Derby City Council Local Plan

Regulation 19 SA Report – Appendix A: Baseline and Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

Derby City Council

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1.0 Baseline Data Review

This section sets out the current baseline situation for each topic. For each Section, all collated baseline data of relevance to the SA of the Local Plan is presented. It is worth noting that whilst every effort has been made to collate all data of relevance, the data presented is not exhaustive due to time constraints. As part of the baseline review, key sustainability issues are identified and described. In addition, data gaps and the potential evolution within the area without the Local Plan has been described for each topic.

1.1 Population and Equality

1.1.1 Summary of Current Baseline

Population

In 2021, the population of Derby was 261,400[1]. The population of the city has increased each year since 2011, which has resulted in an overall population increase of 5.1% between 2011 and 2021. The population increased by a smaller percentage than the East Midlands (7.7%), and by a smaller percentage than England (6.6%)[1].

There has been a small decrease in the number of families living in the city from 2011 to 2021, with one in five households including a couple with dependent children (19%)[1]. There has also been a small decrease (0.7%) in households with dependent children.

The population of the city is expected to increase from 263,620 in 2022 to 272,298 by 2032, and continue to increase through to 2045, with an expected rise in the older population (65 years and over) and a decrease in the younger population[2]. By 2032, the proportion of over 65s is anticipated to make up 18% of the population, up from 16% in 2022. Comparatively, by 2032, 21% of people in Derby are anticipated to be aged 18 years and under, down from 24% in 2022.

Age

In 2025, 23.1% of Derby residents were aged 60 years and over[2]. Since 2011, the number of Derby residents falling into this age bracket has increased by 1.3%. Conversely, the number of residents aged 4 years and below has fallen by 14.2%. There has also been an increase (18.1%) in the number of people aged 50 to 64 years within the city, whilst the median age of Derby residents (37 years) remains within the 35-49 year age bracket which accounts for around a fifth of the population. This trend demonstrates an ageing population, and suggests potential increases in demand for healthcare, assisted living and social services in the future.

[1] Office for National Statistics (2023) How life has changed in Derby: Census 2021. Available at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/E06000015/

[2] Office for National Statistics Subnational population projections for England: 2022-based. Available at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/bulletins/subnationalpopulationprojectionsforengland/2022based

Figure 1-1: Population gender split by age in Derby in 2023[3]

Gender

The difference between the proportion of males and females in Derby is nominal. In 2023, there were 133,639 females (50.15% of the population) and 132,821 males (49.85% of the population)[4]. **Figure 1-1** shows that the city's population is relatively balanced between males and females in most of the younger age groups, with the proportion of the male population being slightly greater than females in younger adult groups (20 to 35 years). This evens out across mid-adulthood and the proportion of females in the population begins to exceed that of males in later adulthood, from aged 60 and above.

Sexual Orientation

The 2021 Census recorded sexual orientation in Derby for the first time. Overall, 3.2% of residents stated that they belonged to the LGBTQ+ community, with 88.1% regarding themselves as heterosexual, and the remaining 8.7% choosing not to answer[5]. This is similar to the overall figure for England and Wales, where 3.2% were LGBTQ+ and 89.37% were heterosexual[6]. Derby had a greater proportion of people identifying as LGBTQ+ compared to the figure for the wider East Midlands which was 2.8%[6].

[3] Department of Health and Social Care Local Authority Health Profiles - Data | Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care (Accessed 14/08/2025)

[4] Department of Health and Social Care Local Authority Health Profiles - Data | Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care (Accessed 14/08/2025)

[5] Nomis Nomis - 2021 Census Area Profile - Derby Local Authority (Accessed 05/08/2025)

[6] ONS Sexual Orientation Sexual orientation, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (Accessed 14/08/2025)

Ethnicity

Derby is an ethnically diverse city, as highlighted in **Table 1-1.** The majority of the population identified as 'White' (73.8%); this has decreased from 80.3% in 2011.The second largest ethnic group was 'Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh' which represented 15.6% of the population in 2021, an increase of 12.5% in 2011[7]. The proportion of residents identifying as 'Black, Black British, Black Welsh', Caribbean or African' was 4% in 2021, compared to 2.9% in 2011[8].

Table 1-1: Ethnicity in Derby, 2021[5]

Ethnic Group	Derby City (%)	East Midlands (%)	England and Wales (%)
White	73.8	85.7	81.7
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	15.6	8.0	9.3
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	4.0	2.7	4.0
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	3.7	2.4	2.9
Other ethnic group	2.9	1.3	2.1

Religion/Belief

The 2021 Census records that 57.1% of Derby's population identify with a religion. Christianity remains the most widely followed faith (40.2%), followed by Islam (11.1%) and Sikh (3.7%)[8]. Over 36% of the population hold no religion or belief, which has increased by 9% since 2011. The proportion of residents identifying as Muslim has increased by 3.5% since 2011, whilst the proportion of residents identifying as Christian has declined by 12.5% since 2011[8]. As shown in **Table 1-2** below, Derby had a lower proportion of Christian residents, but a significantly larger Muslim and Sikh communities compared to regional and national figures.

Table 1-2: Religious composition, 2021[8]

Religious Group	Derby City (%)	East Midlands (%)	England and Wales (%)
No religion	36.6	40.0	37.2
Christian	40.2	45.4	46.2
Muslim	11.1	4.3	6.5
Sikh	3.7	1.1	0.9
Buddhist	0.3	0.3	0.5

[7] Derby City Council - Census 2021 Census information - Derby City Council (Accessed 04/08/2025)

[8] Office for National Statistics How life has changed in Derby: Census 2021 (Accessed 04/08/2025)

Religious Group	Derby City (%)	East Midlands (%)	England and Wales (%)
Hindu	1.2	2.5	1.7
Jewish	0.1	0.1	0.5
Other religion	0.5	0.5	0.6

Deprivation

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 attempts to measure a broad concept of multiple deprivation at the small area level. The Indices provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)) across England, based on seven different domains of deprivation:

- Income Deprivation;
- Employment Deprivation;
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation;
- Health Deprivation and Disability;
- Crime;
- Barriers to Housing and Services; and
- Living Environment.

According to the 2019 Indices, Derby is ranked as the 90th most deprived local authority in England, out of 317 local authorities (where 1 is the most deprived and 317 is the least deprived)[9]. Overall, Derby is more deprived than neighbouring Amber Valley, but less deprived than Nottingham. Of all indices, Derby is the most deprived in terms of health (ranked 60), and least deprived for barriers to housing and services (ranked 175).

Levels of deprivation vary across the city, with clusters of high deprivation located in the southern part of the city and areas close to the city centre, including Normanton, Arboretum, Sinfin and Osmaston. Conversely, areas in the northern part of Derby are less deprived. However, some areas such as Derwent, in the northeastern part of the city are experiencing high levels of deprivation across the index of multiple deprivation (IMD). **Figure A-1** in **Appendix A** presents the deprivation across the city by LSOA.

Table 1-3 shows the average ranking of Derby, compared with surrounding areas.

Table 1-3: IMD Rankings Per Domain[9]

	Derby	Nottingham	Amber Valley
Overall Rank	90	10	617

[9] UK Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation 2019. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019

	Derby	Nottingham	Amber Valley
Income	75	21	160
Employment	78	51	133
Education	69	14	108
Health	60	14	112
Crime	144	43	277
Barriers to Housing and Services	175	86	250
Living Environment	131	45	196

As shown in **Table 1-3**, Derby South is significantly deprived with respect to education, income, employment and health, with children being disproportionately affected by income deprivation compared with older people. Derby South ranks 37th for income and 78th for employment, indicating significant economic deprivation.

Educational Attainment and Facilities

With regards to educational attainment, 29.7% of residents aged 16 and over hold level four or higher qualifications. This is significantly lower than the national average, which is 34%. In addition, 20.1% of residents have no qualifications, and 10.3% hold level one qualifications[10].

Figure 1-2 shows how the number of pupils is expected to rise between the academic years of 2024/25 and 2026/27 and then are forecasted to fall between 2027/28 and 2028/29.

[10] Nomis - 2021 Census Area Profile - Derby Local Authority (Accessed 05/08/2024)

Figure 1-2: Actual and Forecasted Pupil Numbers[11]

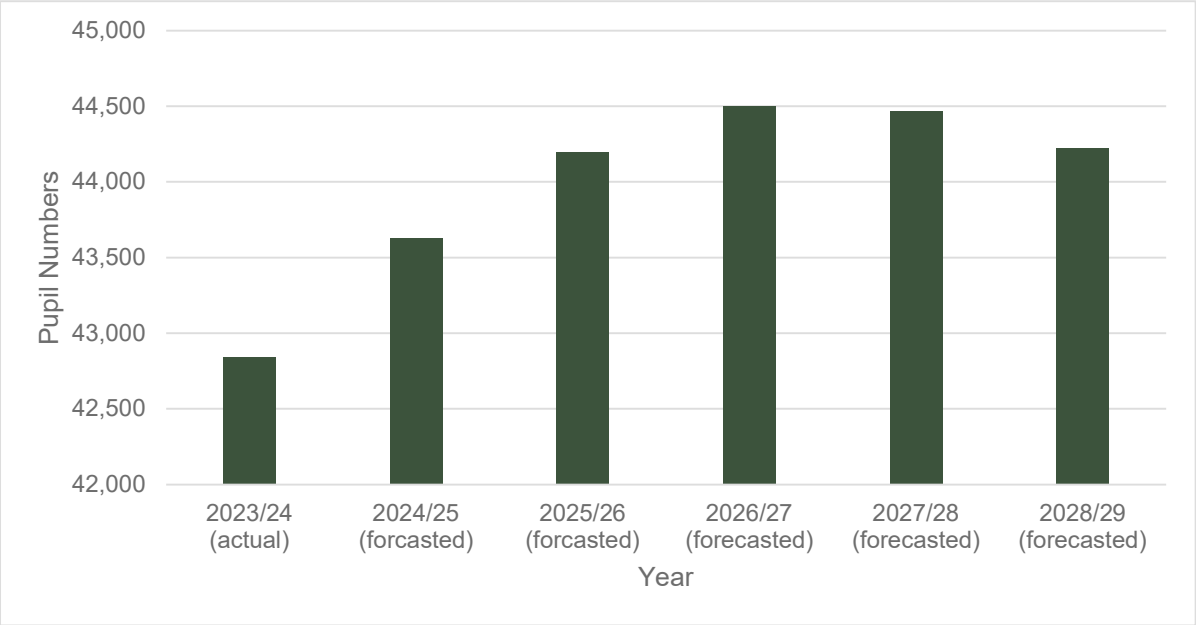


Figure 1-3: Estimates of Forecasted School Place Demand[12]

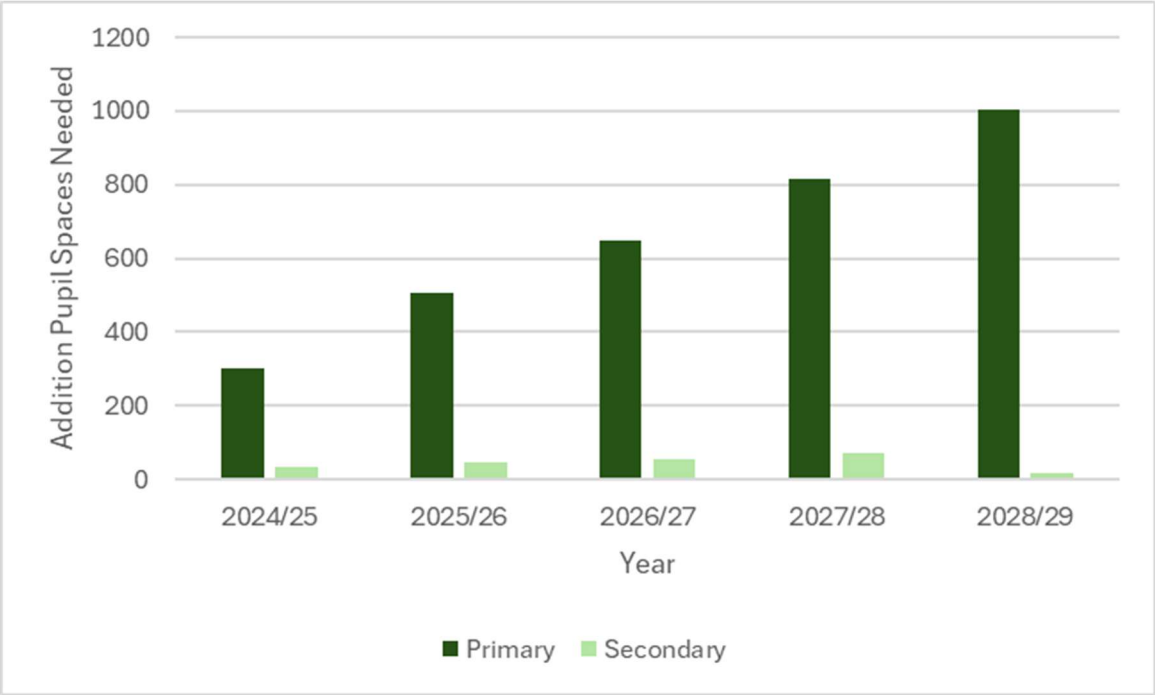


Figure 1-3 shows that there is current demand for both primary and secondary school places across the city, however the demand for primary school places is

[11] Gov.UK Education Statistics Step 6: Explore data - Create your own tables on school capacity (Accessed 07/08/2025)

[12] Gov.UK, Education Statistics Step 6: Explore data - Create your own tables on school capacity (Accessed 07/08/2025)

significantly higher than demand for secondary school places. Demand is expected to rise between 2024 and 2029, particularly for primary school places. Demand for secondary school places remains relatively low across the same timeframe and is expected to decrease in 2028. **Figure A-2** shows the location of education providers in Derby City.

1.1.2 Evolution of the Baseline without the Plan

The average age of the population is likely to continue to rise, whilst the working age population is anticipated to continue to fall. This is likely to place increasing pressure on services such as healthcare, social care, assisted living, and accessible housing. The decline in younger age groups may reduce economic productivity unless strategies are implemented to retain and attract younger residents.

Deprivation hotspots, particularly in Derby South, will likely persist, with little change to entrenched inequalities unless targeted action is taken.

Educational underachievement may continue, especially in deprived areas, limiting long-term economic prospects.

School capacity pressures in primary education could worsen in the short to medium term, particularly in growth areas, even as overall pupil numbers later decline.

Without the Local Plan, there may be less opportunities for improving services and facilities, such as schools, as well as fewer opportunities to reduce deprivation disparities across the city.

1.1.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

The following sustainability issues have been identified:

- The city's population is projected to increase overall, including a sharp increase in older age groups (especially 75+), leading to higher care, housing, and health needs, and a greater proportion of non-working dependents. Planning for infrastructure to meet the needs of an elderly population, such as accessible housing and an elderly care workforce will become more important if this trend continues;
- The number of children and young people is decreasing; however, some areas may still face localised school pressures, particularly in primary school places where demand is expected to rise until 2029;
- Educational attainment is below the national average, with a high proportion of residents having no qualifications; this is particularly acute in Derby South;
- Deprivation is significant, especially in Derby South, where children are disproportionately affected by income deprivation;
- Education, income, and employment deprivation levels are high, with large disparities across the city;
- There is a need for accessible, well-designed developments to meet the needs of an ageing population and diverse communities, ensuring equitable access to services; and
- The city is becoming increasingly ethnically diverse, and this will require culturally inclusive services and engagement approaches.

1.1.4 Data Gaps

None identified.

1.2 Human Health

1.2.1 Summary of Current Baseline

Health Inequalities

Health index scores are a way to quantify and track overall health levels, often at a regional or national level. A Health index score of 100 represents average levels of health in England, a higher number represents better health, and a lower number represents worse health. Health index scores are available across a number of subdomains.

Derby's Health Index score decreased by 0.9 points to 90.3 from 2020-2021, with a 9.7-point gap from the national average, which placed it in the lowest 20% of local authority areas for health in 2021[13]. Derby's best score across all subdomains is 104.7 for health relating to "access to services", which looks at distance to GP services, pharmacies, sports or leisure facilities, internet access, and patients offered acceptable GP practice appointments[13]. The second highest scoring subdomain is "access to green space", while Derby's worst scores are for "personal well-being", "crime" and "mortality"[13].

The majority of Derby residents define their health as either 'very good' (45.8%), 'good' (34.6%) or 'fair' (13.7%) according to the 2021 Census[14]. In addition, 4.4% of residents considered themselves in 'bad' health and 1.4% described themselves to be in 'very bad health'[14]. The responses to this question in Derby City is similar to those across the East Midlands and nationally.

Limiting long-term illness

In 2023, 8.2% of Derby's residents identified themselves as 'disabled: day-to-day activities limited a lot' and 10.5% described themselves as 'disabled: day-to-day activities limited a little'[15]. In comparison, the East Midlands reported 7.7% 'disabled: day-to-day activities limited a lot' and 10.7% 'disabled: day-to-day activities limited a little', while the national figures for England were 7.3% and 10% respectively. This highlights that Derby has a higher-than-average rate of disability, with a higher proportion of residents experiencing less severe forms of disability.

Between 2021-2022, Derby had a disability employment rate of 49.3%, which is lower than the average for the East Midlands (54.4%) and England (55.0%)[16]. This employment rate has experienced a small rise from 2019-2020 (48.3%), which

[13] Office for National Statistics How health has changed in your area - Office for National Statistics (Accessed 06/08/2025)

[14] Office for National Statistics Build a custom area profile - Census 2021, ONS

[15] Census Data by Unitary Authority Derby: Disability (Accessed 06/08/2025)

[16] Gov.UK Work and Disabled People The employment of disabled people 2024 - GOV.UK (Accessed 06/08/2025)

suggests that barriers to accessing the workplace for those with disabilities or long-term illnesses may be decreasing[17].

Progress is being made in Derby to create inclusive and accessible job opportunities and to support disabled residents in developing skills. Derby City Council's Local Area Inclusion Plan outlines a strategy to ensure that every child and young person with special educational needs (SEND), disabilities and alternative provision (AP) are supported to achieve strong outcomes and positive destinations[18]. One of the six key goals of the Plan is for the recipients to have real-life experiences, learning opportunities, good careers advice and guidance, and insight into the world of work[19]. This Plan highlights an acknowledgement from the Council that the disability employment rate needs improvement, and a long-term strategy focusing on children and young people as the future workforce. These efforts reflect a broader commitment to ensuring that all residents can participate fully in the local economy and community life.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy decreased slightly in Derby between 2019 and 2022 but rose between 2022 and 2023[20]. This trend occurred at a national scale and is a likely result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Within Derby, life expectancy for males at birth in 2023 was 77.7 years and 81.6 years for females, with both groups experiencing a decrease of less than 1 year between 2019 and 2023[20]. In the three-year period between 2021-2023, life expectancy for both males and females in the city was slightly lower than the national average, and similarly lower than the rest of the East Midlands. These statistics are highlighted in **Table 1-4** below.

Table 1-4: Predicted Life Expectancies (2021-2023)[20]

	Derby	East Midlands	England
Male	77.3 years	80.9 years	79.1 years
Female	81.5 years	82.6 years	83.1 years

Air Quality

Air pollution has a significant impact on the health of a population and exacerbates the risks of developing a number of diseases such as heart disease and cancer and impacts lung function, exacerbates asthma, and increases hospital admissions and mortality rates.

[17] Gov.UK Work and Disabled People The employment of disabled people 2024 - GOV.UK (Accessed 06/08/2025)

[18] Derby City Council - Education and Learning Our Local Area Inclusion Plan - Derby City Council (Accessed 06/08/2025)

[19] Derby City Council - News Local Area Inclusion Plan: Supporting Derby's young people to live their best life - Derby City Council (Accessed 06/08/2025)

[20] Office for National Statistics Life expectancy for local areas of Great Britain - Office for National Statistics (Accessed 06/08/2025)

Air pollution disproportionately impacts the most vulnerable members of society, for example, less affluent areas are often more exposed to dangerous levels of air pollution, which can trigger or exacerbate symptoms for more vulnerable members of society such as children, the elderly, pregnant women and those with existing health conditions.

Air quality presents the biggest environmental health risk to residents across Derbyshire and contributes approximately 530 deaths and 5,400 life years lost in Derbyshire County annually[21]. The estimated fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution for Derby was 5.9% in 2023, which is greater than the figure for the East Midlands (5.6%) and for all English unitary authorities (5.1%)[22].

PM2.5 (particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometres) is recognised as the most harmful pollutant to human health in the Derby City Council Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)[23]. To reduce levels of PM2.5, Derby City Council is engaged in a series of measures including a burning of waste policy; chimney smoke enforcement; consolidation and renewal of existing smoke controls; and continued focus to secure planning conditions requiring dust management plans for the majority of new developments and all demolition consents in the city[23].

Further information about air quality and pollution in Derby can be found in **Section 1.10** of this report.

Pregnancy and Maternity

There were 5.7 live births per 1000 population in Derby between 2021 and 2023, which was slightly higher than the UK average of 5.0 live births per 1000 population[24].

