimising the use of previously developed land, building and existing infrastructure	PPS 5 and Practice Guidance Heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use
Environmental	
'Buildings at risk'	There are 9 buildings at risk on the 'Buildings at risk' register.
Demolition of Listed Buildings	No permissions have been granted over the last three years although if protection or maintenance is not afforded to current listed buildings classified as being at 'risk'. There may be no option and demolitions of listed buildings would become an issue.
Value and protect the local distinctiveness of the Borough	The designation of 11 Conservation Areas and 5 locally designated Historic Parks and Gardens is a sign that the protection of local distinctiveness is an important issue within the borough and is a must if this is to continue.
Reducing energy and minimising	PPS 5 Practice and Guidance

waste	States the continued use of heritage assets can contribute to sustainable development. Keeping assets in use reduces the consumption of building materials and energy and reduces waste.
Strengthen the local community and cultural identity	PPS 5 and Practice Guidance Heritage Assets provide positive contribution to local character and sense of place is recognized and valued
Enhance the identity and sense of place of the Borough	Identifying number of buildings to be added to the local list
Social	
Quality of Life Improvement	PPS 5 and Practice Guidance States that heritage asset should be enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations.
Encourage a sense of community identity and improve quality of where people live	PPS 5 and Practice Guidance Recognises the potential positive contribution of heritage assets to local character and sense of place
Raise public awareness and promote the historic environment	PPS 5 and Practice Guidance States that the historic environment can contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past

Likely Evolution of the Issues without the SPD

- 6.2 The SEA Directive requires plan or programme proponents to identify “the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme”.
- 6.3 The likely evolution of the above issues should the SPD not be put in place will be considered during the SA of the draft SPD. A 'Do Nothing' Option will be appraised alongside the draft.

7.0 Task A4: Developing the SA Framework

Introduction

7.1 The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework is to test the potential impact of the SPD against a series of objectives for sustainable development. The framework is developed by taking into consideration the review of relevant plans and programmes to ensure that the SA Framework reflects the sustainability objectives of these plans and programmes. The second stage (outlined in para 7.6) is to identify the relevant aspects of the environment that are likely to be significantly affected by the SPD, as required by EC Directive 2001/42/EC.

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

7.2 To ensure consistency with the sustainability objectives at regional level the sustainability objectives developed for the SA of the Historic Environment SPD are based on those developed for the SA of the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands. Only those regional objectives that have relevance to the Historic Environment SPD have been included in this framework. The sustainability objectives developed for the framework are distinct from the objectives developed for the SPD, though the two influence each other.

7.3 The criteria are based on the criteria found in the regional framework but have been adjusted to provide a local interpretation and prioritisation of issues based on the environmental features and problems within the District and also to take into consideration:

- The specific range of issues covered by a Historic Environment SPD
- The key sustainability issues identified in Table 8 above.

7.4 The scoping report for the review of the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands has already undertaken a review of higher tier strategies, plans and programmes in order to develop the regional sustainability objectives and criteria. As this scoping report uses the regional framework as a basis for the sustainability framework, it has been assumed that there is no requirement to repeat the work undertaken at regional level.

7.5 The sustainability objectives and criteria (taken from the regional framework) are shown in Table 9 below.

Table 9 SA Objectives

	Objectives	Criteria
SA1	<p>To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the Region's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities</p>	<p>C1(a) Will it help people to increase participation in cultural activities?</p> <p>C1(b) Will it protect or enhance existing cultural assets?</p> <p>C1(c) Will it support the development of a vibrant cultural economy?</p> <p>C1(d) Will it promote, celebrate and/or develop local and regional cultural distinctiveness and strengths?</p> <p>C1(e) Will it increase the number of people in urban areas with access to public open space?</p> <p>C1(f) Will it improve the condition of public open spaces in the region?</p> <p>C1(g) Will it help to improve access to sports facilities?</p>
SA2	<p>To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the Region.</p>	<p>C2(a) Will it help to maintain or enhance local distinctiveness and diversity with the built environment?</p> <p>C2(b) Will it help to protect or enhance existing features of the historic built environment?</p> <p>C2(c) Will it help to protect from loss or damage other existing archaeological assets?</p> <p>C2(d) Will it protect and enhance the landscape quality and character?</p> <p>C2(e) Will it adversely affect designated landscapes?</p> <p>C2(f) Will it improve the natural environment in those areas where the environmental quality is poor?</p> <p>C2(g) Will it improve the appearance of built-up areas in the region's cities, towns and villages?</p>

		C2(h) Will it enhance and manage the region's environmental infrastructure, taking into account climate change?
		C2(i) Will it enhance and manage the region's green infrastructure, taking into account climate change?
		C2(j) Will it reduce the extent of the region defined as 'tranquil'?