The conception rate in Derby in 2023 was 73.2 per 100,000 population which is greater than the average for England (71.5 per 100,000), the East Midlands (68.9 per 100,000), and Derbyshire (68.9 per 100,000)[25].

Infant mortality rates in Derby lie at 5.7 deaths per 1,000 births, which is higher than the average for England (4.1 deaths per 1,000 births)[25]. In addition, the key risk factors to poor health amongst children and adults need to be addressed such as reducing the number of children in poverty, as well as homelessness in families with children and pregnant women, and increasing vaccination rates by 1 year of age.

Obesity

Childhood obesity rates in Derby are higher than the regional and national averages. In 2022-2023, the rate of obesity amongst reception age children was 19.7%, which

[21] Derbyshire County and Derby City Air Quality Strategy air_quality_strategy_2020-2030_(2023_refresh).pdf (Accessed 11/08/2025)

[22] LG Inform - Customised report Air pollution: estimated fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution in East Midlands | LG Inform (Accessed 06/08/2025)

[23] Derby City Council 2024 Air Quality Annual Status Report Air Quality Annual Status Report 2024 (Accessed 11/08/2025)

[24] LG Inform - Customised report Infant mortality per 1,000 live births in Derby | LG Inform (Accessed 06/08/2025)

[25] ONS Conceptions in England and Wales Conceptions in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (Accessed 11/08/2025)

increased to a rate of 40.4% for children in year 6, which is significantly higher than the national average of 36.6%[26].

Relatively low levels of physical activity amongst children is likely to be a contributing factor for high rates of obesity across Derby. Only 38.1% of children aged 5 to 16 years met the recommended physical activity levels per week, whereas these figures are significantly higher in the East Midlands (49%) and England (47%)[26]. This inactivity is linked to higher rates of chronic conditions such as diabetes. There is a need to encourage children to participate in physical activity and improve their access to these spaces.

Obesity rates amongst the adult population in Derby are also higher than the regional and national averages. In the years 2023 to 2024, 33.0% of Derby's adult population were obese. This is a higher-than-average rate compared to the East Midlands (29.1%) and England (26.2%)[27]. In Derby, 29.3% of adults do less than 30 minutes of activity per week (2021/22)[28]. This positions Derby with significantly higher levels of inactivity than the national average of 25.8%.

Mental Health

The mental health of Derby residents is under increasing strain. While exact figures vary, local indicators suggest a growing prevalence of mental health conditions. According to the Small Area Mental Health Index (SAMHI), Derby's mental health index value declined between 2020 and 2021, reflecting a deterioration in overall population wellbeing[29]. Derby has a higher rate of suicide and hospital admissions for intentional self-harm than the national average. The rate of suicide (per 100,000) between 2021 and 2023 was 11.6 in Derby, 11.3 in the East Midlands and 10.7 in England[30]. There was a total of 133 per 100,000 hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in Derby in 2023/24, 128 per 100,000 in the East Midlands and 117 per 100,000 across England.

In Derby, mental health needs are significant and complex, with service users experiencing higher levels of socioeconomic disadvantage compared to the general population. Only 27% of service users are employed and 20% own their homes, versus 56% and 60% city-wide, respectively[31]. Men are more likely to present in crisis, while women are more represented in secondary care services. Access disparities persist for minority ethnic groups, neurodiverse individuals, and LGBTQ+ communities, with gaps in data collection and engagement. Despite these challenges, nearly 500 people received support through the Derby Wellbeing Team from years 2022 to 2023, and collaborative efforts are underway to improve

[26] Derby City Council Derby City Council commits to making healthy choices easier for everyone - Derby City Council (Accessed 06/08/2025)

[27] Office for National Statistics Adult obesity prevalence - ONS (Accessed 06/08/2025)

[28] Derby City Council Standard report template Derby City Council (accessed 14/08/2025)

[29] Livuni.maps Small Area Mental Health Index - 2022 (Accessed 07/08/2025)

[30] Local Authority Health Profile Local Authority Health Profiles - Data | Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care (Accessed 11/08/2025)

[31] Living Well Derbyshire Derby-Wellbeing-Collaborative-Report-April-2023.pdf (Accessed 12/08/2025)

inclusivity, reduce stigma, and strengthen community-based mental health provision[32].

Access to green space can also improve health and well-being of communities. Green infrastructure and open space supports active lifestyles, community cohesion and nature connections that benefit physical health, mental health and wellbeing and quality of life[33]. The provision of green space has been detailed within **Section 1.6**.

Health infrastructure

There are 42 NHS GP practices in the city, with 33 located within three miles of the city centre[34]. These practices vary in size and patient capacity, offering a range of services from general medical care to mental health support. Many are part of Primary Care Networks, which enable collaborative care and resource sharing across practices. The main hospital in the city is the Royal Derby Hospital, a major acute care facility providing 24/7 emergency services for adults and children.

1.2.2 Evolution of the Baseline without the Plan

Health outcomes may worsen, increasing pressure on the NHS and leading to higher rates of obesity, chronic disease and poor mental health.

Without targeted intervention, air quality could remain an ongoing health challenge, with PM2.5 and NO_2 levels continuing to pose risks for respiratory and cardiovascular health.

Healthcare infrastructure, including GP practices and hospitals, could face increased demand from an ageing population and higher prevalence of long-term health conditions, potentially leading to longer waiting times and reduced access to care.

Low levels of physical activity could contribute to a continued rise in obesity rates and associated health problems for both adults and children.

Without the Local Plan and coordinated policy action the inequalities in health between deprived and more affluent areas are likely to persist or widen.

1.2.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

The following sustainability issues have been identified:

- Air pollution, particularly from PM2.5, presents the greatest environmental risk to health in Derby. Vulnerable groups such as children, older people, and those with pre-existing health conditions are most affected;
- Obesity is a significant issue for both adults and children in the city, with Year 6 obesity rates (40.4%) and adult obesity rates (33%) both higher than

[32] Living Well Derbyshire Derby-Wellbeing-Collaborative-Report-April-2023.pdf (Accessed 12/08/2025)

[33] Natural England, Green Infrastructure Framework. Available at: https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/greeninfrastructure/home.aspx

[34] Derby GP Find an NHS GP in Derby | Choose From 33 Practices (Accessed 07/08/2025)

national and regional averages. Low physical activity levels, particularly among children, increase risks of chronic health conditions such as diabetes;

- Around 1 in 5 residents identify as disabled, with rates of disability higher than the East Midlands and England averages. This signifies a need to continue to provide housing (new and existing) that are built to regulation accessible and adaptable standards so that, where appropriate, people with disabilities can live comfortably and independently;
- Disability employment rates remain below national and regional averages, despite significant improvement over the last decade;
- Life expectancy for both males and females is lower than regional and national averages, reflecting persistent health inequalities;
- Mental health indicators have worsened in recent years, with rates of suicide and self-harm higher than the national and regional averages;
- Health inequalities are closely linked to deprivation hotspots in the south of the city, where poorer health outcomes are concentrated; and
- There is a need to improve opportunities for physical activity and access to open space, particularly in deprived areas, to support better mental and physical health outcomes.

1.2.4 Data Gaps

There is a lack of updated PM2.5 and NO_2 monitoring data, as new Automatic and Urban and Rural Network (ARUN) monitor results are not expected until 2025. There is also limited recent ward-level health data to fully understand geographic disparities in disability, life expectancy, and chronic illness.

1.3 Economy and Employment

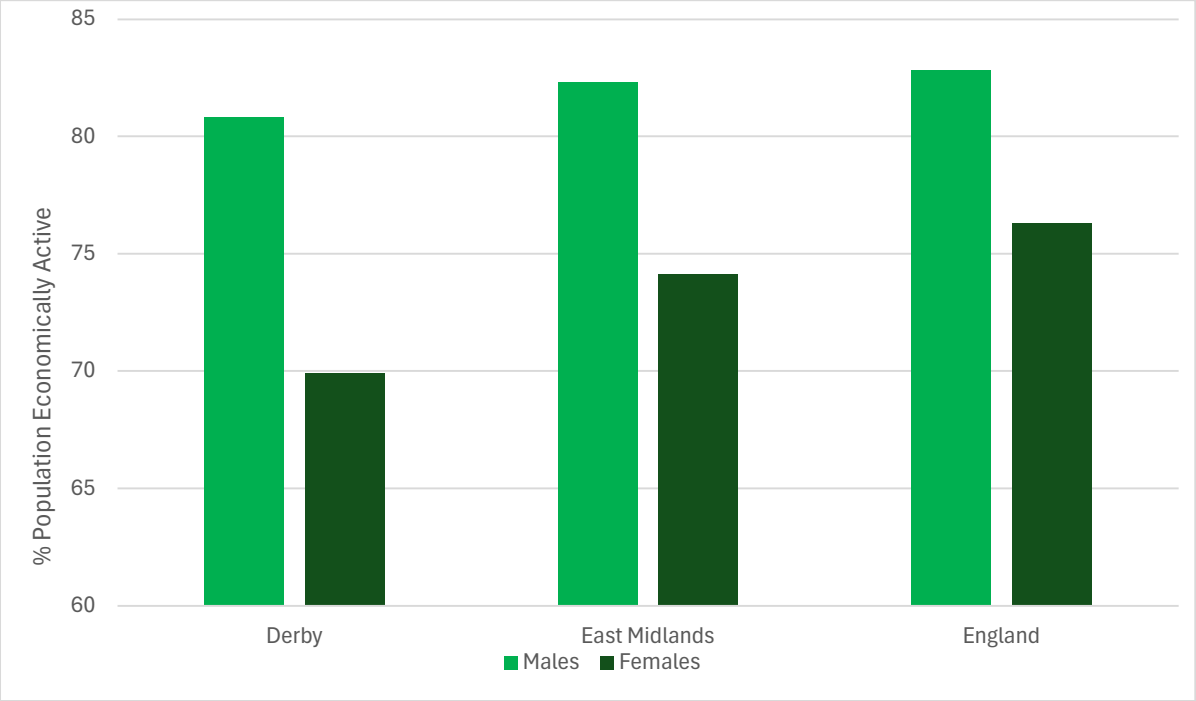
1.3.1 Summary of Current Baseline

Economic Activity

Within the city, 74.9% of the working population (16-64 years) were economically active between April 2024 and March 2025[35]. This is slightly lower than the average across the East Midlands and rest of the UK (78.2% and 79% respectively). **Figure 1-4** below highlights the distribution of economic activity between males and females in Derby. The male population in Derby had similar levels of economic activity compared to regional and national comparators, however, the female population was significantly less economically active[35].

The relatively high rates of unemployment in Derby are due to a number of factors; there is a higher proportion of students (31.2%) compared to the figure for Great Britain (21.5%), a higher proportion of residents who are looking after a family/ home, as well as residents who are retired. Amongst those who do not have a job in Derby, a significantly higher proportion state that they do want a job (34.8%), compared to regionally (20.1%) and nationally (19.0%)[35].

Figure 1-4: Distribution of Economic Activity Between Males and Females[35]



Average weekly earnings in 2024 for people who work full time in Derby were in line with the average across the East Midlands, but lower than the average across Great

[35] Nomis Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (Accessed 05/08/2025)

Britain, as shown in **Table 1-5**. Average weekly earnings for male residents were significantly higher compared to female residents in the city.

Table 1-5: Average Weekly Earnings (£), 2024[35]

Employment Type	Derby	East Midlands	England
Full time	685.6	684.1	732.0
Male full time	731.9	736.9	783.8
Female full time	628.8	613.2	671.6

Unemployment rates within the city stood at 5.9% between April 2024 and March 2025, which is significantly higher than the East Midlands average (4.1%) and the national average (4.0%)[35]. The rate of unemployment for the female population in Derby (7.1%) is nearly double that of the East Midlands (3.8%) and wider England (3.8%).

Furthermore, of the economically inactive population in Derby, 65.2% do not want a job and 34.8% do want a job[35]. Compared with the respective figures for the East Midlands (79.9% and 20.1%) and England (80.6% and 19.4%), Derby's economically inactive population is more willing to work, suggesting that employment opportunities and support for those seeking work could be improved.

As highlighted in **Figure 1-5**, professional occupations are the most common employment Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) group (22.6%), although this figure is still below the national average (26.6%), followed by associate professional occupations (14.6%). High employment rates in these two sectors meant SOC Major Group 1-3 was the most common employment area, although only 8.6% of the population work in SOC 1 roles as managers, directors and senior officials. Derby has a strong manufacturing base, particularly in aerospace and rail, and Rolls-Royce, Toyota, and Alstom (formerly Bombardier Transportation) are major employers.

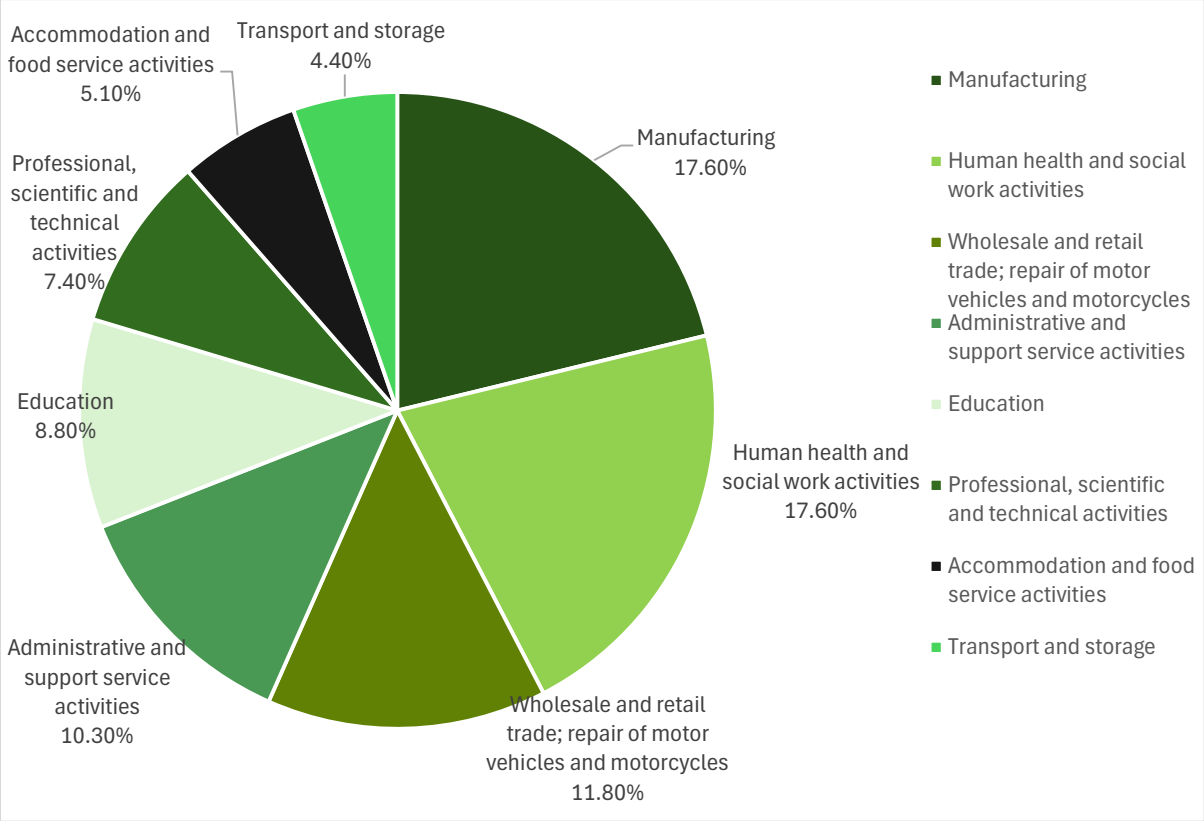
Major Group 6-7 is the second highest SOC employment group (21.6%), with a near even split between those working in catering, leisure and other service occupations (SOC 6) and those employed in sales and customer service occupations (SOC 7). However, employment in this sector is disproportionately high compared with the East Midlands (15.3%) and England (14.2%).

Figure 1-5: Employment by Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) within Derby, from April 2024 to March 2025[35]

Derby's lower rate of employment in SOC Major Group 4-5 (14.2%) against the East Midlands (18.6%) and England (17.6%), and comparatively higher rates of employment in SOC Major Group 8-9, suggests that employment in higher skilled jobs is below average. Coupled with the poor rates of educational deprivation, this likely highlights a need for stronger educational investment and more focused strategy on higher levels of educational attainment.

A further breakdown of Derby's employment by sector is highlighted in **Figure 1-6** below.

Figure 1-6: Employment by Sector in Derby[35]



In 2024, there were 182,030 enterprises in Derby, 86.8% of which employ fewer than ten people[35]. The split between micro, small, medium and large enterprises in Derby is similar to that found across the East Midlands.

Within Derby city centre, there is a combination of traditional high street units and larger-scale destinations, most notably Derbion, a major shopping centre attracting over 15 million visitors annually[36]. Alongside Derbion, the Cathedral Quarter and St Peter's Quarter offer a mix of independent retailers, hospitality venues and cultural attractions, contributing to Derby's distinctive retail character. The key economic areas in Derby are shown in **Figure A-3** in **Appendix A**.

The dominance of Derbion and out-of-centre retail parks such as Wyvern Retail Park and changes in shopping patterns post-covid has contributed to challenges for the wider city centre, including rising vacancy rates and a decline in comparison retail activity[37]. Consequently, there have been high vacancy rates across secondary retail locations (such as Green Lane, Osmaston Road and Wardwick). The overall vacancy rates for floorspace and units in Derby are significantly higher than the national average[38]. These trends reflect broader shifts in consumer behaviour,

[36] Completely Retail - Derby Derbion, Derby, DE1 2PQ | Completely Retail (Accessed 07/08/2025)

[37] Derby.gov - Planning and Retail Statement (2020) https://docs.derby.gov.uk/padocumentserver/DownloadDocument.aspx?docid=146112815 DownloadDocument.aspx (Accessed 07/08/2025)

[38] Derby City Council – Retail and Centres Study (2019) 1 (Accessed 06/08/2025)

including the growth of online shopping and changing retailer formats. Derby faces limited capacity for significant new retail floorspace, with future demand expected to be met through repurposing existing units, infill development, and targeted regeneration[39].

To support Derby's long-term economic resilience, there is a need to enhance the quality and flexibility of commercial space, particularly for SMEs and high-growth sectors. Key strategic sites include Infinity Park Derby, a £200 million high-tech business park focused on advanced manufacturing and green industries, expected to create up to 8,000 jobs[40]. Another site to consider is Derby Commercial Park, a £20 million infrastructure programme which will be used for industrial and distribution services. This site is positioned as a regional logistics hub with strong connectivity to the M1 and East Midlands Airport. This project is estimated to generate approximately 3,000 new jobs for Derby residents through businesses that will occupy the scheme[41]. These sites will support the Derby Economic Growth Strategy, which outlines ambitions to create 1,200 jobs per annum and deliver over 100,000^{2}ft of new office space and 1,700 homes in the city centre by 2028[42]. Derby is also linked to the East Midlands Freeport, a £1bn investment strategy that aims to contribute £9bn to the economy over the next 25 years[43]. This is also anticipated to support Derby's economy.

Derby's strategic location offers strong transport links to Nottingham, Birmingham, and London. However, the COVID-19 pandemic accelerated a shift toward remote and hybrid working. **Figure 1-7** highlights the commuting habits of the city's workforce.

[39] Derby City Council – Retail and Centres Study 2019 1 (Accessed 06/08/2025)

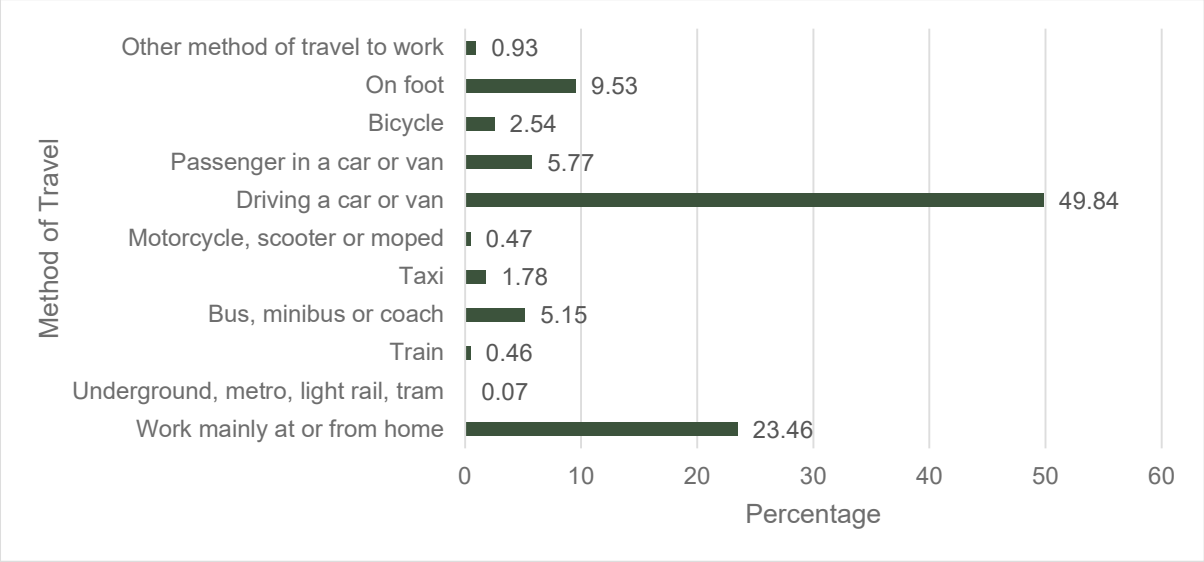
[40] Derby City Council Infinity Park Derby set to boost economic growth as part of Investment Zone - Derby City Council (Accessed 07/08/2025)

[41] UK Goodman - Derby Commercial Plan https://uk.goodman.com/-/media/project/goodman/united-kingdom/files/property/properties-for-lease/derby/derby-cp-brochure.pdf (Accessed 07/08/2025)

[42] Derby.gov - Economic Growth Strategy 1 Derby's economy: an overview – Derby Economic Growth Strategy, 2018-2022 (Accessed 07/08/2025)

[43] East Midlands Freeport, Propelling Progress From The Heart of the UK. Available at: https://www.emfreeport.com/

Figure 1-7: Commuting Patterns of Derby Workforce[44]



Across Derby's working population, 23.5% work from or mainly from home. This highlights a need for strong broadband infrastructure.

For those who travel to a place of work, traveling by a car or van was the most popular mode of transport (65.1%)[45]. The second most common mode of transport was commuting on foot (12.5%). This highlights the importance of improving sustainable transport options and connectivity to support future growth.

1.3.2 Evolution of the Baseline without the Plan

Current trends in Derby show rising vacancy rates in secondary retail locations (such as Green Lane, Osmaston Road, and the Wardwick) due to competition from large shopping centres like Derbion and out-of-centre retail parks such as Wyvern and Kingsway retail parks. These pressures, combined with changing consumer behaviour and growth in online shopping, have reduced the diversity of retail provision in the city centre.

Employment patterns also show lower participation in higher-skilled professional roles compared with national averages, alongside a notable gender gap in both economic activity and earnings. Without targeted interventions, this imbalance is likely to persist, limiting wage growth and productivity in the city.

Without the Plan, there is a risk that economic growth in Derby's key commercial areas could stall, with continued decline in smaller retail hubs and a concentration of activity in a few dominant sites.

[44] Office for National Statistics - Method used to travel to workplace - Office for National Statistics (Accessed 07/08/2025)

[45] Office for National Statistics Travel to work, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (Accessed 07/08/2025)

1.3.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

The following sustainability issues have been identified:

- In 2024, average weekly earnings for men in Derby were £103.10 higher than for women in full-time roles;
- The unemployment rate in Derby is above the East Midlands and England averages, with female unemployment nearly double the national figure;
- The rate of economic activity in Derby is below regional and national averages; 35% of this group want a job, which is a higher proportion compared to regional and national figures;
- Employment in professional occupations is below the national average. Employment in admin and skilled trades is also below average, suggesting a gap in mid-level skills. Employment in service and sales roles is significantly higher than the regional and national averages;
- The majority of enterprises in Derby employ fewer than 10 staff, creating vulnerability to business closure and associated job losses. Small business dominance means resilience is dependent on improving business survival rates, particularly in volatile economic conditions;
- High vacancy rates, driven by competition from Derbion, Wyvern, Kingsway Retail Parks and the Meteor Centre, and online retail trends, suggest a need for city centre regeneration and diversification;
- Strategic sites such as Infinity Park Derby and Derby Commercial Park offer major opportunities for job creation, skills development, and sector diversification, especially in advanced manufacturing, green industries, and logistics;
- Nearly half of Derby's workforce commute to work by private car or van, contributing to congestion and emissions; and
- Nearly a quarter of residents work mainly from home, indicating a need for strong broadband infrastructure to support hybrid working.

1.3.4 Data Gaps

Due to a small sample size, some of the data obtained from Nomis does not provide a reliable estimate. Some of the economic data (e.g. average weekly earnings and unemployment rates) is updated regularly so the baseline data provided in this report is based on a snapshot of available data at the time of writing the report.

1.4 Crime and Safety

1.4.1 Summary of Current Baseline

Victim based crime rates within Derby City were recorded at 110.29 crimes per 1,000 of the population in 2024[46]. This figure is higher than the average across Derbyshire (81.62 crimes per 1,000 people) and for England (30 crimes per 1,000 people)[46]. **Table 1-6** shows that the most common crime in Derbyshire was violence and sexual offences, followed by anti-social behaviour, and shoplifting.

Table 1-6: Victim-based crime and other crimes against society in Derbyshire (June 2024 to May 2025) [47]

Type of Crime	Number of Crimes
Violence and sexual offences	1,929
Anti-social behaviour	894
Bicycle theft	69
Burglary	123
Criminal damage and arson	290
Drugs	462
Other theft	445
Possession of weapons	82
Public order	669
Robbery	95
Shoplifting	688
Theft from the person	112
Vehicle crime	96
Other crime	80

Table 1-7 below outlines the percentage change in the number of different types of crime in Derby in 2024-2025. There have been notable increases in the number of drug offences, sexual offences and incidences of shoplifting. Conversely, there were fewer incidences of theft, burglary, and bicycle theft.

[46] Police.uk - Derbyshire Constabulary Compare your area | Police.uk (Accessed 05/08/2024)

[47] Police.uk - Derbyshire Constabulary Derby City | Police.uk (Accessed 05/08/2024)

Table 1-7: Percentage change between recorded crimes for headline offences in Derby, for years ending March 2024 and March 2025[48]

Victim based crime and other crimes against society	% Change
Violence against the person	-4
Homicide	0
Death or serious injury caused by illegal driving	0
Violence with injury	+3
Violence without injury	-3
Stalking and harassment	-9
Sexual offences	+10
Robbery	-14
Theft offences	-24
Burglary	-16
Vehicle offences	-9
Theft from the person	+6
Bicycle theft	-31
Shoplifting	+12
All other theft offences	-80
Criminal damage and arson	-8
Possession of weapons offences	-6
Public order offences	-6
Miscellaneous crimes against society	3
Residential burglary	-20
Non-residential burglary	-8
Drug offences	+44

1.4.2 Evolution of the Baseline without the Plan

Without the Plan, Derby is likely to see continued high levels of victim-based crime, which already exceed both regional and national averages. Rising incidents of drug offences, sexual offences, and shoplifting suggest growing pressures on community safety and policing resources.

[48] Office for National Statistics Crime in England and Wales: Police Force Area data tables - Office for National Statistics (Accessed 07/08/2025)

1.4.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

The following sustainability issues have been identified:

- Derby's crime rate is significantly higher than regional and national averages;
- Violence and sexual offences are the most common crimes, followed by anti-social behaviour and shoplifting;
- Drug offences have risen sharply, indicating growing concerns around supply and misuse;
- Sexual offences and shoplifting have increased, while other theft offences have declined; and
- Anti-social behaviour remains a persistent issue across communities. There are opportunities for the Local Plan to positively influence design, to reduce fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.

1.4.4 Data Gaps

None identified.

1.5 Housing

1.5.1 Summary of Current Baseline

In 2018 there were 104,123 households in Derby, which is projected to increase by 3.76% to 108,039 in 2028[49]. This is less than half the average rate of growth the East Midlands (8.7%) is expected to experience in this timeframe and just over half of the predicted household growth rate for England (7.1%). Derby households including a couple but no children decreased from 16.4% in 2011 to 15.6% in 2021, which represents a smaller decrease (0.8%) than across the East Midlands (1.3%).

Housing Stock

As shown in **Table 1-8**, between 2011 and 2021, there has been a 2.4% reduction in the number of households being owned or with a mortgage or loan and a 4.5% increase in the number of households being privately rented[50]. Whilst ownership with a mortgage or loan remains the majority tenure of households, an increasing trend towards privately rented households could highlight housing market pressures on younger generations.

Table 1-8: Tenure of Households in Derby[50]

Tenure	2011	2021	% Change 2011 2021
Owned or with a mortgage or loan	61.4%	59.0%	-2.4%
Shared ownership	0.8%	0.7%	-0.1%
Social rented	19.8%	18.8%	-1%
Private rented	16.8%	21.3%	+4.5%
Lives rent free	1.2%	0.2%	-1%

Table 1-9 highlights how housing is comprised in Derby. In 2021, semi-detached housing was the most common dwelling type (39.1%), followed by detached (24.1%).

[49] Office for National Statistics Household projections for England - Office for National Statistics (Accessed 06/08/2025)

[50] Office for National Statistics How life has changed in Derby: Census 2021 (Accessed 06/08/2025)

Table 1-9: Types of Dwelling Present in Derby (2021) [51]

Type of Dwelling	Percentage (%)
Detached	24.1%
Semi-detached	39.1%
Terraced	21.8%
Flats	14.7%
A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0.3%

Housing Affordability

The average property price in Derby increased by 6.7% from £197,000 in 2024 to £211,000 in 2025[52]. In this 12-month period, flats in Derby had the highest increase in price (12.1%) whilst the average price of detached homes increased by 5.6%. Comparatively, across the East Midlands the average price of semi-detached homes has experienced the greatest increase (68.8%), and flats have had the lowest price increase (39.5%). However, the data does demonstrate the comparatively low-price increases of dwellings in Derby compared with the wider region.

Table 1-10: Average Property Prices (February 2025)[52]

Dwelling type	Derby	East Midlands	England & Wales
	Average price	Average price	Average price
Detached	£317,708	£356,852	£459,583
Semi-detached	£208,864	£228,435	£280,697
Terraced	£165,480	£185,273	£235,986
Flat	£116,978	£129,534	£223,159
Overall average price	£202,258	£225,024	£299,856

As shown in **Table 1-10,** in 2025, the average property price in Derby was £202,258, which is notably lower than both the East Midlands regional average of £225,024 and the national average for England and Wales, which stood at £299,856. This positions Derby as a relatively affordable location within the housing market. Detached homes in Derby had an average price of £317,708, which is significantly below the East Midlands average of £356,852 and the national figure of £459,583. Semi-detached properties had an average price of £208,864, which is lower than the East Midlands average of £228,435 and substantially below the national average of

[51] Office for National Statistics Accommodation type - Census Maps, ONS (Accessed 06/08/2025)

[52] Office for National Statistics Housing prices in Derby (Accessed 06/08/2025)

£280,697. Terraced houses in Derby averaged £165,480 whilst flats had an average price of £116,978, far below the national average of £223,159.

Lower quartile prices, which represent the lowest 25% of property sales, further illustrate Derby's affordability. As outlined in **Table 1-11**, in the year ending March 2023, the lower quartile price for flats was £87,250, while terraced houses were priced at £126,500. Semi-detached homes had a lower quartile price of £166,500, and detached properties were priced at £249,800. The overall lower quartile price across all dwelling types was £152,000. These figures suggest that Derby offers accessible housing options for first-time buyers and lower-income households, particularly in the flat and terraced segments.

Table 1-11: Lower Quartile Prices paid by local authority by Type in Derby (all sales in year ending March 2023) [53]

Dwelling Type	Lower Quartile Sales Prices
Flat	£87,250
Terraced	£126,500
Semi-detached	£166,500
Detached	£249,800
All dwellings	£152,000

In the private rental sector, as outlined in **Table 1-12**, Derby also demonstrates moderate affordability. As of February 2024, the average monthly rent across all property sizes was £731. One-bedroom properties rented for an average of £510 per month, while two-bedroom homes averaged £657. Three-bedroom properties commanded £794 per month, and larger homes with four or more bedrooms averaged £1,137. These rental figures indicate that Derby remains a comparatively affordable city for renters, especially when compared to larger urban centres across England.

[53] Office for National Statistics Lower quartile house prices for administrative geographies: HPSSA dataset 15 - Office for National Statistics (Accessed 07/08/2025)

Table 1-12: Mean Monthly Private Rent in £s (February 2024) – Derby[54]

Dwelling size	Monthly rent (Private sector)
1 bedroom	£510
2 bedrooms	£657
3 bedrooms	£794
4+ bedrooms	£1137
All dwellings	£731

Homelessness

Derby City Council has received more than £3.4 million in government funding to address rising levels of homelessness and rough sleeping across the city[55]. The funding, provided by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government for the 2025/26 financial year, includes over £2.3 million for homelessness prevention and £1.1 million for rough sleeping recovery. These resources will allow the Council to expand early intervention efforts, such as mediation to prevent evictions, assistance with securing new housing, and financial support for deposits in the private rental sector.

The funding comes at a time when Derby is facing mounting pressure on its housing services. In the past year alone, over 2,200 households sought help from Derby Homes, and more than 500 individuals were identified as sleeping rough[55]. The number of refugees experiencing homelessness has also surged, with a 70% increase between 2023 and 2024[56]. Local charities and host schemes have reported a sharp rise in demand, often exceeding their capacity to respond. While the Council acknowledges the growing need, it must prioritize the most vulnerable due to limited housing availability. This funding is seen as a critical step toward strengthening support systems and reducing the risk of homelessness for those at greatest risk.

Fuel Poverty

A fuel poor household is defined as one which needs to spend more than 10% of its income on all fuel use and to heat its home to an adequate standard of warmth. In England, this is defined as 21°C in the living room and 18°C in other occupied rooms. The current definition of fuel poverty states that it is driven by three key factors: energy efficiency of the home; energy costs and household income.

In 2022 there were estimated to be 18,617 households within Derby in fuel poverty, which represents 17% of the households within the city. By comparison, the

[54] Office for National Statistics Private rent and house prices, UK - Office for National Statistics (Accessed 07/08/2025)

[55] Derby City Council - News Over £3.4m funding secured to help prevent homelessness and rough sleeping in Derby - Derby City Council (Accessed 08/08/2025)

[56] BBC News 'Massive challenge' as refugees sleeping rough rise in Derby - BBC News (Accessed 08/08/2025)

percentage for the East Midlands region was lower at 15.1% and for England the average figure was also lower at 13.1% of households[57].

Supply of Housing

Household composition in Derby is skewed towards semi-detached properties and three-bedroom dwellings (44.02%)[58]. Compared with the rest of the East Midlands, Derby has a low proportion of under-occupied dwellings (33.4%) and high level of over-occupied dwellings (5.0%). This reflects one of the major challenging in meeting housing demands, which is affordability. A limited supply of larger homes has likely contributed to overcrowding pressures, particularly among families with children and multi-generational households.

Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation

The Derby, Derbyshire, Peak District National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) (2023) provide a comprehensive overview of accommodation needs across the study area from 2020 to 2040[59]. It identifies requirements for:

- Permanent Gypsy and Traveller pitches;
- Travelling Showpeople plots;
- Transit sites and emergency stopping places (study area only); and
- Bricks and mortar accommodation units.

In Derby, the GTAA highlights a need for 28 permanent pitches, with a portion required in the short term to address existing unmet demand. The city currently has one permanent site, Imari Park on Russell Street, which comprises of 17 pitches managed by Derby Homes Ltd[60]. However, this provision does not fully meet the assessed need, and DCC continues to monitor unauthorised encampments and requests for site licences.

A public consultation held in November 2023 initiated a six-week online engagement with local communities to explore land allocation for temporary or permanent Traveller sites[61]. The consultation included proposals to assess council-owned land and underused public spaces for suitability. Recommendations from the consultation included:

[57] GOV.UK - Housing Local and Community Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2024 (2022 data) - GOV.UK (Accessed 08/08/2025)

[58] Derby.gov.uk - Derby and South Derbyshire Local Housing Needs Assessment Local Housing Needs Assessment Final Report 2023 (Accessed 06/08/2025)

[59] Derbyshire.gov.uk Derby, Derbyshire, Peak District National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller accommodation assessment report July 2023 (Accessed 08/08/2025)

[60] Derby City Council - Housing Options Gypsy and Travellers' sites - Derby City Council (Accessed 08/08/2025)

[61] Derbyshire Dales District Council (2023) Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment Report.pdf (Accessed 08/08/2025)

- Reviewing the suitability of existing car parks and open spaces against Local Plan policies;
- Engaging land agents to identify and negotiate with private landowners for potential site development; and
- Considering mixed-use developments that could integrate Traveller accommodation with broader housing or community infrastructure.

1.5.2 Evolution of the Baseline without the Plan

Housing delivery could be constrained in the short term, although in the longer-term requirements in the NPPF to have a five-year supply of housing sites would enable the further delivery of housing sites to meet need, through the planning application process. This would be on an ad-hoc basis and may potentially not be located in the most sustainable locations.

Housing affordability is largely determined by house prices (themselves largely based on economic cycles and housing supply), and the ability of households to buy property (household income and availability of credit). Given the difficulty in forecasting economic trends and recent uncertainty surrounding inflation, it is difficult to predict whether housing affordability will change in the near term and which direction such change could take.

Increased housing provision in the long-term could address the persistent under delivery of homes which supports higher house prices and could therefore help improve the affordability of housing.

Without the Local Plan, DCC are unlikely to meet housing needs. DCC is also likely to be less effective in encouraging housing in the most sustainable locations on brownfield land without an adopted Local Plan, and may not be able to ensure the right type, size and tenure of housing is delivered to address local needs, including providing adequate affordable housing. This may adversely impact existing social, economic, environmental, and health inequalities and issues.

1.5.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

The following sustainability issues have been identified:

- The number of households in Derby is projected to grow by 3.76% from 2018 to 2028, significantly below regional and national averages;
- There has been a decrease in home ownership and a rise in private renting, suggesting affordability pressures, especially for younger residents;
- Property prices in Derby rose by 6.7% from 2024 to 2025, with flats seeing the highest increase, though overall prices remain below regional trends;
- Derby remains more affordable than the East Midlands and national averages, particularly for first-time buyers and lower-income households. Rental prices are moderate, with one-bedroom properties averaging £510/month and four-bedroom homes at £1,137/month;
- Over 2,200 households sought homelessness support in the past year, with more than 500 individuals identified as sleeping rough. Homelessness among

refugees has surged by 70%, placing additional strain on local support services;

- Fuel poverty affects 17% of households in Derby, higher than both regional (15.1%) and national (13.1%) averages;
- The city faces overcrowding pressures, with a high proportion of over-occupied homes and limited supply of larger properties; and
- There is a shortfall in Gypsy and Traveller accommodation, with 28 permanent pitches needed to meet current and future demand. Derby's only permanent Traveller site (Imari Park) does not meet assessed needs, prompting consultation on new site options.

1.5.4 Data Gaps

None identified.

1.6 Leisure and Recreation

1.6.1 Summary of Current Baseline

Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport, and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader national objectives. **Figure A-4** shows the location some of Derby's designated open spaces.

Local networks of high quality and well managed and maintained open spaces, sports and recreational facilities help create urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe.

Participation and Physical Activity

Levels of physical inactivity in Derby is relatively high compared to averages for the East Midlands and England, as presented in **Table 1-13**. There is only a small proportion of the population this is moderately active.

Table 1-13: Activity Levels[62]

Activity level	Derby	East Midlands	England
Inactive (<30 mins per week)	31.5%	26.9%	25.1%
Fairly Active (30-149 mins per week)	9.2%	11.2%	11.2%
Active (>150 mins per week)	59.3%	61.9%	63.7%

Sports Facilities

Table 1-14: Sports facilities in Derby City[63]

Facility	Facilities
Derby Arena (Pride Park)	• Velodrome • 140-station gym • Indoor cycling studio • Sports hall (13 badminton courts equivalent) • Fitness classes, café, and event space
Moorways Sport Complex	• Swimming pool and leisure water area • Gym and fitness studios • Outdoor athletics track • Sports hall for indoor games
Springwood Leisure Centre	• Sports hall • Gym and fitness classes • Indoor courts for badminton, squash, and table tennis

[62] Sport England: Active Lives Online, 2024 Active Lives | Results (Accessed 06/08/2025)

[63] Sports Facilities - Derby Sports Halls Derby (Accessed 06/08/2025)

Facility	Facilities
University of Derby Sports Centre	• Squash, tennis and netball courts • Football and rugby pitches • Sports hall (badminton, basketball, 5-a-side football, volleyball, cricket nets) • Climbing wall • Group fitness and cycling studios • Gym
Willows Sports Centre (Cathedral Quarter)	• Indoor football pitches • Sports leagues and community events • Venue hire for schools and corporate events • Refurbished facilities supported by England and Wales Cricket Board funding

Derby's public parks provide a wide range of accessible sports facilities. Tennis courts are available at Markeaton Park, Alvaston Park, Darley Park, and King George V Playing Fields. Grass football pitches are located at Darley Fields, Alvaston Park, Chaddesden Park, Sinfin Moor Park, and Chellaston Park, while cricket wickets are found in several locations. Synthetic pitches are available at Normanton Park and Chellaston Park. Markeaton Park also features pitch and putt, footgolf, and disc golf courses. In addition, weekly Parkrun events take place at both Markeaton Park and Alvaston Park, offering free, timed 5km runs open to all ages and abilities, helping to promote inclusive physical activity across the city.