Identification of likely significant environmental effects

7.6 Likely significant environmental effects need to be identified at this early scoping stage so that the SA Framework contains adequate objectives and criteria to account for these effects. The SA will focus on the significant effects likely to be generated by the Historic Environment SPD as they will be applied in determining planning applications. Table 8 below details the range of likely significant environmental effects identified using the headings provided in the SEA Directive. The table also includes a reference to the Sustainability Criteria that were developed to take the affected environmental issue into consideration.

Table 10 Range of likely environmental effects

SEA Directive Topics	Sustainability Criteria (Table)
(a) Biodiversity	No
(b) Population	No
(c) Human Health	Yes – C2 (i) and (j)
(d) Fauna	No
(e) Flora	No
(f) Soil	No
(g) Water	No
(h) Air	No
(i) Climate Factors	Yes – C2(i)
(j) Material Assets	Yes
(k) Cultural Heritage	Yes - C1(a), (b), (c), (d) - C2(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (g)
(l) Landscape	Yes - C2 (d), (e), (f) and (g)

8.0 Task B1: Testing the SPD objectives against the sustainability appraisal framework

8.1 At this stage, it is important that the SPD objectives should be tested for compatibility with the SA objectives. The 5 draft objectives of the SPD are:

1. To provide guidance on the historic environment which the borough should consider in formulating development and assessing development proposals
2. To promote better understanding and appreciation of the historic environment.
3. To protect and enhance the historic environment.
4. To ensure that all development proposals take proper account of local distinctiveness.
5. To make the historic environment accessible to everyone and ensure that it is seen as something with which the whole society can identify and engage.
6. Explain how the protection of the historic environment and the promotion of opportunities for change can contribute to sustainable development.

8.2 Table 11 tests the objectives of the SPD with those of the SA Framework:-

Table 11 Test of SPD objectives against the SA Framework

CRITERIA AS IN TABLE 9	SPD OBJECTIVE					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
C1(a) Will it help people to increase participation in cultural activities?		√	√		√	√
C1(b) Will it protect or enhance existing cultural assets?	√	√	√		√	√
C1(c) Will it support the development of a vibrant cultural economy?		√	√			√

C1(d) Will it promote, celebrate and/or develop local and regional cultural distinctiveness and strengths?	√	√	√	√	√	√
C1(e) Will it increase the number of people in urban areas with access to public open space?		√				
C1(f) Will it improve the condition of public open spaces in the region?		√	√			
C1(g) Will it help to improve access to sports facilities?						
C2(a) Will it help to maintain or enhance local distinctiveness and diversity with the built environment?	√	√	√	√	√	√
C2(b) Will it help to protect or enhance existing features of the historic built environment?	√	√	√	√	√	√
C2(c) Will it help to protect from loss or damage other existing archaeological assets?	√	√	√	√	√	√
C2(d) Will it protect and enhance the landscape quality and character?	√	√	√	√	√	√
C2(e) Will it adversely affect designated landscapes?						
C2(f) Will it improve the natural environment in those areas where the environmental quality is poor?						
C2(g) Will it improve the appearance of built-up areas in the region's cities, towns and villages?	√	√	√	√	√	√
C2(h) Will it enhance and manage the region's environmental infrastructure, taking into account climate change?						

C2(i) Will it enhance and manage the region's green infrastructure, taking into account climate change?						
C2(j) Will it reduce the extent of the region defined as 'tranquil'?						

Key

√ = positive effect

'blank' = no effect

X = negative effect

8.3 As can be seen from the table it appears at this stage that there is no conflict between the objectives of the SPD and the SA Framework objectives.

9.0 Task A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA

- 9.1 In order to help achieve a well-informed and comprehensive SA report, the Council welcomes your views on the contents of this Scoping Report.
- 9.2 The Council is committed to ensuring that the appraisal covers the key sustainability issues. The best way of doing this is to consult with a range of bodies with social, environmental and economical responsibilities when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information that must be included in the report. These bodies include English Heritage, Natural England and the Environment Agency, which satisfy the consultation requirements of the SEA Directive.
- 9.3 Consultation at this stage in the SA process will help to ensure that the report will be comprehensive and robust enough to support the Historic Environment SPD during the later stages of formal public consultation.
- 9.4 If you would like to comment on this document, please use the Feedback Form on the SPD Scoping Document. If you wish, you may also email your comments to forward.planning@chesterfield.gov.uk Comments should reach the Council no later than Tuesday 1st June 2010.