Public Amenities

Within Derby City there are[64]:

- 47 parks (total 459 ha);
- 61 natural and semi-natural greenspace (total 214 ha);
- 162 amenity greenspace sites (total 123 ha);
- 133 provisions for children and young people (total 12 ha); and
- 30 allotments (total 65 ha).

Of these 433 sites (total 873 ha), 51% were rated average quality, a third was rated above quality and 16% rated low quality. Overall, these open spaces cover approximately 11% of the total Derby area.

Cultural Facilities

Derby City has a vibrant cultural landscape, rich artistic heritage and historic architecture. The city offers many cultural facilities including[65]:

- Derby Silk Mill (Museum);
- Derby Museum and Art Gallery;

[64] Derby City Council - Open Space Assessment Report derby-open-space-assessment.pdf (Accessed 07/08/2025)

[65] Derby City Council Leisure and culture - Derby City Council (Accessed 08/08/2025)

- QUAD (cinema and centre for contemporary art);
- Banks Mill Studios (Art Centre);
- Derby Cathedral;
- Artcore Gallery (Art gallery);
- Pickford's House Museum (Georgian townhouse museum);
- Derby Computer Museum;
- Derby Theatre;
- Valliant Live (A live performance venue for concerts, theatre production and sporting events);
- Derby Arena (A multi-use venue for concerts, theatre productions, and sporting events); and
- Chapel Street Arts Centre.

1.6.2 Evolution of the Baseline without the Plan

Without the Plan, Derby is likely to continue experiencing relatively high levels of physical inactivity. If no action is taken to improve participation, promote inclusive use of facilities, and address infrastructure gaps, Derby may face growing health inequalities, reduced community wellbeing, reduction in the quality of open spaces, and increased pressure on health and social care services.

1.6.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

The following sustainability issues have been identified:

- Physical inactivity levels in Derby are significantly higher than regional and national averages, with 31.5% of residents classified as inactive. A relatively small proportion of the population is moderately active;
- Despite the presence of high-quality sports facilities, overall activity levels remain low, suggesting barriers to access or participation; and
- Over half of Derby's public green spaces are rated only average in quality, which may limit their appeal and effectiveness in promoting active lifestyles.

1.6.4 Data Gaps

None identified.

1.7 Biodiversity and Natural Capital

1.7.1 Summary of Current Baseline

The term biodiversity refers to both the species richness and genetic diversity of flora and fauna present within a given area.

There are numerous parks and green spaces in Derby, many of which are designated under local, national and international legislation for wildlife and geological value. **Figure A-5** in **Appendix A** presents the location of these sites.

There are:

- One Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs);
- 11 Local Nature Reserves (LNR);
- Over 375 parks and open spaces covering 13% (or 900 hectares) of Derby City[66]. Derby is home to the first and oldest surviving public park in England, the Arboretum, which was donated to the city in 1840 and
- A number of Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs), also known as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), which are non-statutory but locally significant areas identified using ecological surveys and criteria.

There are 11 Local Nature Reserves within Derby City which are[67]:

- Allestree Park;
- Chaddeston Wood;
- Darley & Nutwood;
- Elmwood;
- Onslow Road;
- Onslow Road NSN;
- Pit Close Rec/ Chellaston Brickworks;
- Sinfin Moor;
- Lime Lane Wood;
- West Park Meadows; and
- The Sanctuary.

The presence of these designated sites across the city form part of the green infrastructure network of the city. Allestree Park is the largest LNR in the Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent National Character Area (NCA) and the largest LNR in Derby City[68]. The site is a publicly accessible former golf course that is slowly being

[66] Derby Parks Park and Open Spaces | In Derby (Accessed 08/08/2025)

[67] Derby City Council Open Space Assessment Report (2018) derby-open-space-assessment.pdf (Accessed 08/08/2025)

[68] State of Nature and Spatial Description 2025-02-14-Section-3-Description-of-Strategy-Area-CONSULTATION-DRAFT.pdf (Accessed 08/08/2025)

encouraged to ‘re-wild’ to bring nature back to the city, which is known for the number of veteran trees at the site.

There is one SSSI, Boulton Moor, that is designated for its geological interest. It is underlain by glacial deposits and river gravels from different time periods and is of particular interest to academic study[68].

There are no European designated Habitat Sites in Derby, however there are numerous sites outside of the city, particularly north of the city in the Derbyshire Dales and areas of the Peak District National Park. The Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)[69] will consider whether there is potential for activities within the City of Derby to affect Habitats Sites outside of the city. It is proposed that the Regulation 18 version of the Derby City Local Plan will be screened for potential Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) on European Habitats Sites. Should LSEs be identified, an Appropriate Assessment will need to be undertaken.

There are four Habitats Sites which are either located within 20km from, or have a hydrological connection to, the Derby City Local Plan Area and these are:

- Peak District Dales SAC;
- River Mease SAC;
- Gang Mine SAC; and
- Attenborough Nature Reserve (Ramsar).

The River Derwent, which flows through Derby is designated as an important water body under the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive (WFD)) Regulations[70] and is a key ecological corridor for the city and surrounding areas. Designated water bodies are protected in order to conserve important marine habitats and species, as well as terrestrial species that depend directly on water, improve biodiversity and the health of green spaces, as well as protect water resources. This can be achieved by ensuring that there is no deterioration in the ecological health of the water bodies, limiting sources of pollution flowing into the water bodies, and making any water usage linked to these sites sustainable[71].

As outlined in **Section 1.11**, pollution and physical modifications are the two main reasons for the waterbodies within the Lower Derwent catchment. These factors can degrade aquatic habitats and reduce the diversity of species they support. Improving water quality through targeted measures, such as reducing pollution and restoring natural river features, can enhance ecological conditions, helping to sustain and improve biodiversity across the catchment.

The Derbyshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) is a new, statutory strategy led by Derbyshire County Council under the Environment Act 2021. The LNRS will identify areas of particular importance for biodiversity across Derby and Derbyshire. These include nationally designated sites, irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and lowland fen), and priority areas for habitat restoration[72]. The LNRS

[69] The HRA is a standalone document that is being undertaken alongside the SA Report. The HRA will be in a separate document.

[70] UK Government, The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/407/contents

[71] Water Framework Directive Water Framework Directive (europa.eu) (Accessed 09/08/2025)

[72] Derbyshire LNRS Strategy Development - Derbyshire's Nature Recovery Strategy (Accessed 08/08/2025)

mapping portal highlights both existing biodiversity assets and future opportunity areas for nature recovery within Derbyshire. The Derbyshire LNRS is still in progress and should be made publicly available by Autumn 2025.

DCC, in partnership with Derbyshire Wildlife Trust, has launched a long-term initiative to enhance biodiversity and public access along the River Derwent. The Derwent Meadows Nature Reserve, a 60-acre site off Raynesway, has been secured under a 99-year lease and will be managed through a 10-year partnership with the Wildlife Trust.

In June 2024, Down to Earth Derby and Wavensmere Homes launched a £40,000 pilot community garden at Derby's Nightingale Quarter[73]. The garden features a food forest, wildlife habitats, and educational spaces, engaging over 1,000 residents and schoolchildren.

As part of a nationwide strategy to heighten nature recovery, a minimum target of 10% BNG has been introduced for new developments. BNG should be guided by the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Hierarchy and DEFRA's Net Gain Metric[74], which allows developers/ecologists/landowners to assess an area's value to wildlife, and therefore how a development or change in land management will impact this. Since April 2024, this BNG target has been mandatory for most new developments.

Nature loss, pollution and geodiversity damage causes tangible and real financial costs to local authorities (e.g. dealing with the impacts of flooding). In tandem, tackling climate change, nature loss and sustainability deliver significant (and long term) value creation (both economic and adjacent value), including job creation and impacts wellbeing of residents positively.

1.7.2 Evolution of the Baseline without the Plan

Without the Local Plan setting out a positive strategy for growth to meet future housing and commercial development needs, the location and scale of new development will be controlled through the development management process rather than through development being targeted to locations with greater environmental capacity. This could lead to the continued degradation and possible loss of habitat and species.

The Local Plan could help safeguard existing sites of value, protect notable and protected species, and improve the management of locally important wildlife sites where these are integrated into development.

Climate change will increase stress on habitats and species.

In the absence of the Local Plan, it is likely that the number or extent of non-statutory sites in the city will remain similar to current provision, although ad-hoc opportunities may arise to increase overall provision.

1.7.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

The following sustainability issues have been identified:

[73] Visit Derby Nightingale_Quarter_Electric_Daisy_Sir_Tim_Smit_Press_Release.pdf (Accessed 08/08/2025)

[74] Biodiversity metric: calculate the biodiversity net gain of a project or development - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) (Accessed 08/08/2025)

- There are a range of nature conservation sites (statutory and non-statutory) within the city which require protection from development;
- There is a need to ensure development includes habitat creation and enhancement with consideration of the wider landscape and ecological corridors;
- There is a need to ensure that the minimum target of 10% BNG is met;
- Potential effects on European designated Habitats Sites needs to be considered;
- There is need to ensure favourable management of protected sites within the city;
- There is a need to increase resilience of nature in light of climate change. Green spaces should be joined up, and water resources protected from damage; and
- There is a need to prioritise nature recovery across the city, in line with the emerging Derbyshire LNRS.

1.7.4 Data Gaps

The forthcoming Derbyshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) is still in progress and will add detail regarding sites and opportunities for BNG.

1.8 Landscape and Townscape

1.8.1 Summary of Current Baseline

Landscape and townscape refer to the visual aesthetic of the natural and built environment. The landscape takes its character from a combination of elements, including topography, watercourses, land use and pattern, vegetation, open space, and cultural heritage features.

Derby lies on the River Derwent towards in the south of the county of Derbyshire. The administrative boundary covers 7,803ha. The Trent Valley is located to the south of the city, and the Derwent Valley to the north, leading towards the Derbyshire Dales and the Peak District.

The majority of Derby City is urban land. The built-up area of Derby extends to the city boundary . The growth of the urban area has absorbed a number of previously separate villages which now form distinct suburbs such as Spondon, Mickleover, Oakwood and Heatherton. Derby's urban character is relieved and defined by "green wedges" of open land which help to maintain separate community identities.

The Derby and Nottingham Green Belt is located on the eastern, and northern edges of the city, separating Derby and Nottingham. The location of the Green Belt, alongside other landscape designations, can be found in **Figure A-6** in **Appendix A**.

The topography of the city is generally flat, with the elevation of the land increasing towards the north and eastern edges of the city, up to 138m. The average elevation of the city is 96m, with a minimum elevation of 24m[75].

Natural England's National Character Areas (NCAs) divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries, making them a good decision-making framework for the natural environment, including the emerging Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Derbyshire. **Table 1-15** details the NCAs within Derby City.

[75] Topographicmap, Derby City, Available at: https://en-gb.topographic-map.com/map-p6mt/Derby/?center=52.93075%2C-1.4463&zoom=11

Table 1-15: NCAs within Derby City

NCA	Description
69: Trent Valley Washlands	• Distinctly narrow, linear and low-lying landscape largely comprised of the flat flood plains and gravel terraces of the rivers and defined at its edges by higher ground. • Geology dominated by superficial alluvium and gravel river terrace deposits underpins the contrast in arable and pastoral agricultural use, arable crops predominating on the free-draining soils of the river terraces, with grassland more commonly located along the alluvial river flood plains where soils are subject to frequent flooding or are naturally wet. • Flood plain pastoral areas where riverside pastures are subdivided by thick, full hedgerows with some trees contrast with arable areas with larger fields divided by low, small hedgerows with few trees. • Limited tree cover, but local concentrations give the impression of a well-timbered landscape in many places. Riparian trees, especially willows, provide an important component. • A landscape strongly defined by its rivers and their flood plains with the extensive canal network adding significantly to the watery character and providing major recreational assets for the area. • Diverse range of wetland habitats supporting notable species such as spined loach and bullhead fish, otter, water vole, white-clawed crayfish, shoveler, bittern, lapwing, snipe and redshank. • Rich history of human settlement and activity reflected in the archaeology and historic buildings with a particular focus on river crossing points and the gravel terraces, as well as being significant for early Christianity in the Midlands, and later for its canal and brewing heritage. • Settlement pattern heavily influenced by flood risk, confining villages to the gravel river terraces and to rising ground at the edges of the flood plains. Traditional buildings are characteristically of red brick and clay plain tile with earlier timber frame and grander dwellings and churches typically built from sandstone. Red brick and Welsh slate of 19th and early 20th century urban expansion prominent in larger settlements along with modern housing and development. • A landscape heavily used as transport and communication corridors along the rivers and canals, for major roads and railways, and for power lines. • A landscape marked by extensive sand and gravel extraction, power stations and prominent urban-edge industrial and commercial development.
68: Needwood and South	• The area, which is dissected by the river systems of the Trent, the Blithe and the Dove, forms a rolling glacial till plateau that slopes south-eastwards from the southern edge of the Peak District to the valley of the River Trent.

NCA	Description
Derbyshire Claylands	There is a distinctive scarp to the south of the Dove, whose broad flood plain divides the Staffordshire and Derbyshire elements. • The south is dominated by heavy, seasonally waterlogged soils derived from glacial till. In the north, red and pink soils underlain by Mercia Mudstones and Sherwood Sandstone are more amenable to cultivation. • A predominantly pastoral landscape of rolling countryside that is still largely rural and relatively tranquil, featuring distinctive field boundary patterns and characteristic hedgerows with hedgerow trees. Grassland for livestock is the dominant land use although dairy and cereal farming are also important. The majority of the farms are small to medium-sized dairying and livestock holdings. Arable cultivation occurs on the better land north and south of the Dove and in the river flood plains. • An overall wooded character derived from scattered ancient and seminatural woods, parkland and boundary trees. Some large woodland blocks are prominent in Needwood Forest; however, much consists of smaller, fragmented remnants. There is new woodland creation within The National Forest. • Predominantly hedgerow bounded, the field pattern varies from small to medium-sized fields to the north of the Dove; mostly large-scale and rectilinear on the broad river flood plains; strongly rectilinear in Needwood Forest; and smaller and more irregular to the west. • A wide range of habitats associated predominantly with pasture, varying from damp lowland grassland and marshland to drier neutral grassland. There are good surviving examples of water meadows featured along the three main river valleys. Areas of open water such as Blithfield Reservoir and the major rivers are important for birds. Chartley Moss (a basin mire) and Pasturefields (an inland salt marsh) are internationally important examples of rare habitats. • Wood pasture and designed parklands, often with veteran trees, are found throughout the area. They are generally associated with landscape parks and country houses, such as Sandon, Sudbury and Kedleston. Tutbury Castle and the internationally important Derwent Valley Mills, together with a variety of features such as moated sites and medieval settlements and the Trent and Mersey Canal, add to the historical richness of this landscape. Extensive earthworks relating to ridge and furrow and watermeadow systems survive, particularly around the Dove. • A dispersed historical settlement pattern, particularly in the higher pastoral farmlands that fringe the Peak District to the north, with the older villages generally sited along the valleys or valley sides, and more recent crossroad settlements on the higher ground. Buildings are usually of red brick and clay tile roofs, and local sandstone. Timber frame buildings are rare with notable examples at Somersal Hall and the village of Abbots Bromley. There are market towns at Ashbourne, Stone, Tutbury and Uttoxeter, and the more significant urban areas of Burton-upon-Trent and the City of Derby extend into the eastern boundary of the NCA.

NCA	Description
	• The Trent and Dove valleys are major transport corridors. The Trent Valley includes the Trent and Mersey Canal, the West Coast Main Line railway and the A51 road, while the Dove Valley features the Derby to Stoke railway line and the A50 road. The A52 links Derby and Ashbourne.
50: Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent	• Transitional zone between the Peak District National Park (in which a small part of the NCA lies at its northern end) and the heavily settled Derbyshire Coal Measures, lying at an elevation of between 100 m and 300 m. It includes numerous outlying ridges, separated by impressive river valleys. • The bedrock geology is chiefly of Carboniferous sediments – Coal Measures in the east and Millstone Grit in the west. Mainly historical quarrying activity – largely for dimension stone – forms large scars on the landscape. There are small inliers of limestone around Ashover and Crich. • The variable soil types reflect the underlying geology: shallow, free-draining, coarse and loamy soils are found on steeper slopes over the gritstone; slowly permeable and seasonally waterlogged gley soils are found on the lower-lying slopes. On the Coal Measures, seasonally wet loams to clays predominate. • The main rivers are the Derwent and its tributaries, the Amber and the Ecclesbourne, which drain to the River Trent and then out to sea via the Humber. Minor rivers and brooks in the north of the area flow eastwards towards large urban areas and are dammed to create reservoirs (including Carsington Water and Ogston Reservoir). The underlying aquifers and reservoirs at Linacre, near Chesterfield, also contribute to potable water supplies – both within and outside the NCA. • Extensive deciduous woodland along valley slopes, isolated copses on higher ground, hedgerow trees, and some large blocks of conifer plantation all contribute to the overall wooded character. The Derwent Valley holds one of the largest networks of ancient semi-natural woodland in England. • There is stock rearing on permanent grassland and rough grazing on characteristically poor-quality agricultural land; improved grassland with arable is concentrated on the valley sides and lower valley slopes, towards the south of the area. • Field patterns are irregular and of varying size, depending on local topography. Hedgerows are predominantly mixed species – including hawthorn, holly and hazel, with oak and ash hedgerow trees at lower altitudes – and remain largely intact; above 200 m they are replaced by a more regular field pattern, enclosed by stone walls. • Priority habitats include lowland mixed deciduous woodland, wet woodland, grazing marsh, upland heath, and lowland meadows. • Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site, stretching from Matlock to Derby, celebrates the industrial heritage of the 18th- and 19th-century cotton mills. It includes stone- and brick-built mill buildings and weirs along the River Derwent

NCA	Description
	valley, as well as structures and buildings related to the Cromford Canal, together with the historic association with Sir Richard Arkwright. • Historic mill towns are located along the course of the Derwent. Small market towns and villages tend to be nestled in valley bottoms and are characterised by sturdy stone cottages and fine church buildings, with dispersed farmsteads in outlying enclosed land. • The main transport corridors through the Derwent Valley are the local and mainline railways, and also the A6. The A38 trunk road runs through the east of the NCA, and a number of A roads cut the grain of the landscape east to west, providing access to the area and Peak District National Park from the surrounding coalfield towns. • The Derwent Valley Heritage Way, the Cromford Canal and former railway tracks all provide extensive recreational routes, and the latter also provide off-road cycling trails. Carsington Water is a key recreational asset. Outdoor recreational pursuits are popular in this area: walking, cycling, climbing, bouldering, fishing, sailing and kayaking.
38: Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield	• A low-lying landscape of rolling ridges with rounded sandstone escarpments and large rivers running through broad valleys, underlain by Pennine Coal Measures. • Local variations in landscape character reflecting variations in underlying geology. • Several major rivers flow through the rural and urban areas of the NCA, generally from west to east in broad valleys. • A mixed pattern of built-up areas, industrial land, pockets of dereliction and farmed open country. • Small, fragmented remnants of pre-industrial landscapes and more recent creation of semi-natural vegetation, including woodlands, river valley habitats and subsidence flashes, with field boundaries of clipped hedges or fences. • Many areas affected by urban fringe pressures creating fragmented landscapes, some with a dilapidated character, separated by substantial stretches of intact agricultural land in both arable and pastoral use. • A strong cultural identity arising from a history of coal mining, steel making and other heavy industry which resulted from the close relationship between underlying geology and resource availability, notably water power, iron ore and coal. • Features of industrial heritage such as mills, goits, tips, old railway lines, canals and bridges are evident, along with former mining villages. • Many large country houses and estates established by wealthy industrialists in the 18th and 19th centuries and ancient monuments create focal points and important recreational opportunities within the landscape, such as Bretton Hall, Wentworth, Woodhouse, Temple Newsam, Nostell Priory, Bolsover Castle and the ruins of Codnor Castle.

NCA	Description
	• Extensive urbanisation, such as in the major cities of Leeds and Sheffield, with terraced and back-to-back housing and grand 19th-century municipal buildings and churches at their centres, now surrounded by extensive housing and industrial development. • Widespread influence of transport routes, including canals, roads and railways, with ribbon developments emphasising the urban influence in the landscape. • An extensive network of multi-user trails on former railway lines and canal towpaths, such as the Trans Pennine Trail and the Ebor Way. • Continuing development pressure including land renewal and regeneration projects, especially along river corridors and around towns.

Townscape

Townscape refers to the visual and spatial character of urban areas, encompassing buildings, streets, public spaces, and the relationships between them, including views, skylines, and the overall sense of place. Derby City's townscape is defined by a rich mix of historic architecture, varied building forms, and public spaces. The skyline features prominent landmarks such as Derby Cathedral, St Mary's Church, The Guildhall, and the Silk Mill, which stand out due to their scale and historic significance, as well as Derbion and Leonardo Hotel which are some of the tallest, modern buildings in the city. These landmarks are visible from key vantage points across the city and contribute to Derby's distinctive character.

The city centre has undergone significant redevelopment, which has aimed to develop new views and enhance the setting of historic buildings through the creation and adaptation of public open spaces. The redevelopment has included public realm improvements including the integration of green and blue infrastructure, such as riverside walkways and landscaped areas.

Character areas within the city centre vary in scale, use, and architectural grain. These include historic quarters, commercial zones, and residential neighbourhoods, each with unique features and development potential. Movement corridors, such as the A52 and A61, shape the townscape by linking and dividing different zones, while open spaces like Markeaton Park, the Racecourse and Nottingham Road Cemetery provide visual relief and recreational value.

1.8.2 Evolution of the Baseline without the Plan

Landscape and townscape character and quality are under particular threat from future development through, for example, loss of tranquillity, increased lighting, visual intrusion and the incremental loss of landscape features and characteristic elements. Similarly, pressures from expanding populations put more strain on existing systems, and more pressure on recreational landscapes and tourist attractions.

Continual growth in the city and the increasing demand for housing and employment sites, may also mean development could encroach on Green Belt and Green Wedges, Conservation Areas and could affect unknown archaeology.

Without the Local Plan there may be reduced opportunities for new development to enhance and support the local landscape and townscape character through, quality design, enhancement of green infrastructure and/or habitat creation. The new Local Plan may also provide opportunities for growth within the Grey Belt, preserving high quality Green Belt land.

1.8.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

The following sustainability issues have been identified:

- National Character Areas in the city are at risk of degradation from the pressures of new development. Planning policy needs to guide development to ensure it is contextually responsive and reinforces local character;
- The city has areas of multiple environmental sensitivity and development should respect its landscape and townscape setting and make a positive

contribution to the relationship of rural and urban areas, as well as avoiding encroachment on Green Wedges;

- Development has the potential to cause direct and indirect impacts on designated landscapes and townscapes, affecting the character and sense of place; and
- Future growth could risk compromising landscape and townscape character and features. However, design that incorporates public realm and green infrastructure principles could play a key role in the enhancement of the natural environment, visual amenity and physical and mental health of the city's people.

1.8.4 Data Gaps

None identified.

1.9 Historic Environment

1.9.1 Summary of Current Baseline

The historic environment embraces all aspects of the environment that reflect the shaping of past human activity. The built heritage of Derby City plays a vital role in defining its distinctive character and identity and it should be protected for its intrinsic value. Heritage assets make a significant contribution to the quality of life for those living, working or visiting Derby City.

There are a number of designated assets across Derby[76], shown in **Figure A-7**, including:

- One World Heritage Site;
- Seven Scheduled Monuments;
- Nine Grade I Listed Buildings;
- 38 Grade II* Listed Buildings;
- 342 Grade II Listed Buildings;
- 240 Locally Listed Buildings and Structures
- 16 Conservation Areas[77]; and
- Three Registered Parks and Gardens.

The Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site (DVMWHS) was added to the UNESCO World Heritage list in December 2001[78]. It extends from Derby to Matlock Bath and defines a cultural landscape of exceptional significance, mainly due to its association with pioneering innovations in textile manufacture and the development of manufacturing and technology. It is comprised of industrial sites and settlements which developed in association with the textile mills of Cromford, Matlock Bath, Belper, Milford, Darley Abbey and Derby over a period from the 18th to the early 20th century. The boundary of the DVMWHS is approximately 1,229 ha and the buffer zone extends an additional 4,363 ha, with the southern end of the site falling within the Derby City boundary. The Buffer Zone is defined in order to protect the site from development that would damage its setting.

In addition to nationally designated heritage assets, Derby City maintains a Local List of buildings and structures that are considered to have local historic and architectural value. While buildings on the list are not subject to the same statutory protections as nationally listed buildings, planning applications involving them are assessed with greater care and sensitivity. This list forms part of the city's commitment to preserving and enhancing its unique character and townscape. There are currently

[76] Historic England, Search The List. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/

[77] Derby City Council, Conservation Areas. Available at: https://www.derby.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/conservation/conservation-areas/

[78] Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site: http://www.derwentvalleymills.org/the-derwent-valley/the-natural-cultural-landscape/

around 240 properties on the Local List[79]. These include buildings and structures that:

- Exhibit special architectural or historic interest (though not nationally listed);
- Represent traditional or historic industrial processes;
- Act as townscape or landscape landmarks;
- Are associated with significant events or personalities;
- Contain features of antiquity (pre-1800); or
- Demonstrate good quality modern architecture.

Derby has a rich archaeological resource, ranging from the remains of Roman forts, through the Viking-age and medieval towns, to the industrial archaeology of the railway era. To protect the city's archaeological heritage, DCC have identified Archaeological Alert Areas to consider within development. There are eight Archaeological Alert Areas located within Derby City[80].

Historic England's Heritage at Risk (HAR) programme helps to understand the overall state of England's heritage sites. It identifies those sites that are most at risk of being lost as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development. In Derby City, there are six assets on the HAR register; one Conservation Area, one Grade II listed building, three Grade II* listed buildings, and one Grade I listed building.

Historic England provides specific guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes, set against the background of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the Planning Practise Guide (PPG). In addition to the visual setting, 'setting' can also include intangible such as sound, smells, and historic associations / relationship.

1.9.2 Evolution of the Baseline without the Plan

Protection of the historic environment is firmly embedded in national and local policy, and this has been the case since 1990. This policy has developed independently of the European Union and is unlikely to change with the Retained EU Law Bill. However, whilst harm to the significance of heritage assets is largely restricted, harm to the setting of heritage assets still occurs; for example, relating to visual intrusion, or aspects such as traffic, lighting, and noise. This can be a sensitive planning issue.

Continual growth in the city and the increasing demand for housing may mean development could negatively affect heritage assets.

Historic buildings within the city are likely to continue to be at risk. The most likely cause being lack of funds for maintenance. Threats to historic assets also include climate change and development.

[79] Derby City Council, City of Derby Local List. Available at: https://www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbyCitycouncil/contentassets/documents/environmentandplanning/conservation/DerbyCityCouncil-Derby-Locally-Listed-Buildings-March-2011.pdf

[80] Derby City Council, Archaeology. Available at: https://www.derby.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/conservation/archaeology/#page-1

"Inappropriate" Development within the area has already caused UNESCO to raise concern over the status of the DVMWHS[81]. There is potential that any further inappropriate development within the buffer or in close proximity to the site may result in the status of the site being rescinded.

The number of vehicles on the roads is likely to increase as the city's population rises, increasing air pollution and road traffic. This has the potential to harm the surfaces of heritage assets, as well as the settings of World Heritage Sites, Listed Buildings, scheduled monuments and parks and gardens, as well as Conservation Areas. Expansion of roads and the development of new residential and commercial areas to accommodate the increased number of private vehicles, road traffic, and population increase, will put pressure on land space and could result in land take from heritage assets. Depending on the scale and nature of land take, as this may harm both the setting and characteristics of assets.

Climate change also poses a risk of harm to heritage assets, their characteristics, and settings, particularly through increased flooding, extreme heat events, and changes to energy requirements. Historic England have outlined guidance to achieving net zero targets and adapting the heritage environment to climate change – this is focussed on is reusing UK homes built before 1919 (approximately 20% of the UK's housing resource) and adapting their energy needs[82] .

Protection of the historic environment is likely to be maintained through existing local, regional and national plans and policies, however without the Local Plan there may be reduced opportunities for new development to enhance and support the local heritage character, especially locally listed buildings which are important to Derby's character and strike the right balance between protection and enhancement and the need for development.

1.9.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

The following sustainability issues have been identified:

- There are a number of locally, nationally and internationally important heritage assets within the plan area. These will need to be conserved and enhanced by future development;
- Development pressure is likely to be one of the most significant issues for the historic environment, such as housing growth, infrastructure development and climate change (retrofitting);
- Designated and non-designated heritage assets in the city could be negatively affected by new development which can erode the quality of the built environment and heritage features or sterilise or lead to the loss of existing heritage assets;
- The DVMWHS and buffer zone are located within the city. This will need to be conserved by future development in order to protect its Outstanding Universal Value. An integrated and sustainable approach will need to be developed in

[81] BBC News (2024) 'Grave concern' over valley's world heritage status. Available at: https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/articles/cly3djvz5vvo

[82] Historic England (2022) Delivering on Climate Change Action and Heritage. Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/climate-change/

order to meet and promote the transportation and accessibility needs of the DVMWHS and its users;

- Future development within the city will need to respect the setting of local heritage assets;
- There are opportunities for enhancing the setting of heritage assets through the development of schemes to reduce traffic noise and enhance accessibility through active forms of transport; and
- There are opportunities to preserve and enhance heritage assets, including addressing the needs of heritage at risk.

1.9.4 Data Gaps

None identified.

1.10 Air, Noise and Light Pollution

1.10.1 Summary of Current Baseline

1.10.1.1 Air Pollution

Poor air quality can have large impacts on health through short term exposure, but particularly through long term exposure and can exacerbate health inequalities. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), air quality is one of the greatest environmental risks to human health. Reducing air pollution can result in reductions in stroke, heart disease, lung cancer, and both chronic and acute respiratory diseases, including asthma[83]. In 2019, 99% of the world's population were living in places where the WHO air quality guidelines were not met, and that ambient air pollution caused 4.2 million premature deaths worldwide in that year. Major pollutants include nitrous oxide (NO_X), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and particulate matter (PM).

Poor air quality also contributes to the deterioration of ecological receptors. Ecosystems are negatively impacted by air pollution, particularly emissions such as sulphur and nitrogen, as it affects their ability to function and grow[84].

The National Air Quality Strategy provides a framework for air quality control through air quality management and air quality objectives that should be met at designated receptors.

DCC monitor air quality at sites across the city and published their Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR) in 2024 stating that air quality in the city has been improving, with no exceedances of nitrogen dioxide (NO2), with annual meal concentrations of NO2 at 35.7µg/m3, a 5.4µg/m3 decrease from 2022[85].

Local authorities must declare areas that are not likely to achieve national air quality objectives as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). DCC currently have one AQMA, Derby NO2 AQMA No.1 Ring Roads, which was declared for NO_2 in 2001[86]. The location of this AQMA can be found on **Figure A-8**. Previously, DCC declared AQMA No.2 (A52 Spondon), however this was revoked in 2024 due to consistent compliance since 2010[86].

There are several major upcoming developments that may influence air quality in Derby[87]:

[83] WHO (2022) Ambient (outdoor) air pollution. Available at: https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-(outdoor)-air-quality-and-health

[84] European Environment Agency (2024) Impacts of air pollution on ecosystems in Europe. Available at: https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/publications/impacts-of-air-pollution-on-ecosystems-in-europe

[85] Derby City Council (2024) 2024 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR). Available at: https://www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbyCitycouncil/contentassets/documents/tradingstandardsandenvironmentalhealth/environmentalprotection/air-quality-annual-status-report2024.pdf

[86] DEFRA, UK Air, Local Authority Details Derby City Council. Available at: https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/local-authorities?la_id=77

[87] Derby City Council (2024) 2024 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR). Available at: https://www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbyCitycouncil/contentassets/documents/tradingstandardsandenvironmentalhealth/environmentalprotection/air-quality-annual-status-report2024.pdf

- Celanese SmartParc development site, which will create a large-scale food manufacturing and R&D hub that could generate an increase in traffic volumes.
- St Modwen Park (formally The Derby Triangle), within the Wyvern area is now reaching an advanced stage of development. This has the potential to create new HGV trips that are likely to impact the A52, Nottingham Road and the Wyvern area of Derby
- Continued development at Infinity Park Derby and the surrounding Infinity Garden Village growth zone on the southern boundary of the city could generate more traffic. The development is being serviced by a new junction off the A50 and therefore could significantly affect traffic flows into and out of the city. However, early air quality modelling suggests that the new junction will provide net air quality improvements.

1.10.1.2 Noise Pollution

When noise becomes excessive it may amount to a statutory nuisance, an offence under the Environmental Protection Act 1990. To become a statutory nuisance, the noise would have to become prejudicial to health or develop into an unreasonable interference with someone's use or enjoyment of their property. For example, a noise that prevents an individual from using their garden may amount to a nuisance, but a similar noise that can only be heard when visiting a remote moorland cannot.

Noise pollution across the city is generally caused by with roads and rail links. The highest levels of noise pollution in DCC occur around main highways such as the A52, A601, and A38, as well as the main rail line that runs through Derby City[88].

1.10.1.3 Light Pollution

Light pollution is caused by excessive or intrusive artificial light arising from poor or insensitive design. Light pollution can have a detrimental effect on the character and amenity of an area, as well as the wildlife present. Derby City has high levels of light pollution, with average levels of 16-32 NanoWatts/cm^2/sr[89]. The highest levels of light pollution within the city are >32 NanoWatts/cm^2/sr and are predominantly located within the centre of the city.

1.10.2 Evolution of the Baseline without the Plan

The UK Clean Air Strategy outlines plans to reduce emission of pollutants and improve air quality by the year 2030[90]. This includes reductions in public exposure to particulate matter, ammonia, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide and non-methane volatile organic compounds.

[88] Extrium, England Noise and Air Quality Viewer. Available at: http://www.extrium.co.uk/noiseviewer.html

[89] CPRE, Light pollution and dark skies map. Available at: https://www.cpre.org.uk/what-we-care-about/nature-and-landscapes/dark-skies/englands-light-pollution-dark-skies-map/

[90] UK Government (2019) Clean Air Strategy. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-air-strategy-2019

Uncontrolled development could lead to development in areas that currently experience manageable levels of noise and light pollution and could exacerbate pollution levels elsewhere.

The UK wide ban on the new petrol and diesel vehicle sales by 2030 is expected to lead to a reduction in emissions from vehicles[91]. This will improve air quality in urban areas and in turn, have a positive impact on health problems associated with air pollution. As the AQMA in the city is associated with vehicle emissions, the transition to electric vehicles has the potential to bring air pollution to acceptable levels.

Development within, or close to, a AQMA could also exacerbate current air pollution by increasing the number of people travelling by private vehicles as well as contribute to failing air quality targets.

Increases in population and urbanisation have the possibility to degrade air quality, while higher standards for air pollutants and vehicle emissions have the potential to improve air quality[92]. These opposing trends, if managed correctly by DCC, could balance each other out in future.

Without policy intervention and significant investments, the target to achieve carbon neutrality and therefore improve air quality in the city will not be achieved. Additionally, development could be located in areas that are not well served by community facilities, services and jobs thereby increasing traffic movements and further impacting upon the city's air quality.

Noise and Air Quality could worsen without the Plan, as population increases may influence travel patterns and subsequently the number of cars on the road. The plan will need to contain policies to reduce travelling and promote the use of sustainable transport modes, such as active travel.

1.10.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

The following sustainability issues have been identified:

- There is significant reliance on the petrol or diesel-fuelled private cars as the main modes of transport within the city;
- The city has one AQMA and air pollution levels could be improved;
- Air quality issues may be exacerbating inequalities related to air pollution heath issues;
- There is the potential for adverse impacts on health if inappropriate new development is located near a major source of noise, including any existing or new major roads;
- There is a need to reduce light pollution and restrict further intensification of light pollution from new developments; and

[91] UK Government (2020) Government takes historic step towards net-zero with end of sale of new petrol and diesel cars by 2030. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-takes-historic-step-towards-net-zero-with-end-of-sale-of-new-petrol-and-diesel-cars-by-2030

[92] Environment Agency (2023) The state of the environment: the urban environment. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/state-of-the-environment/the-state-of-the-environment-the-urban-environment

- Air, noise and light pollution could be generated through construction works that occur as a result of growth proposed in the Local Plan.

1.10.4 Data Gaps

None identified.

1.11 Water Environment

1.11.1 Summary of Current Baseline

Derby City's water supply is provided by Severn Trent Water. Severn Trent Water manages water resources within a large geographical area that includes parts of the midlands and north Wales.

Derby City is located within the Humber River basin district, with both the Derwent Lower and Trent River operational catchments intersecting with the city[93]. The Humber River basin district covers an area of 26,100km^2 and extends from the West Midlands in the south, northwards to North Yorkshire and from Staffordshire in the west to part of Lincolnshire and the Humber Estuary in the east.

The Lower Derwent is a mixed rural and urban catchment including the City of Derby and the large villages of Ockbrook, Borrowash and Draycott (where there is a public drinking water supply abstraction from the Derwent). Similarly, the Trent River operational catchment is a mixed rural and urban catchment. The urban area comprises the western suburbs of the City of Derby and the large villages of Melbourne, Ticknall, Findern, Willington, Etwall, Repton, Hartshorne and Woodville[93].

The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive (WFD)) Regulations[94] set an objective of aiming to achieve at least 'good' status for all waterbodies by a set deadline specific for each waterbody. Most of the monitored waterbodies are 'main rivers' that are under the jurisdiction of the Environment Agency. **Table 1-16** shows the water quality status of the water bodies between the Derwent Lower and Trent River operational catchments.

[93] Environment Agency, Explore Catchment Data. Available at: https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/OperationalCatchment/3474

[94] UK Government, The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/407/contents

Table 1-16: Water quality of waterbodies within operational catchments

Water Body	Ecological Status	Overall Status
Derwent Lower – Derbyshire Operational Catchment		
Chaddesden Brook Catchment (trib of Derwent)	Moderate	Moderate
Derwent from Bottle Brook to Trent	Moderate	Moderate
Kedleston Hall Lower Lake	Moderate	Moderate
Mackworth Brook Catchment (trib of Markeaton Brook)	Poor	Poor
Markeaton Brook from Mackworth Brook to Derwent	Moderate	Moderate
Markeaton Brook from Source to Mackworth Brook	Moderate	Moderate
Trent River Operational Catchment		
Carr-New Brook from Source to Ramsley Brok	Good	Good
Cuttle Brook Catchment (trib of Trent)	Moderate	Moderate
Eggington Brook Catchment (trib of Trent)	Moderate	Moderate
Foremark Reservoir	Moderate	Moderate
Milton brook Catchment (trib of Trent)	Moderate	Moderate
Radbourne Brook Catchment (trib of Trent)	Moderate	Moderate
Ramsley Brook from Source to Carr-New Brook	Poor	Poor
Repton Brook Catchment (trib of Trent)	Poor	Poor
Staunton Harold Reservoir	Moderate	Moderate
Ticknall Quarries	Moderate	Moderate
Trent from Derwent to Soar	Moderate	Moderate
Trent from Dove to Derwent	Moderate	Moderate

Water Body	Ecological Status	Overall Status
Trusley Brook Catchment (trib of Trent)	Moderate	Moderate
Twyford Brook Catchment (trib of Trent)	Moderate	Moderate

As identified in **Table 1-16**, the majority of water bodies within the operational catchments intersecting Derby City are of 'Moderate' status, with three water bodies of 'Poor' status and one water body achieving 'Good' status, falling far short of the WFD target of 100% of water bodies achieving 'Good' ecological status[95]. The reasons for not achieving 'Good' overall status in the catchment is due to the following factors:

- Pollution from wastewater;
- Pollution from towns, cities and transport;
- Pollution from rural areas; and
- Physical modifications.

Figure A-9 shows the location of water bodies within Derby City.

Many areas of Derby, including parts of the city centre, are at risk from flooding. National flood zone data correlates with the location of main rivers and ordinary watercourses as areas with the greatest risk of flooding. The government's flood map for planning[96] shows that a portion of the city lies within Flood Zone 3, meaning it has a high probability of flooding. This is shown in **Figure A-10** in **Appendix A,** whilst **Figure A-11** shows the areas at risk of surface water flooding.

Due to the quantity of the city located within flood zone 3, Derby City Council, alongside the Environment Agency have developed the Our City Our River[97] project to reduce flood risk through the implementation of flood defences. To date, the project has implemented flood defences between the Alfreton Road Industrial Estate in the north and Sowter Road in the south, with the exception of works at Darley Abbey Mills Bridge and work is currently underway to implement flood defences located at Breadsall, Darley Abbey Mills Bridge, all sites between North Riverside and Meadow Lane, and sites at Derby Junction Railway Bridge, Pride Park, Ambaston and Shardlow.

Principal aquifers are designated as named groundwater bodies and are classified under WFD Regulations. Principle aquifers play a strategic role in water supply and are important for supporting surface water features and ecosystems.

Derby City is underlain by the Triassic Sandstone aquifer, which can yield up to 125 l/sec of good quality hard to moderately hard water from the upper parts of the aquifer, and the Carboniferous Limestone aquifer, which supplies of up to 175 l/sec from resurgences in the Mendips and South Wales, and borehole yields of up to 40 l/sec from the upper parts of the aquifer[98].

In addition, a large portion of the city is underlain by a secondary aquifer. Secondary aquifers support water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale (such as for

[95] European Environment Agency (2025) Ecological status of surface waters in Europe. Available at: https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/indicators/ecological-status-of-surface-waters

[96] UK Government, Flood Map for Planning. Available at: https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/map?cz=435187,336492,15

[97] Derby City Council, Our City Our River. Available at: https://www.derby.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/regeneration-and-economic-growth/our-city-our-river/

[98] British Geological Survey, Principal Aquifers in England and Wales. Available at: https://www2.bgs.ac.uk/groundwater/shaleGas/aquifersAndShales/maps/aquifers/home.html

private supplies) and are important for rivers, wetlands and lakes. They have a wide range of water permeability and storage[99].