The Next Stage

- 9.5 This document is open to consultation for 4 weeks from Tuesday 4th May 2010. The Council will consider all comments received and where necessary, the context review, the SA framework and the list of sustainability issues of the Historic Environment SPD will be refined. The framework will then be used in Stage B of the SA process to formally appraise the Historic Environment SPD. This assessment will be undertaken on the basis of professional judgment but will be informed by evidence obtained from the context review and the identification of sustainability issues.
- 9.6 The SPD will be appraised along with the 'Do Nothing' option or the 'Business as Usual' option. The findings of the appraisal will be reported and published for public comment alongside the Draft SPD in Autumn 2010 and will be available on the Council's website. Once the SPD is adopted a consultation statement including a summary of the main issues raised on the SA will accompany it.
- 9.7 The proposed structure and contents of the SA Report can be found on the following page. As it will be available to a wide range of users, including decision-makers, other plan/programme-making authorities,

statutory consultees, non-government organisations and members of the public, the document needs to be of length and level of detail that is appropriate to all.

Proposed Structure and Content of Sustainability Appraisal Report

1 Non-Technical Summary

2 Background

3 Approach

4 Historic Environment SPD

5 TASK A1: Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Policies

6 TASK A2: Baseline Information

7 TASK A3: Sustainability Problems and Issues

8 TASK A4: Developing the SA Framework

9 TASK B1: Testing the SPD Objectives Against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

10 TASK A5: Consulting on the Scope of the SA

11 TASK B2: Developing the SPD Options

12 TASK B3 & B4: Predicting and Evaluating the Effects of the Draft SPD

13 TASK B5: Considering Ways of Mitigating Adverse Effects and Maximising Beneficial Effects

14 TASK B6: Proposing Measures to Monitor the Significant Effects of Implementing the SPD

Link to Saved Policies Text

GEN 1 OVERALL PLANNING VISION FOR CHESTERFIELD

IN CONSIDERING PROPOSALS FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT THE BOROUGH COUNCIL WILL SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT WHICH HAS THE POTENTIAL TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF ITS CITIZENS BY CONTRIBUTING TO:

- (A) ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REGENERATION;
- (B) SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS;
- (C) CONSERVATION OF THE NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT;
- (D) SOCIAL INCLUSION

GEN 3 NATURAL, HISTORIC AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL ONLY BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH PRESERVES OR ENHANCES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER AND THE QUALITY OF THE BOROUGH'S NATURAL, HISTORIC AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT.

GEN 10 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL ONLY BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH MAKES A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE BOROUGH THROUGH GOOD DESIGN. PROPOSALS SHOULD BE DESIGNED TO:

- (a) PRESERVE OR ENHANCE THE LOCAL DISTINCTIVENESS OF THE NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT;*

*Rest of policy not relevant to this SPD

The evaluation and protection of archaeological sites

EVR 28 SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT, WHICH WILL RESULT IN DAMAGE OR DISTURBANCE TO SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS OR OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE AND/OR THEIR SETTINGS.

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH MAY AFFECT OTHER KNOWN OR POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND THEIR SETTINGS OR HERITAGE FEATURES UNLESS AN APPROPRIATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT IS SUBMITTED AS PART OF THE PLANNING APPLICATION WHERE APPROPRIATE, WHERE NECESSARY A FIELD EVALUATION OF THE SITE, TOGETHER WITH AN ASSESSMENT OF

THE POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, WILL BE REQUIRED AS PART OF THE PLANNING APPLICATION. PLANNING PERMISSION WILL ONLY BE GRANTED IF IT DEMONSTRATES THAT THE DEVELOPMENT WILL NOT DISTURB OR DESTROY SIGNIFICANT REMAINS OR BE SIGNIFICANTLY DETRIMENTAL TO THEIR SETTING.

WHERE DISTURBANCE IS UNAVOIDABLE AND WHERE PLANNING PERMISSION IS GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD AFFECT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND THEIR SETTINGS OR HERITAGE FEATURES, THE BOROUGH COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO MINIMISE ITS IMPACT. WHERE NECESSARY IT WILL IMPOSE CONDITIONS OR SEEK PLANNING OBLIGATIONS UNDER SECTION 106 OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 TO ENSURE APPROPRIATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING PRIOR TO AND DURING DEVELOPMENT AND POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS OF SUCH REMAINS TO AN AGREED PROGRAMME.