Source Protection Zones (SPZs) are defined areas around groundwater abstraction points, such as wells, boreholes, and springs, that supply public drinking water. These zones help to protect groundwater from pollution by identifying areas where contaminants could reach the source. SPZs are divided into three main zones: SPZ1 (inner zone), SPZ2 (outer zone) and SPZ3 (total catchment), based on how long it takes groundwater to travel to the abstraction point[100]. The closer the zone is to the source, the higher the risk of contamination. In Derby City, the largest area of SPZ is located in the north of the city, with a small area of SPZ1 located adjacent to Derby Station[99].

1.11.2 Evolution of the Baseline without the Plan

The requirements of the WFD should lead to continued improvements to water quality in watercourses. However, water quality is also likely to continue to be affected by pollution incidents, runoff from urban and transport, the presence of non-native species and physical modifications to water bodies.

Population growth may drive further water demand in the city, placing increasing strain on water resources and wastewater treatment.

The frequency, severity and pattern of flooding is expected to increase because of climate change. The future implications of climate change projections include increased surface water and fluvial flooding leading to damage to property and disruption to economic activity, water shortages, and higher incidence of damage to transportation, utilities, property and communications infrastructure caused by an increase in the number of extreme weather events (e.g., heat, high winds, and flooding)[101]. It is expected that changing climate patterns will have a substantial impact on the level of flood risk from all sources within the city.

Meeting water supply demand over the next 25 years may be challenging. Deficits may develop across England by the 2050s due to climate change alone; these would be exacerbated by population growth[102].

Without the implementation of the Local Plan, waterbodies within the city will continue to fail good status targets.

The Local Plan presents opportunities to provide a targeted approach to addressing flood risk and water quality issues. It could support Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) and green infrastructure requirements within new developments to adapt to climate change and counteract flood risk.

[99] DEFRA, MAGIC Map. Available at: https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.html

[100] Gov.UK Groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZs) Groundwater source protection zones (SPZs) - GOV.UK

[101] European Environment Agency (2025) Extreme weather: floods, droughts and heatwaves. Available at: https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/topics/in-depth/extreme-weather-floods-droughts-and-heatwaves

[102] Environment Agency (2025) England faces 5 billon litre public water shortage by 2055 without urgent action. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/news/england-faces-5-billion-litre-public-water-shortage-by-2055-without-urgent-action

1.11.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

The following sustainability issues have been identified:

- Only one of the waterbodies within the city is currently achieving 'Good' overall status. There is subsequently a need to improve water quality;
- There is potential for groundwater and surface water pollution as a result of development within the city;
- Upgrading existing infrastructure provides the opportunity to improve pollution control for waterbodies, improving water quality;
- Increased development near a watercourse (including transport, housing and other infrastructure) can increase flood risk on a local and catchment scale;
- Population growth will increase demand on already stressed water resources and waste treatment infrastructure. Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and water-efficient development are needed to manage future demand and climate change impacts;
- Fluvial and surface flooding present the greatest risks in the city;
- Where possible, development should be designed to reduce the impacts of flood risk;
- SuDS should be used throughout the design process of new developments to limit the risk of flood events causing a detrimental impact to the area;
- The physical and chemical quality of water resources is an important aspect of the natural environment and can be adversely affected by pollution associated with surface water runoff from new or existing transport infrastructure, as well as by changes to waterbodies which can affect their quality as a habitat; and
- Climate change is likely to increase the occurrence of flooding from all sources and hence raise the flood risk in Derby City, in addition to existing residual flood risk in the event of a breach or failure of the flood defences.

1.11.4 Data Gaps

None identified.

1.12 Climate Change and Greenhouse Gases

1.12.1 Summary of Current Baseline

1.12.1.1 Greenhouse Gases

In 2023, 29% of net greenhouse gas emissions in the UK were estimated to be from the domestic transport sector, 20% from buildings and product uses, 14% from industry, 12% from agriculture and 11% from electricity supply. The other 13% were attributable to the remaining sectors: fuel supply, waste, and the land use change sector[103].

In 2023, Derby City's per capita emissions were 4.0 t CO^2e, lower than the average for Derbyshire, the East Midlands, and England at 9.4 t CO^2e, 6.1 t CO^2e and 4.8 t CO^2e respectively[104].

Table 1-17 shows a breakdown of greenhouse gas emissions by sector across Derby City compared to regional and national figures. In Derby City, transport emits the largest quantity of emissions (39.7%), followed by domestic (25.9%) and industry (15.7%).

Table 1-17: Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2023[104]

Emissions Category	Derby City	Derbyshire	East Midlands	England
Industry (kt CO_2)	169.5	3,256.4	6,271.8	39,084.4
Commercial (kt CO_2)	103.3	424.6	2,138.2	25,312.3
Public Sector (kt CO_2)	51.6	95.3	729.3	8,559.4
Domestic (kt CO_2)	279.5	1,002.0	5,666.6	63,148.1
Transport (kt CO_2)	427.7	1,827.5	10,024.6	93,951.8
Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) (kt CO_2)	2.9	-128.1	409.6	-598.3
Agriculture (kt CO_2)	6.5	727.4	3,474.0	29,819.6
Waste (kt CO_2)	35.9	429.1	1,639.3	16,311.9
Total (kt CO_2)	**1,077.0**	**7,634.2**	**30,353.2**	**275,589.3**

[103] Department for Energy, Security and Net Zero (2025) 2023 UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Final Figures. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67a30e4f7da1f1ac64e5feb1/2023-final-greenhouse-gas-emissions-statistical-release.pdf

[104] Department for Energy, Security and Net Zero (2025) UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions statistics, 2005 to 2025. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-greenhouse-gas-emissions-statistics-2005-to-2023

In 2019, DCC declared a climate emergency and pledged to integrate climate change considerations into all decision-making processes. DCC aim to be net zero for Scope 1 and 2[105] emissions by 2035, and towards net zero for the city[106].

1.12.1.2 Climate Change

Climate change could lead to changes in the natural environment such as increased temperatures, extreme weather events, particularly heavy rainfall/flooding and heat waves, and water scarcity. This may affect the environment directly, by changing the distribution of local species, or indirectly through changes to land management and local habitats[107]. Flood risk is investigated in **Section 1.11**.

During the most recent decade (2009-2018) the UK has been on average 0.3°C warmer than the 1981-2010 average and 0.9°C warmer than 1961-1990. All the top ten warmest years in recorded history have occurred since 2002. In the past few decades there has been an increase in annual average rainfall over the UK, for which the most recent decade (2009-2018) has been on average 5% wetter than 1961-1990 and 1% wetter than 1981-2010[108] .

Water scarcity is expected to become more common as temperatures increase. In developed countries such as the UK, this is likely to take the form of physical water stress (e.g. there is not enough water to meet the populations needs). The Environment Agency conducted a study in 2021 into water stressed areas in England and found that the catchment area of Severn Trent Water, within which Derby City sits, is currently water stressed[109].

1.12.1.3 Energy

The Government aims to reduce the use of energy, use energy more efficiently, move to energy from renewable resources and use remaining fossil fuels cleanly. Energy efficiency is the cheapest and safest way of addressing these objectives and renewable energy is likely to play a significant role in reducing carbon emissions[110].

Derby City is part of the EMCCA, which supports investment in green technologies including hydrogen and renewables as part of its regional growth strategy.

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[105] Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from sources directly controlled by Derby City Council, e.g., emissions from Council-controlled gas boilers and from Council-owned vehicles. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from purchased energy and street lighting which is within the wider control of Derby City Council.

[106] Derby City Council (2024) Climate Change Action Plan 2025-2027. Available at: https://www.derby.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/climate-change/council-climate-actions/#page-1

[107] European Commission, Consequences of climate change. Available at: https://climate.ec.europa.eu/climate-change/consequences-climate-change_en

[108] Met Office (2022) UK Climate Projections: Headline Findings. Available at: https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/binaries/content/assets/metofficegovuk/pdf/research/ukcp/ukcp18_headline_findings_v4_aug22.pdf

[109] Environment Agency (2021) Water Stressed Areas. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/water-stressed-areas-2021-classification

[110] UK Sustainable Development Strategy.

As of 2023, there were 5,636 renewable energy generation sites in Derby City, an increase of 87.5% from 3,009 in 2014[111]. **Table 1-18** shows a breakdown of the quantity of renewable energy generation sites within Derby City.

Table 1-18: Renewable Energy Sites in Derby City[112]

Energy Type	Number of sites
Photovoltaics	5,629
Onshore Wind	3
Hydro	1
Anaerobic Digestion	0
Sewage Gas	1
Landfill Gas	0
Municipal Solid Waste	1
Animal Biomass	0
Plant Biomass	1
Cofiring	0
Total	**5,636**

The Renewable Energy Planning Database[113] tracks the progress of UK renewable electricity projects through the planning system. It provides as accurate and comprehensive a snapshot as possible of projects, and of progress across the technology sectors, through the inception, planning, construction, operation and decommissioning stages.

As of April 2025, there were 2 operational renewable sites in the city (one advanced conversion technologies and one onshore wind), with a total installed capacity of 12.5MW. There are also 9 solar photovoltaic sites where planning permission has been granted with an installed capacity of 3.90MW, and 2 sites where a planning application has been submitted (both for solar photovoltaics) with an installed capacity of 0.37 MW[113].

[111] Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (2023) Renewable electricity by local authority 2014-2023. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67226ea53ce5634f5f6ef5a1/Renewable_electriCity_by_local_authority_2014_-_2023.xlsx

[112] Due to Derby City's location, with no coastline as part of the LA boundary, wave/tidal and offshore wind sectors have been omitted from this table.

[113] GOV.UK (2025) Renewable Energy Planning Database: quarterly extract, 2025. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/renewable-energy-planning-database-monthly-extract#full-publication-update-history

The Planning Practice Guidance[114] provides examples of how a Local Plan can mitigate climate change by reducing emissions, and these include:

- Reducing the need to travel and providing for sustainable transport;
- Providing opportunities for renewable and low carbon energy technologies;
- Providing opportunities for decentralised energy and heating; and
- Promoting low carbon design approaches to reduce energy consumption in buildings, such as passive solar design.

1.12.2 Evolution of the Baseline without the Plan

The UK is committed to legally binding GHG emissions reduction targets of 80% by 2050, compared to 1990 levels, as set out in the Climate Change Act 2008[115]. The UK ratified the 2015 Paris Agreement, which set out a GHG emission reduction target of at least 40% by 2030, compared to 1990 with a long-term strategy for net zero emissions by 2050[116]. However, a more ambitious target was set by the UK in 2020 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 68% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels[117].

Working towards these targets requires changes to technology as well as ways in which people travel. For example, the UK ban on the selling of new petrol, diesel, or hybrid cars from 2030.

Over the last decade there has been an increased demand for electric vehicles in the UK. The number of licensed ultra-low emission vehicles (ULEVs) in the UK has increased by 3,427% between the end of March 2010 and the end of June 2020, a jump from just under 9,000 ULEVs to 317,000 ULEVs[118].

By the end of the 21st century, all areas of the UK are projected to be warmer, more so in summer than in winter[119]. This projected temperature rise in the UK is consistent with future warming globally. Rainfall patterns across the UK are not uniform and vary on seasonal and regional scales and will continue to vary in the future, with significant increases in hourly precipitation extremes. Both temperature and rainfall changes will be much larger if greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase.

The current estimates[119] for temperature increases and changes to rainfall patterns are unlikely to alter significantly in the near future, given the timescales associated with climate change. This being the case, there will be an increasing need to implement climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in light of changing environmental conditions.

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[114] UK Government (2016) Planning Practice Guidance. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance

[115] Climate Change Act 2008. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents

[116] UNFCCC, Paris Agreement. Available at: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement

[117] UK Government (2020) UK sets ambitious new climate target ahead of UN Summit. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-sets-ambitious-new-climate-target-ahead-of-un-summit

[118] House of Commons (2020) Briefing Paper: Electric Vehicles and Infrastructure. Available at: https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-7480/CBP-7480.pdf

[119] Uk Government (2024) Heat summary – Chapter 1: state of the UK past and future climate. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/heat-summary-chapter-1-state-of-the-uk-past-and-future-climate

Continual growth in the city both from development and population growth may increase the effects of climate change. Climate change could increase the number of properties at risk from flooding as more extreme rainfall events take place.

The effects of climate change, including rising temperatures, worsening air quality and flood events are already affecting the health of Derby's population, particularly those in disadvantaged communities[120]. This trend is likely to continue without improved community resilience to climate change.

There is likely to be continued and increasing pressure on water resources. Water resources will be squeezed in the short to long term because of increased development, coupled with climate change impacts and reductions in water resources available[121].

Renewable energy developments may continue to be proposed, but planning policies will be needed to facilitate them.

For the city to reach net zero by their respective targets, increasing renewable energy supply will be pivotal. Shifting dependency away from non-renewable sources is crucial to meet such ambitions. The projected population increase in the city will increase energy needs and renewables will be required to meet this demand.

The new Local Plan provides opportunities for developments to be more resilient to the effects of climate change and reduce GHGs as a result of construction and operation (including embodied carbon). It will likely support developments that would also be more accessible, particularly by sustainable transport, which in turn will aid the city in reducing the amount of greenhouse gases it produces. There are also opportunities for the Local Plan to improve Green Infrastructure provisions, that may aid in reducing GHGs and improving climate resilience through multifunctional spaces.

The Local Plan also presents opportunities to incorporate renewable energy as part of the design of new developments.

1.12.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

The following sustainability issues have been identified:

- It is important to become more resilient to the wider effects of climate change through adaptation measures. New developments need to minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to climate change, including implementing adaptation measures in respect of rising temperatures, water scarcity and extreme weather events, particularly heavy rainfall/flooding and heat waves;
- Green Infrastructure presents opportunities to address multiple issues through multifunctional spaces;

[120] Derby City Council (2025) Director of Public Health Annual Report 2024-25. Available at: https://www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbycitycouncil/content/documents/healthandsocialcare/publichealth/ph-annual-report-2024-25climate-action.pdf

[121] Environment Agency (2025) 4. Water availability: National Framework for Water Resources 2025. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-framework-for-water-resources-2025-water-for-growth-nature-and-a-resilient-future/4-water-availability-national-framework-for-water-resources-2025

- As identified in **Section 1.11**, new development will need to incorporate SuDS to sustainably reduce flood risk, particularly due to climate change exacerbations of flood events;
- New developments will need to incorporate low-carbon and renewable energy to minimise carbon emissions;
- Transport and domestic emissions are the main contributors of CO_2 in the city; and
- There is a need to work with communities to build resilience to the effects of climate change.
- There has been an increase in renewable energy supplies across the city;
- Changes in household energy demand due to seasonal temperature changes;
- The Local Plan should facilitate renewable energy generation and reduce demand for energy use through energy efficiency;
- Policies should ensure that developments are designed to be net zero or net zero enabled to aid in achieving net zero targets;
- The Local Plan should facilitate the adaptation of existing buildings for higher summer temperatures, increased weather intensity, and improved energy performance; and
- There is an expected switch towards electric transport and heating.

1.12.4 Data Gaps

None identified.

1.13 Transport and Accessibility

1.13.1 Summary of Current Baseline

There are a number of major roads passing through and surrounding Derby City. The A6, A38, A50, and A52 are key arterial routes linking Derby to surrounding areas and the national motorway network, including the M1, which is approximately 15 minutes from the city centre. In 2024, 1.21 billion vehicle miles were travelled on roads in Derby[122].

Public transport options in Derby primarily consist of rail and bus networks. Derby Railway Station is the third busiest station in the East Midlands and is an interchange point between the Midland Main Line from London St Pancras to Leeds and long-distance services on the Cross Country Route from Aberdeen through Birmingham New Street to Penzance. Local services from Nottingham to Matlock along the Derwent Valley line serve the station, as well as services to Crewe, Birmingham, and Cardiff. There are an additional two railway stations in Derby City; Spondon, which is on the Nottingham line, and Peartree which is on the Birmingham line.

Derby has a central bus station and an extensive network of bus stops, with services reaching all parts of the city and surrounding areas. The Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP) outlines ongoing enhancements including priority infrastructure, real-time passenger information, and fare reform[123].

Derby City Council is working with operators to improve journey times, reliability, and accessibility. Efforts are underway to improve integration between bus and rail services, including proposals to reroute buses via Derby Railway Station and align timetables to support multimodal travel. These improvements aim to reduce car dependency, enhance accessibility for low-income and mobility-impaired residents, and support sustainable transport goals[123].

Buses are crucial methods of transport for low-income households, and those with health issues. Affordability is another pull towards bus usage, with concessionary travel through the Gold Card scheme is available in the city, providing free off-peak bus travel across England for older people and those with disabilities[124]. Additional discounts are available for students, apprentices, and jobseekers.

In Derby, accessible transport options for disabled people include low-floor, wheelchair-accessible buses, step-free access at the bus and railway station and the Passenger Assist scheme at Derby Railway Station.

Derby also supports Blue Badge parking, allowing vehicles carrying people with mobility impairments to park closer to essential services. For those unable to use conventional public transport, services such as Derbyshire Connect and community transport schemes offer door-to-door travel for residents with limited mobility[125].

[122] Road Traffic Statistics. Road traffic statistics - Local authority: Walsall (Accessed 08/08/2025)

[123] Derby Bus Service Improvement Plan Bus Service Improvement Plan (June 2024 Update) (Accessed 08/08/2025)

[124] Derby City Council Public Transport Gold Card bus pass for disabled people - Derby City Council (Accessed 08/08/2025)

[125] Accessible Derby Accessible Derby (Accessed 08/08/2025)

There are a number of active travel options across the city. There are 122 footpaths totalling a length of 45km, and 6 bridleways totalling a length of 3km of footways[126]. The city is also accessible via National Cycle Route 6, which runs along the River Derwent, offering traffic-free cycling and walking routes into the city centre.

Derby City offers a range of public car parking options across the city, including within the city centre.

Derby City has made some progress towards expanding its electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure, particularly within Council-operated public car parks. There are 24 EV charging points available across seven council-operated car parks. These sites offer a mix of fast (7kW) and rapid (43kW) chargers, with costs typically starting at 30 pence per kWh and a minimum fee of £1[127]. In total there are 191 public charging devices, which is equivalent to 72.5 devices per 100,000 population[128]. This is significantly lower than the average for the United Kingdom, which is 121.3 devices per 100,000[129].

Figure A-12 in **Appendix A** exhibits the transport infrastructure within Derby City.

Residents in Derby have begun to transition towards plug-in vehicles as an alternative to petrol/diesel and there has been a significant increase since 2020. In March 2020, there were 1,566 plug in vehicles (PiVs) in the city and by March 2024 this figure had risen to 5,460[130]. This trend is mirrored regionally and nationally. As highlighted in **Figure 1-8** however, despite the increase in PiVs in Derby, the number of PiVs per 100,000 of the population is significantly lower than the national and regional figures.

[126] Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan for the City of Derby The Derby City Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan (Accessed 08/08/2025)

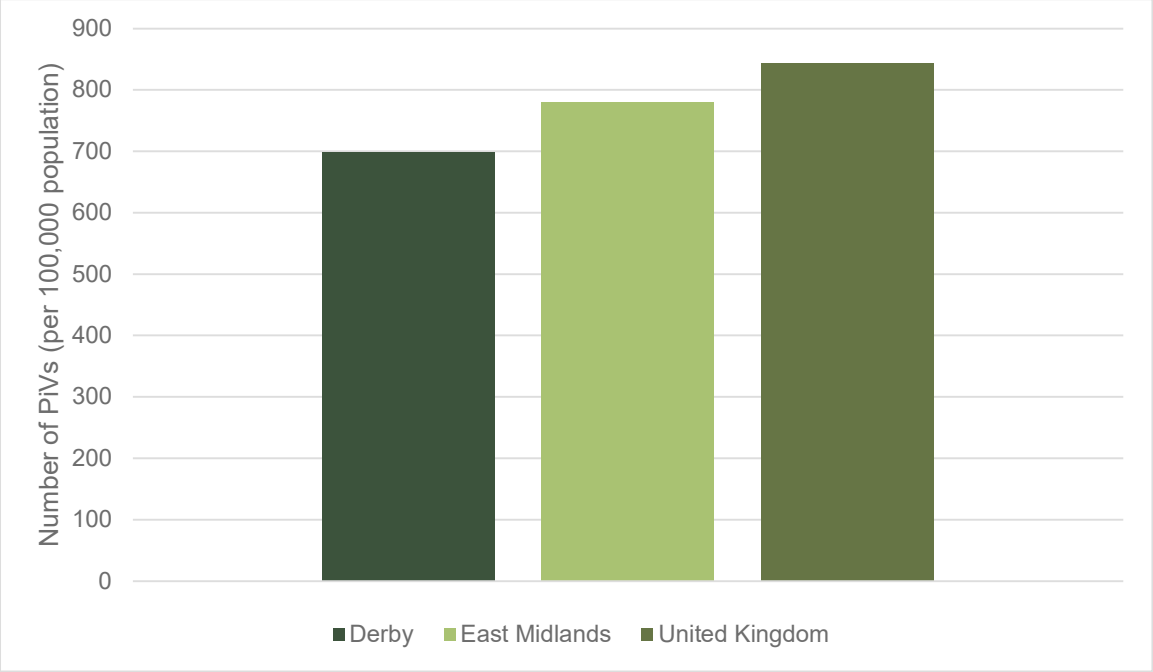
[127] Derby City Council EV Charging Electric vehicle (EV) charging - Derby City Council (Accessed 08/08/2025)

[128] DfT EV Charging Devices by Local Authority Markdown_map_LocalAuthority_publication_template.knit (Accessed 08/08/2025)

[129] DfT EV Charging Devices by Local Authority Markdown_map_LocalAuthority_publication_template.knit (Accessed 08/08/2025)

[130] Electric Vehicles and Charging Points in Local Areas. Local area data: Electric vehicles and charging points. (Accessed 08/08/2025).