EVR 29 CHESTERFIELD TOWN CENTRE HISTORIC CORE

WITHIN THE HISTORIC CORE OF THE TOWN CENTRE, AS SHOWN ON THE PROPOSALS MAP, PLANNING PERMISSION WILL ONLY BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD INVOLVE GROUND DISTURBANCE IF:

- (a) AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE SITE IS SUBMITTED WITH THE APPLICATION; AND**

- (b) WHERE THE ASSESSMENT SHOWS IT TO BE APPROPRIATE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION IS SUBMITTED FOR CONSIDERATION AS PART OF THE PLANNING APPLICATION TO ALLOW THE POTENTIAL OF THE SITE TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT; AND**

- (c) WHERE APPROPRIATE, A STATEMENT IS SUBMITTED DEMONSTRATING HOW IT IS INTENDED TO ACCOMMODATE OR OVERCOME THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS OF THE SITE TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE COUNCIL; AND**

- (d) THE DEVELOPMENT WILL NOT DISTURB ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IDENTIFIED AS WORTHY OF PRESERVATION IN SITU WITHOUT BEING DISTURBED, OR BE SIGNIFICANTLY DETRIMENTAL TO THE SETTING OF SUCH SITES; AND**

- (e) THE PROPOSALS WILL MINIMISE THE DISTURBANCE OF OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS.**

WHERE DISTURBANCES IS UNAVIODABLE AND WHERE PLANNING PERMISSION IS GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD AFFECT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND THEIR SETTINGS OR HERITAGE FEATURES, THE BOROUGH COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO

MINIMISE ITS IMPACT AND WHERE NECESSARY, IT WILL IMPOSE CONDITIONS OR SEEK PLANNING OBLIGATIONS UNDER SECTION 106 OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 TO ENSURE APPROPRIATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING PRIOR TO AND DURING DEVELOPMENT AND POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS OF SUCH REMAINS TO AN AGREED PROGRAMME.

Conservation, listed buildings and the built environment

EVR 30 CONSERVATION AREAS

WITHIN CONSERVATION AREAS PLANNING PERMISSION WILL ONLY BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS (INCLUDING CONVERSIONS, ALTERATIONS, EXTENSIONS AND CHANGES OF USE) WHICH PRESERVE OR ENHANCE THE SPECIAL CHARACTER OR APPEARANCE OF THE CONSERVATION AREA.

PLANNING PERMISSION FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT (INCLUDING EXTENSIONS TO EXISTING BUILDINGS AND NEW OR REPLACEMENT SHOP SIGNS) WILL NOT BE GRANTED UNLESS:

- (a) THE DESIGN, SCALE, MASSING AND SITING OF THE PROPOSAL RESPECTS THE SPECIAL CHARACTER OR APPEARANCE OF THAT PART OF THE CONSERVATION AREA IN WHICH IT IS TO TAKE PLACE; AND**
- (b) DUE REGARD HAS BEEN PAID TO THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PROPOSAL TO ADJACENT BUILDINGS, TREES, VIEWS (BOTH INTO AND OUT OF THE CONSERVATION AREA), SPACES AND HISTORIC STREET PATTERN OR ANY OTHER COMPONENT PART OF THE CONSERVATION AREA OR ITS SETTING WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO ITS SPECIAL CHARACTER OR APPEARANCE; AND**
- (c) MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS APPROPRIATE TO THE SPECIAL CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE ARE USED; AND**
- (d) THEY RESPECT THE CHARACTER AND STYLE OF THE BUILDINGS IN TERMS OF ITS ARCHITECTURAL DETAIL AND MATERIALS.**

INTERNALLY ILLUMINATED SIGNS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED WHERE THESE COVER THE WHOLE OF THE FASCIA OF THE BUILDING.

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING THE SETTING OF A CONSERVATION AREA WHICH WOULD HAVE A MATERIALLY DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON ITS SPECIAL CHARACTER OR APPEARANCE INCLUDING VIEWS INTO OR OUT OF THE AREA.

WHERE NECESSARY ARTICLE 4 DIRECTIONS WILL BE USED BY THE COUNCIL TO ENSURE ADDITIONAL CONTROLS OVER DEVELOPMENT IN CONSERVATION AREAS.