Figure 1-8: Plug in Vehicles per 100,000 population



Derby City Council's Local Transport Plan (LTP3) outlines the city's long-term vision for sustainable and inclusive mobility through to 2026[131]. The strategy prioritises low-cost, low-carbon alternatives to car travel, including walking, cycling, and public transport, with a focus on improving air quality, safety, and accessibility for all residents.

As highlighted in **Section 1.3**, in Derby, the most popular mode of transport to access a place of work was traveling by car or van (65.1%)[132], followed by commuting on foot (12.5%). This highlights the reliance of workers upon private vehicles and a lack of utilisation of sustainable transport options.

Road safety and reducing the number of traffic incidents are priorities in Derby. The Derby and Derbyshire Road Safety Partnership (DDRSP) aim to reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured on roads by 33% by 2030[133]. In 2023, there were 6 fatal casualties, 109 killed or seriously injured, and 614 incidents of all severities[134]. **Figure 1-9** shows the number of casualties across different road user types in Derby. Car occupants represented the largest group of casualties, followed by pedestrians, motorcyclists, and pedal cyclists. The DDRSP continues to deliver targeted interventions, including education campaigns, infrastructure improvements, and enforcement measures, to address high-risk road user groups and collision hotspots.

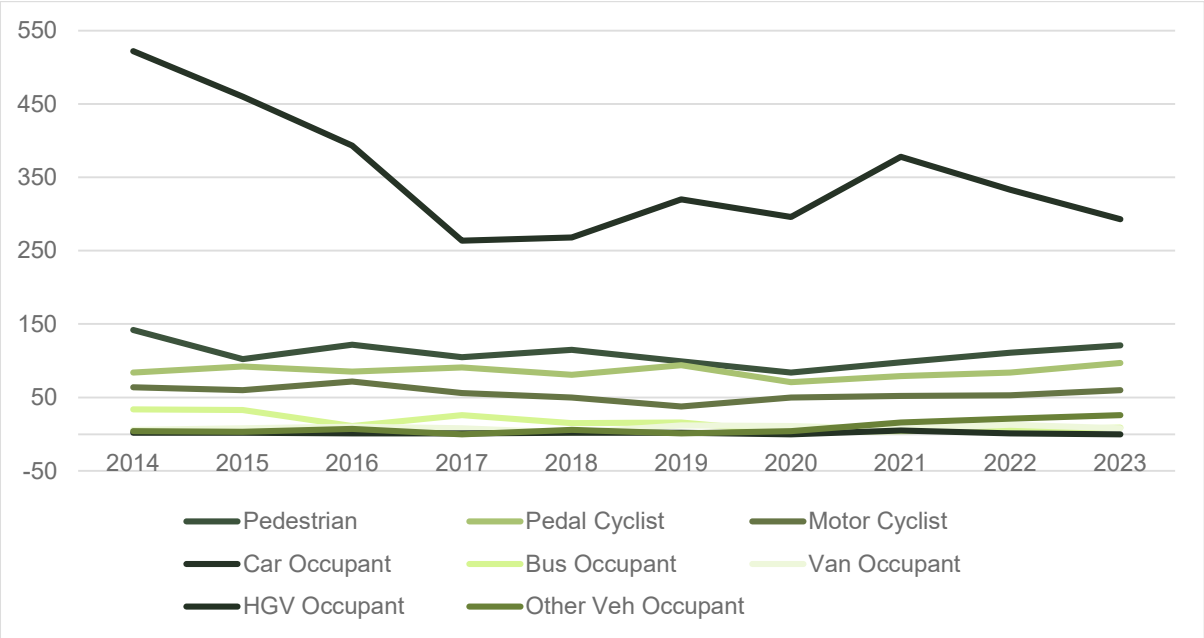
[131] Derby City Council Local Transport Plan LTP3 Strategy (Accessed 08/08/2025)

[132] Office for National Statistics Travel to work, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (Accessed 07/08/2025)

[133] Our Strategy to 2030 Derbyshire and Derby Road Safety Partnership Strategy (Accessed 08/08/2025)

[134] Road safety statistics: data tables Road safety statistics: data tables - GOV.UK (Accessed 23/05/2025)

Figure 1-9: Number of casualties of all severities by road user type in Derby[135].



1.13.2 Evolution of the Baseline without the Plan

Workers may continue to predominately use private cars to travel to work, which will have impacts on the local environment (including air quality) and could exacerbate congestion, as well as safety issues for other road users.

It is anticipated that the use of PiVs is increasing rapidly and will likely continue.

Current public and sustainable transport options may not meet the needs of the future population in the long term, which is expected to increase.

If the new local plan was not implemented, poor cycle networks could restrict the expansion of people using cycling to travel. Most of the cycle networks are currently focused on recreational use rather than for those who need to use them to gain access to work or local amenities.

1.13.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

The following sustainability issues have been identified:

- There is a significant reliance on the petrol or diesel-fuelled private car as the main mode of transport within the city;
- The proportion of workers using sustainable transport to get to work is currently low and can be improved;
- The number EV charging points is not currently sufficient to meet the needs of residents;
- Uncertain growth in private car ownership could contribute to further air pollution, and associated impacts on climate, human health and biodiversity; and

[135] Road safety statistics: data tables Road safety statistics: data tables - GOV.UK (Accessed 23/05/2025)

- There is a need to encourage more walking and cycling, including making improvements to safe and direct cycling routes across the city, to reduce high levels of private car use and existing congestion issues.

1.13.4 Data Gaps

The East Midlands Combined Authority are currently in the process of developing the Local Transport Plan for the region, this will supersede the Derby City LTP3.

1.14 Geology and Soils

1.14.1 Summary of Current Baseline

The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) provides a method for assessing the quality of land to make to informed choices about its future use within the planning system. As seen in **Figure A-13**, the majority of Derby City is classified as 'urban'. There are some areas of Grade 4 land (poor quality agricultural land) and Grade 3 (good to moderate quality agricultural land)[136].

The Derby and Nottingham Green Belt is located on the eastern and northern edges of the city, separating Derby and Nottingham. This area is predominantly made up of Grade 3 agricultural land.

'Soilscape' data held by National Soil Resources Institute (NSRI) shows that the soil in Derby City is comprised of a range of different soil types. Within Derby City, the soil is mostly "slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage", with areas of "freely draining floodplain soils" and "freely draining slightly acid loamy soils" in the south of the city. In the north of the city the soil also includes "loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater". There are also areas of "slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils" in both the north and south of the city[137].

Land contamination is principally a legacy of historical industrial activities and past waste disposal practices. Examples of such industries include gas works, chemical works, landfill sites, sewage works, petrol stations and scrap yards. In some instances, substances and waste materials from these activities may have caused land contamination. This contamination has the potential to cause harm to human health, ground and surface waters, ecological systems and the built environment. Land contamination can also include areas of land with elevated levels of naturally occurring substances or where substances are present as a result of accidents, spillages, aerial deposition or migration[138]. In April 2000 the Government introduced new legislation (Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990)[139] requiring all local authorities to inspect their areas for potentially contaminated land and, if necessary, to ensure that any contamination is 'cleaned up' (remediated).

Land uses that are considered sensitive to contamination include:

- All residential development;
- Allotments;
- Schools;
- Nurseries;

[136] Natural England, Provisional Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) (England). Available at: https://naturalengland-defra.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/Defra::provisional-agricultural-land-classification-alc-england/explore?location=52.731705%2C-2.141583%2C6.73

[137] Soilscapes Map. Available at: https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/

[138] UK Government (2019) Land affected by contamination. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/land-affected-by-contamination

[139] UK Government (1990) Environmental Protection Act 1990. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/part/IIA

- Playgrounds; and
- Hospitals.

Mineral supplies are a finite resource that are utilised within development, particularly during construction. The UK has a limited supply of mineral resources, relying largely on imports of materials for development[140].

Derbyshire has a history of mineral extraction, primarily focussed on lead mining, as well as coal, clay, gypsum and limestone. Derby has limited resources of minerals, primarily sand and gravel. However, the sites of mineral extraction within Derby City and are not currently utilised[141].

1.14.2 Evolution of the Baseline without the Plan

The growing population and associated need for development are also likely to increase the use of mineral resources. As such, it will be necessary to apply resource efficiency and waste management measures, including the re-use and recycling of materials.

There is potential for increased housing demand to put pressure on Green Belt land where housing needs cannot be met elsewhere in the city.

1.14.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

The following sustainability issues have been identified:

- The growing population and associated need for development is likely to increase the use of mineral resources;
- Materials are a finite resource, and materials will be required for new housing developments to meet the demands of a growing population; and
- There is a need to protect greenbelt land from development, prioritising brownfield land.

1.14.4 Data Gaps

The Derbyshire and Derby Minerals Local Plan has not yet been adopted and is currently undergoing examination.

[140] MineralsUK, Statistics, Critical raw materials. Available at: https://www.bgs.ac.uk/mineralsuk/statistics/security-of-supply/critical-raw-materials/

[141] Derby City Council and Derbyshire County Council (2023) Derbyshire and Derby Minerals Local Plan (2022-2038) (pre-submission draft plan) Available at: https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/site-elements/documents/pdf/council/have-your-say/minerals-local-plan/derbyshire-and-derby-minerals-local-plan-pre-submission-draft-plan-january-2023.pdf

1.15 Waste

1.15.1 Summary of Current Baseline

DCC is the statutory body responsible for waste disposal in the city, although there is likely to be significant transboundary movement of waste between local authorities. DCC collected 102,109 tonnes of waste in 2022, of which 98,192 tonnes was household waste (including recycling waste)[142].

In line with the Environment Act 2021[143], household waste in the city must be collected separately from recycling. DCC provide the following waste collection services for households: recycling, garden waste, and general waste.

In 2016/17, Derby City generated approximately 951 kilograms per household of Waste, a slight increase on the 2014/15 figure of 942 kilograms per household[144].

As highlighted in **Figure A-14**, there are 18 waste sites in the city.

There are no landfill sites currently operating within Derby City. However, as of 2023 there were eight landfill sites within Derbyshire, of which five had remaining capacity totalling 6,551,973m^3 [145].

The proportion of waste which is being incinerated at energy from waste (EfW) facilities in the UK has increased drastically over the past decade. Currently, waste which needs to be incinerated is transported outside of the city to existing EfW facilities elsewhere in the East Midlands. However, Derbyshire County Council and DCC have voted to reopen the Sinfin EfW site, located within Derby City[146].

In 2022-2023 the household recycling rate in Derby City was 46.6%. Comparatively, the household recycling rate in England was 43.4%, whilst in the East Midlands it was 41.1%[142].

1.15.2 Evolution of the Baseline without the Plan

With an increasing population within the city, it is likely that the amount of waste produced will continue to rise.

Development within the city could produce waste from construction.

Without the Local Plan, there may be less opportunity to implement more versatility with recycling, such as the recycling and reuse of building materials and introduction of food waste bins to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.

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[142] DEFRA (2024) Local authority collected waste management – annual results. Available at: https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20250102235615/https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-collected-waste-management-annual-results

[143] UK Government (2021) Environment Act 2021. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents

[144] Derby City Council (2014) Derby City Waste Action Plan. Available at: https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/site-elements/documents/pdf/environment/rubbish-waste/waste-strategy/derby-City-waste-action-plan.pdf

[145] Environment Agency (2025) Remaining Landfill Capacity. Available at: https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/237825cb-dc10-4c53-8446-1bcd35614c12/remaining-landfill-capaCity1

[146] Materials Recycling World (2023) Councils to reopen failed Derby EfW. Available at: https://www.mrw.co.uk/news/councils-to-reopen-failed-derby-efw-03-02-2023/

1.15.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

The following sustainability issues have been identified:

- Local authority collected waste (LAWC) is currently managed through landfill, recycling, composting, and incineration;
- Recycling rates for DCC are above the national average;
- The quantity of household waste produced has increased in recent years; and
- In order to implement the circular economy, new developments need to ensure that there is adequate space for waste separation.

1.15.4 Data Gaps

The new Waste Local Plan, jointly prepared by the City Council and Derbyshire County Council, is currently being developed and has not yet been adopted. This plan will guide waste development in the area until 2035.

Appendix A Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

Derby City Council Local Plan

Regulation 19 SA Report – Appendix A: Baseline and Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

Derby City Council

SLR Project No.: 416.066467.00001

27 July 2026

Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

This appendix presents the findings of the review of Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPP) including relevant international, national and local documents undertaken as a part of the Scoping Process (Stage A) of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Derby City Council Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.

The Planning Practice Guidance[147] states that:

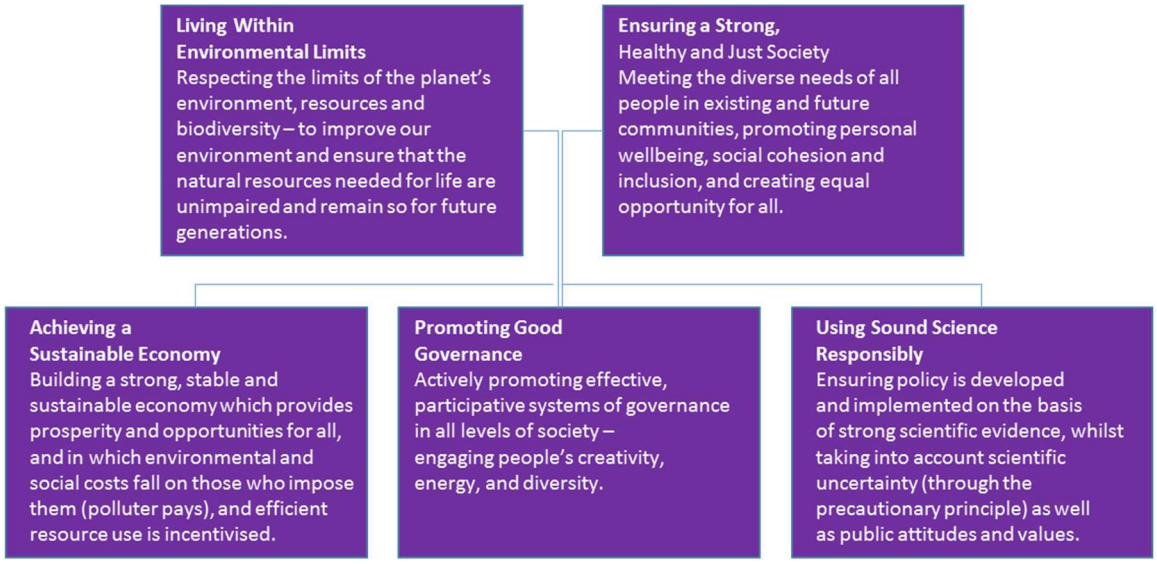
"The sustainability appraisal should only focus on what is needed to assess the likely significant effects of the Local Plan. It should focus on the environmental, economic and social impacts that are likely to be significant. It does not need to be done in any more detail, or using more resources, than is considered to be appropriate for the content and level of detail in the Local Plan".

The review of PPP has therefore focused on the documents that could have an influence on the Derby City Council Local Plan and is not an exhaustive list of documents prepared in the UK under each topic.

Overarching Documents

There are a number of key overarching documents, including the SEA Directive, the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024. Relevant messages from the NPPF have been set out within **Section 4** of the main report and are also included within the tables within this Appendix.

The UK Sustainable Development Strategy 'Securing the Future' was published in 2005. The document set out some guiding principles for sustainable development:



[147] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal#sustainability-appraisal-requirements-for-local-plans

More recently, is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[148] a historic global agreement to eradicate extreme poverty, fight inequality and injustice and leave no one behind. Agreed by world leaders at the UN in 2015, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[149] succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDGs are universal with all signatories expected to contribute to them internationally and deliver them domestically. The UK is committed to the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals by ensuring that the Goals are fully embedded in planned activity of each Government department. The 17 SDGs include the following:

- End poverty in all its form everywhere;
- End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;
- Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;
- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;
- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
- Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
- Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;
- Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;
- Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation;
- Reduce inequality within and among countries;
- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;
- Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;
- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;
- Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;
- Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;

[148] Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (October 2015) https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

[149] Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/implementing-the-sustainable-development-goals/implementing-the-sustainable-development-goals--2

- Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; and
- Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

Furthermore, the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan (2018) sets out their approach to protecting and enhancing England's natural landscapes and habitats for the next generation. The goals of the 25-year plan are to achieve:

- Clean air;
- Clean and plentiful water;
- Thriving plants and wildlife;
- A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought;
- Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently; and
- Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment.

To manage pressures on the environment by:

- Mitigating and adapting to climate change;
- Minimising waste; and
- Managing exposure to chemicals
- Enhancing biosecurity.

The plan also sets out how it will follow a 'natural capital' approach to help make key choices and decisions that can support environmental enhancement and help deliver benefits such as reduced long-term flood risk, increases in wildlife, and a boost to long term prosperity. 'Natural capital' is defined in the Plan as:

"*Natural capital is the sum of our ecosystems, species, freshwater, land, soils, minerals, our air and our seas. These are all elements of nature that either directly or indirectly bring value to people and the country at large*."

Review of Documents by Topic

Table A-19: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes - Population and Equalities

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
National	
Paragraph 96: Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which: • Promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other; • Are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion; and • Enable and support healthy lives, through both promoting good health and preventing ill-health, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs and reduce health inequalities between the most and least deprived communities. *Paragraph 98:* To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should: • Plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments; • Take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community; • Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs; • Ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise, and are retained for the benefit of the community; and • Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.	National Planning Policy Framework, 2024
The Localism Act 2011 sets out: • New freedoms and flexibilities for local government; • New rights and powers for communities and individuals; • Reform to make the planning system more democratic and more effective; and • Reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally.	Localism Act, 2011
The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. It is against the law to discriminate against anyone because of: • Age; • Being or becoming a transsexual person; • Being married or in a civil partnership; • Being pregnant or having a child; • Disability; • Race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin; • Religion, belief or lack of religion/belief; • Sex; and • Sexual orientation.	Equality Act, 2010
The report brings together evidence about today's older population, with future trends and projections, to identify the most critical implications for government policy and the socio-economic resilience of the UK.	Future of an Ageing Population, Government Office for Science, 2016
The report highlights the under provision of specialist housing for older people and the need to plan for the housing needs of the older population as well as younger people.	Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change Report: Ready for Ageing, 2013
Local	
This plan sets out Derby City Council's statutory equality objectives and actions under the Equality Act and Public Sector Equality Duty. It includes five key objectives: 1. Leadership – embedding inclusive decision-making across the organisation.	Derby City Council EDI Plan (2025-2028)

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
2. Communities – strengthening engagement and tackling hate crime. 3. Partnerships – coordinating joint working with external agencies. 4. Access to Services – identifying and removing barriers to inclusion. 5. Workforce Diversity – ensuring representation and accountability across staffing levels. The plan also includes voluntary commitments around socio-economic disadvantage and care-experienced individuals. Progress is monitored through the Council's performance system (PARS) and reported annually.	
Derbyshire County Council's policy outlines its commitment to fairness, inclusion, and tackling discrimination. It supports equality impact analysis across services and employment and includes provisions for accessible communication and interpretation. A new Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Policy Statement and Objectives were scheduled for adoption in June 2024.	Derbyshire County Council Equality and Human Rights Policy
The JSNA is a shared evidence base used by Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council to understand population health and wellbeing needs. It informs service planning and commissioning across health, housing, and social care. The JSNA includes: • Demographic profiles; • Health inequalities; • Socio-economic indicators; • Needs assessments for specific groups (e.g. older people, carers, SEND, domestic abuse). The JSNA is updated annually and includes district-level data and thematic reports.	Derbyshire Observatory Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)
Aims to improve health outcomes by addressing socio-economic inequalities. It focuses on protecting people in hardship, preventing poverty, creating pathways out of poverty, and advocating for structural change. These actions support mental and physical wellbeing across vulnerable communities.	Derby Poverty Strategy

Table A-20: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes - Human Health