EVR 31 DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES IN CONSERVATION AREAS

WHERE A BUILDING OR OTHER STRUCTURE MAKES A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO THE CHARACTER OR APPEARANCE OF A CONSERVATION AREA, PLANNING PERMISSION FOR DEVELOPMENT INVOLVING ITS DEMOLITION OR REMOVAL WILL ONLY BE GRANTED WHERE:

- (a) IT IS BEYOND REPAIR AND INCAPABLE OF BENEFICIAL USE: OR**
- (b) IN EXCEPTIONAL CASES THE REDEVELOPMENT OR THE RESULT OF THE DEMOLITION WOULD PRODUCE SUBSTANTIAL BENEFITS FOR THE COMMUNITY (INCLUDING THE PHYSICAL AND/OR ECONOMIC REVITALISATION OF THE CONSERVATION AREA), WHICH WOULD OUTWEIGH THE LOSS RESULTING FROM THE DEMOLITION.**

PERMISSION FOR REDDEVELOPMENT INVOLVING THE DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS OF INAPPROPRIATE STRUCTURE OR DESIGN WILL BE GRANTED WHERE REMOVAL OR REPLACEMENT WOULD BENEFIT THE CHARACTER OR APPEARANCE OF THE CONSERVATION AREA.

CONDITIONS WILL BE IMPOSED ON THE PLANNING PERMISSION TO ENSURE THAT A CONTRACT FOR REDEVELOPMENT IN ACCORDANC WITH AN APPROVED DETAILED SCHEME IS IN EXISTENCE PRIOR TO THE START OF DEMOLITION

EVR 32 BUILDINGS OF ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC INTEREST (LISTED BUILDINGS)

PLANNING PERMISSION FOR DEVELOPMENT INVOLVING THE DEMOLITION OF LISTED BUILDINGS, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, WILL NOT BE GRANTED UNLESS:

- (a) THE APPLICATION IS ACCOMPANIED BY AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CONDITION AND COSTS OF REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF THE LISTED BUILDING AND**
- (b) EVIDENCE IS PROVIDED THAT EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO RETAIN THE BUILDING AND, WHERE RELEVANT, THAT ALTERNATIVE USES HAVE BEEN FULLY EXPLORED AND DISCOUNTED FOR GOOD PLANNING REASONS**

PLANNING PERMISSION FOR THE CHANGE OF USE OR CONVERSION OF A LISTED BUILDING TO A NEW USE WILL ONLY BE GRANTED WHERE:

- (i) THE CHANGE OF USE OR CONVERSION WILL ENSURE THE PRESERVATION OF THE BUILDING WITHOUT DETRIMENT TO THE ELEMENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS LISTING AND**
- (ii) THE PROPOSED USE WILL NOT BE PREJUDICIAL TO THE SETTING OF THE BUILDING.**

PLANNING PERMISSION FOR DEVELOPMENT INVOLVING THE ALTERATION OR EXTENSION OF A LISTED BUILDING WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED WHERE THE SCALE, MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS RESPECT THE CHARACTER AND ORIGINS OF THE BUILDING.

EVR 33 DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING THE SETTING OF A LISTED BUILDING

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD HAVE A DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON THE SETTING OF A LISTED BUILDING.

Historic parks and gardens

EVR 34 HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD HAVE A DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON THE CHARACTER, ENVIRONMENT OR SETTING OF THE FOLLOWING HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS, AS SHOWN ON THE PROPOSALS MAP:

- (a) QUEENS PARK**
- (b) TAPTON HOUSE AND GROUNDS**
- (c) RINGWOOD HALL GROUNDS**
- (d) TAPTON GROVE**
- (e) DUNSTON HALL DEERPARK**

PLANNING APPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS WILL BE REQUIRED TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY AN IMPACT ANALYSIS.

EVR 35 RECORDING OF LISTED BUILDINGS, CONSERVATION AREAS AND HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS

WHERE PLANNING PERMISSION IS GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT INVOLVING:

- (a) DEMOLITION OR SIGNIFICANT ALTERATION OR EXTENSION TO LISTED BUILDINGS, OR**
- (b) DEMOLITION OR SIGNIFICANT NEW CONSTRUCTION IN A CONSERVATION AREA, OR**
- (c) WORKS AFFECTING HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS,**

DOCUMENTARY RECORDS, INCLUDING PHOTOGRAPHS AND MEASURED SURVEY DRAWINGS AS APPROPRIATE, WILL BE REQUIRED BY CONDITION.