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
National	
Paragraph 96: Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which: • Promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other; • Are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion; and • Enable and support healthy lives, through both promoting good health and preventing ill-health, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs and reduce health inequalities between the most and least deprived communities. *Paragraph 98:* To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should: • Plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments; • Take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community; • Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs; • Ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise, and are retained for the benefit of the community; and • Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.	National Planning Policy Framework, 2024
This document sets out information on the action plan for Year 2 of the Quality Matters initiative which is aimed at improving adult social care. It sets out four areas to make progress in the second year: • Supporting collaborative commissioning; • Collecting and using data; • Strengthening the feedback culture in the sector; and • Providing support for quality environment.	NHS Adult Social Care: Quality Matters Action Plan for Year 2, 2019
This mandate sets out the following priority objectives: • Reform to cut waiting times; • Reform to improve primary care access; • Reform to improve urgent and emergency care; • Reform to the operating model; and • Reform to drive efficiency and productivity. Funding expectations are also discussed.	Road to recovery: the Government's 2025 mandate to NHS England, 2025
The report brings together evidence about today's older population, with future trends and projections, to identify the most critical implications for government policy and the socio-economic resilience of the UK.	Future of an Ageing Population, Government Office for Science, 2016
The original Sporting Future Strategy (2015) for sport and physical activity concentrated on five key outcomes: • Physical wellbeing; • Mental wellbeing; • Individual development; • Social and community development; and • Economic development. The 2018 follow up report analysed data since the original strategy implementation, to understand its success.	Sporting Future- Second Annual Report, 2018
Reducing health inequalities is a matter of fairness and social justice. In England, these inequalities lead to between 1.3 and 2.5 million lost years of life annually. The Marmot Review identifies six key policy objectives to address this:	Fair Society, Healthy Lives: The Marmot Review: Strategic review of

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
• Ensure a healthy standard of living for all; • Create healthy and sustainable places and communities; • Strengthen ill-health prevention; • Give every child the best start in life; • Enable people to maximise their capabilities; and • Create fair employment and good work for all. Action must be universal but proportionate to need, and coordinated across government, the NHS, local authorities, and communities. Tackling health inequalities benefits both society and the economy.	health inequalities in England- post 2010
The framework sets out a high-level overview of public health outcomes. It has two high-level outcomes as follows: • Increase healthy life expectancy; and • Reduce differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities. It also has six policy objectives: • Give every child the best start in life; • Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives; • Create fair employment and good work for all; • Ensure healthy standard of living for all; • Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities; and • Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention. The framework also examines indicators to help us better understand trends in public health. Since its inception, a number of indicators have been added, removed or altered in order to obtain the most effective data.	Public Health Outcomes Framework, NHS, March 2023
This strategy outlines priorities to improve health nationally. Ten priorities were highlighted and were split into four categories in order to promote a healthier, fairer, safer, and stronger nation. • Smoke-free society (healthier); • Healthier diets, healthier weight (healthier); • Creating cleaner air (healthier); • Better mental health (healthier); • Best start in life (fairer); • Effective responses to major incidents (safer); • Reduced risk from antimicrobial resistance (safer); • Predictive prevention (stronger); • Enhanced data and surveillance capabilities (stronger); and • New national science campus (stronger).	PHE Strategy 2020-2025
The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government's ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition. The Plan includes ten key targets, some of which interact with human health. • Helping people improve their health and wellbeing by using green spaces; • Encouraging children to be close to nature, in and out of school; • Greening our towns and cities; and • Making 2019 a Year of Action for the environment. It should also be noted that the 25YEP refers to the need to protect and enhance green and blue spaces – both for biodiversity and human health reasons.	A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
A newly implemented framework to expand the green and blue networks we have across the UK. The publication highlights the principles of green infrastructure, standards required based on quantity and quality, and a planning and design guide to help users understand the best way to design green infrastructure. The framework promotes the creation of connected multifunctional green spaces that contribute to environmental sustainability, climate resilience, biodiversity, and public wellbeing. It includes five core standards: • Green Infrastructure Strategy Standard; • Accessible Greenspace Standard; • Urban Nature Recovery Standard; • Urban Greening Factor Standard; and • Urban Tree Canopy Standard. The framework also highlights the role of green infrastructure in improving health outcomes, reducing flood risk, mitigating urban heat, and enhancing quality of life. It encourages equitable access to green space and supports local decision-making through evidence-based planning.	Green Infrastructure Framework-Principles and Standards for England, 2023
Strategy aims that: • In every residential area there are a variety of supervised and unsupervised places for play, free of charge; • Local neighbourhoods are, and feel like, safe, interesting places to play; • Routes to children's play space are safe and accessible for all children and young people; • Parks and open spaces are attractive and welcoming to children and young people, and are well maintained and well used; • Children and young people have a clear stake in public space and their play is accepted by their neighbours; • Children and young people play in a way that respects other people and property; • Children and young people and their families take an active role in the development of local play spaces; and • Play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community.	Play Strategy for England; DCMS, 2008
Local	
Derby City Council Delivery Plan 2025–2028: Includes a comprehensive set of health-related actions. These include: • Reducing health inequalities • Supporting early intervention through programmes like Livewell and Move More • Reshaping adult social care • Delivering a world-class drug and alcohol treatment system; and • Refreshing the Move More Derby Strategy. • Supports the Childhood Obesity Strategy and contributes to mental health and SEND assessments through the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.	Derby City Council Delivery Plan 2025-2028.
A strategy that emphasises prevention, early intervention, and system transformation. It aims to reduce premature deaths and health inequalities, promote independence, and build resilient communities. It also advocates for integrated, safe, and high-quality care.	Derby Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2014–2019
This strategy sets out five areas of focus for improving health and wellbeing across Derbyshire: • Tackle the four main risk factors that lead to poor health; • Support good mental health; • Support communities to be resilient and independent; • Tackle child poverty and enable children and young people in Derbyshire to start well; and • Develop the Health and Wellbeing Board to effectively deliver on the areas of focus.	Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2024-2027
The report provides an overview of Derbyshire County in regard to key health and determinant indicators. It is structured using the ONS Health Index Domains; Healthy People, Healthy Lives and Healthy Places.	Derbyshire's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Summary Report, 2024

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
This strategy provides a strategic spatial framework for delivery and management of green infrastructure in the 6C's sub-region, which includes Derby City, to help achieve wide-ranging environmental, economic and social benefits.	Green Infrastructure Strategy, Volume 1 Sub-Regional Strategic Framework, 6Cs Partnership, 2010
Derbyshire's new physical activity strategy, 'Making our Move', was launched in October 2021, and aims to address inequalities and empower everyone to be active in a way that works for them. The strategy sets out an approach that will help focus the efforts and resources to empower communities and unlock their potential. There are two relevant priorities outlined within the strategy, and they are: • To create accessible, safe, and inclusive places and environments for physical activity; and • To maximise the potential of walking.	Active Derbyshire's 'Making our Move' Strategy, 2021
Focuses on protecting communities from infectious diseases and environmental hazards. Priorities include infection prevention and control, tackling antimicrobial resistance, improving vaccination uptake, and emergency preparedness. It highlights the link between health protection and health inequalities.	Derby & Derbyshire Health Protection Strategy 2023–2028
Sets out five priorities: tackling the four main risk factors (smoking, alcohol, poor diet, inactivity), supporting mental health, building resilient communities, tackling child poverty, and strengthening the Health and Wellbeing Board. It promotes co-production and evidence-based interventions.	Derbyshire HWB Strategy 2024–2027

Table A-21: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes - Economy and Employment

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
National	
This original report was published in 2012 with a key aim of creating fair employment and good work for all. The report was reviewed in 2022 to see what changes had been made in the ten years since its publication. Findings included: • Employment rates have increased since 2010; • There has been an increase in poor quality work, including part time, insecure employment; • The number of people on zero hours contracts has increased significantly since 2010; • The incidence of stress caused by work has increased since 2010; • Real pay is still below 2010 levels and there has been an increase in the proportion of people in poverty living in a working household; and • Automation is leading to job losses, particularly for low paid, part time workers; the North of England will be particularly affected.	Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 years on, 2022
Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has an overarching economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure. *Paragraph 85:* Planning policies and decisions should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, taking into account both local business needs and wider opportunities for development. The approach taken should allow each area to build on its strengths, counter any weaknesses and address the challenges of the future. *Paragraph 86:* Planning policies should: • Set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to the national industrial strategy and any relevant Local Industrial Strategies and other local policies for economic development and regeneration; • Set criteria, and identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period; • Pay particular regard to facilitating development to meet the needs of a modern economy, including by identifying suitable locations for uses such as laboratories, gigafactories, data centres, digital infrastructure, freight and logistics; • Seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing, or a poor environment; and • Be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan and allow for new and flexible working practices and spaces to enable a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances. *Paragraph 87:* Planning policies and decisions should recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors. This includes making provision for: • Clusters or networks of knowledge and data-driven, creative or high technology industries; and for new, expanded or upgraded facilities and infrastructure that are needed to support the growth of these industries (including data centres and grid connections); • Storage and distribution operations at a variety of scales and in suitably accessible locations that allow for the efficient and reliable handling of goods, especially where this is needed to support the supply chain, transport innovation and decarbonisation; and • The expansion or modernisation of other industries of local, regional or national importance to support economic growth and resilience. *Paragraph 88d:* Planning policies and decisions should enable the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.	National Planning Policy Framework, 2024
Local planning authorities can take a leading role in promoting a positive vision for these areas (City and town centres, district and local centres) bringing together stakeholders and supporting sustainable economic and employment growth. Amended from the 2019 publication to reflect changes to the Use Class Order.	National Planning Practice Guidance, Town Centres and Retail, 2020
The Industrial Strategy sets out a long-term plan to boost the productivity and earning power of people throughout the UK. It sets out how the Government are working towards building a Britain fit for the future – how they will help businesses create better, higher-paying jobs in every part of the UK with investment in the skills, industries and infrastructure of the future. The strategy includes five foundations: • Ideas: the world's most innovative economy;	UK Industrial Growth Strategy, 2017

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
• People: good jobs and greater earning power for all; • Infrastructure: a major upgrade to the UK's infrastructure; • Business environment: the best place to start and grow business; and • Places: prosperous communities across the UK. The Government will use this strategy to work with industry, academia and civil society over the coming years to build on the UK's strengths, make more of untapped potential and create a more productive economy that works for everyone across the UK.	
The National Infrastructure Delivery Plan brings together the government's plans for economic infrastructure over the next 5 years with those to support delivery of housing and social infrastructure. Objectives of the plan relating to infrastructure delivery include the following: • To meet current demand through the renewal of existing infrastructure; • To meet future demand; • To grow a global economy; and • To address climate change and energy security.	National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016-2021, Infrastructure & Projects Authority, 2016
The Enterprise Act includes measures to: • Establish a Small Business Commissioner to help small firms resolve issues; • Extend the Primary Authority scheme to make it easier for businesses to access tailored and assured advice from local authorities, giving them greater confidence to invest and grow; and • Protect and strengthen apprenticeships by introducing targets for apprenticeships in public sector bodies in England.	The Enterprise Act, 2016
Sets out the Government's framework for raising productivity and is built around two pillars: • Encouraging long-term investment in economic capital, including infrastructure, skills and knowledge; and • Promoting a dynamic economy that encourages innovation and helps resources flow to their most productive use. Includes policies regarding: • A modern transport system, with a secure future; • Reliable and low-carbon energy, at a price we can afford; • World-class digital infrastructure in every part of the UK; • A dynamic economy; and • Planning freedoms and more houses to buy.	Fixing the Foundations: Creating a more prosperous nation, HM Treasury, 2015
The World Economic Forum in 2020 identified that tackling the global nature crisis could create 400 million jobs and $10trn in business value each year by 2030. Green jobs will be a significant part of employment creation opportunities in the future.	World Economic Forum Annual meeting 2020
'Build Back Better: our plan for growth' is replacing the industrial strategy, and works alongside the Ten Point Plan for Green industrial Revolution, in order: • To level up the whole of the UK; • Support the transition to net zero; and • Support the vision for a Global Britain.	Build Back Better, Our Plan for Growth, HM Treasury, 2021
The green paper sets out the Government's vision for a modern industrial strategy; a 10-year plan to deliver the certainty and stability businesses need to invest in the high growth sectors that will drive our growth mission. It will provide the firm foundation for investment that businesses need, allowing businesses to plan for the next 10 years and beyond.	Invest 2035: the UK's modern industrial strategy, 2024
Local	
The Council Plan sets out Derby's strategic priorities for 2025–2028. Under the theme City of Growth, the plan aims to create a modern City with jobs, skills, and homes for the future. Key ambitions include:	Derby City Council Plan 2025–2028

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
• Attracting investment; • Supporting innovation; and • Ensuring inclusive economic development. The plan highlights major regeneration schemes such as SmartParc, Vaillant, and the Great British Railways HQ, alongside City centre developments like Becketwell and the Market Hall.	
The Derby City Council Delivery Plan 2025–2026 sets out a number of priorities which are areas of focus for the year 2025-2025. Under the 'City of Growth' priority, Derby aims to create a modern City with skills, jobs, and homes for the future. • The Council will engage with the East Midlands Combined County Authority (EMCCA) to ensure Derby businesses benefit from regional programmes supporting high-growth sectors, exports, and business support. • Derby will contribute to the EMCCA Local Growth Plan and spatial vision, focusing on advanced manufacturing, nuclear, hydrogen, and rail. • An Innovation District will be developed around Infinity Park Derby, in partnership with industry, R&D, and universities. • Programmes will be commissioned using Shared Prosperity Funding (SPF) and other sources to promote business growth and social enterprise. • The Council will deliver initiatives to support people into employment, including through the Derby Promise, which aims to raise aspirations and outcomes for young people via work experience, vocational lessons, apprenticeships, and guidance. • Derby will work with partners to develop and promote skills and lifelong learning, including implementing the Employment and Skills Strategy. • Community managed libraries will be developed as hubs for financial advice, public services, and community engagement.	Derby City Council Delivery Plan 2025–2029
Derby Core Strategy (Local Plan Part 1) sets the framework to 2028. By 2028, Derby will be an attractive, thriving, healthy, lively City of growth, opportunity and innovation for all: • UK's number one high tech City; • higher-value engineering and knowledge-based employment; • regional centre for tourism; • home to world-leading brands; • 11,000 new homes; • a strong, accessible and vibrant City Centre of regional importance; • new office development across the City Centre; • schools, colleges, University and training providers working in unison; • opportunities to access quality training, work experience and fulfilling career opportunities; • an innovation and technology park at Infinity Park Derby; • a major regional hub for logistics and distribution development at Derby Commercial Park; and • a range of new employment uses on the Derwent Triangle, developed as an extension to Pride Park.	Derby Core Strategy (Local Plan Part 1)
The Derby Economic Growth Strategy (2018–2022) outlines the City's ambition to become the UK's number one high-tech City, focusing on higher-value engineering, knowledge-based employment, and regional tourism.	Derby Economic Growth Strategy (2018-2022)
The Derby City Centre Masterplan 2030 aims to deliver: • 4,000 new jobs and 1,900 new homes; • A "City of Choice" for leisure, culture, and retail; • A "Business City" with a central business district; • A "Living City" offering diverse housing options; and • A "Connected City" with smart infrastructure and digital connectivity.	Derby City Centre Masterplan 2030
The Plan has been prepared by D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) for Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. It establishes a framework for identifying what their future investment priorities should be and which will have the greatest positive impact; and outlines eight key actions to drive them, in the short term, towards their vision, for 2030. The eight key actions are: • Creating a strong LEP and Local Industrial Strategy, refocusing the D2N2 Growth Hub to enhance business productivity; • Driving productivity and growth in our priority sectors; • Delivering careers inspiration for our current and future workforce;	D2N2 'Vision 2030' Strategic Economic Plan

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
• Artist's impression, Nottingham College's £58m Nottingham City Hub, being built in Canal Street, in the city centre; • Supporting inclusion and progression in the labour market; • Developing skills and leadership for productivity growth; • Securing investment to deliver world class infrastructure and connectivity; and • Maximising the economic benefits of High-Speed Rail to the D2N2 economy.	
The Derbyshire Economic Strategy Statement (DESS) brings together the ambitions and growth objectives of all the local authorities, private and third sector partners across Derbyshire and sets out the opportunities to drive economic growth. It presents the economic and social change needed and is the strategic framework to focus activity on agreed County-wide objectives. The strategic objectives of the DESS are: • Invest in our infrastructure to improve connectivity and create conditions for growth; • Unlock the potential of Derbyshire's land and property assets; • Attract new businesses to diversify and grow our economy; • Increase the vitality and viability of towns; • Deliver a high-quality business support offer to support business growth and resilience; • Develop an enterprising culture; • Raise business productivity by encouraging more higher value added and knowledge intensive businesses; • Maximise the potential of the visitor economy; • Strengthen the rural economy; • Raise workforce skills; • Connect people to economic opportunity; • Create a skilled workforce; and • Tackle disadvantage and help hard to reach individuals and communities into economic activity.	Derbyshire Economic Strategy Statement, Derbyshire Economic Partnership

Table A-22: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes - Crime and Safety

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
National	
Paragraph 96: Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which: • Promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other; • Are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion; and • Enable and support healthy lives, through both promoting good health and preventing ill-health, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs and reduce health inequalities between the most and least deprived communities. *Paragraph 98:* To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should: • Plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments; • Take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community; • Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs; • Ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise, and are retained for the benefit of the community; and • Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.	National Planning Policy Framework, 2024
This bill updates national crime and safety legislation and supports the Government's *Safer Streets* mission. It includes: • New powers to tackle anti-social behaviour, including "respect orders"; • Measures to address knife crime, including new offences and seizure powers; • Legal protections for retail workers and new offences for shoplifting; • New offences for child criminal exploitation, spiking, and cuckooing; • Expanded police powers for protests, drug testing, and searches; and • Reforms to police misconduct investigations and youth radicalisation.	Crime and Policing Bill (2024)
Local	
This statutory plan sets out how Derbyshire Constabulary, the Police and Crime Commissioner, and community safety partners will work together to reduce crime and improve public safety. Key priorities include: • Strengthening neighbourhood policing; • Reducing anti-social behaviour; • Supporting victims of crime; • Improving road safety; • Tackling exploitation and abuse; and • Enhancing collaboration across agencies. The plan reflects public consultation and aligns with national policing requirements.	Derbyshire Police and Crime Plan (2024–2029)
This multi-agency plan focuses on: • Reducing crime and disorder; • Protecting vulnerable people; • Addressing place-based risks; and • Improving safety for residents, workers, and visitors. It is governed by the Safer Derby Board and informed by strategic intelligence assessments. The plan is reviewed annually and supports a whole-system approach to community safety.	Safer Derby Community Safety Partnership Plan (2022–2025)
This board coordinates countywide community safety efforts. It oversees the Derbyshire Community Safety Agreement, a three-year strategic framework for tackling crime, disorder, and substance misuse. It includes input from local authorities, police, health, and voluntary sector partners.	Safer Communities Board: Derbyshire Partnership Forum

Table A-23: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes – Housing

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
National	
Paragraph 61: To support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes, it is important that a sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed, that the needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed and that land with permission is developed without unnecessary delay. The overall aim should be to meet an area's identified housing need, including with an appropriate mix of housing types for the local community. *Paragraph 62:* To determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning practice guidance. In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for. Within this overall requirement, strategic policies should also set out a housing requirement for designated neighbourhood areas which reflects the overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development and any relevant allocations. *Paragraph 63:* Within this context of establishing need, the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies. These groups should include (but are not limited to): • Those who require affordable housing (including Social Rent); • Families with children; • Looked after children; • Older people (including those who require retirement housing, housing with-care and care homes); • Students; • People with disabilities; • Service families; • Travellers; • People who rent their homes; and • People wishing to commission or build their own homes. *Paragraph 73:* Small and medium sized sites can make an important contribution to meeting the housing requirement of an area, are essential for Small and Medium Enterprise housebuilders to deliver new homes, and are often built-out relatively quickly. *Paragraph 64:* Where a need for affordable housing is identified, planning policies should specify the type of affordable housing required (including the minimum proportion of Social Rent homes required), and expect it to be met on-site unless: • Off-site provision or an appropriate financial contribution in lieu can be robustly justified; and • The agreed approach contributes to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities. *Paragraph 65:* Provision of affordable housing should not be sought for residential developments that are not major developments, other than in designated rural areas (where policies may set out a lower threshold of 5 units or fewer). To support the re-use of brownfield land, where vacant buildings are being reused or redeveloped, any affordable housing contribution due should be reduced by a proportionate amount. *Paragraph 79:* To maintain the supply of housing, local planning authorities should monitor progress in building out sites which have permission. Local planning authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years' worth of housing against their housing requirement set out in adopted strategic policies, or against their local housing need where the strategic policies are more than five years old.	National Planning Policy Framework, 2024
The Plan's aim is: We will support the creation of vibrant and successful places that people can be proud of, working with local leaders and other partners to deliver housing-led, mixed-use regeneration with a brownfield first approach The Plan is aiming to deliver four objectives: • More land reused and made available for regeneration; • Key enabling infrastructure in place to unlock development; • Local places effectively supported to deliver on their regeneration ambitions; and Mixed-use places that create value and benefit local communities.	Homes England Strategic Plan 2023-2028
The Act places legal duty on English councils so that everyone who is homeless or at risk of homelessness will have access to meaningful help, irrespective of their priority need status, as long as they are eligible for assistance.	Homelessness Reduction Act, 2017

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
Local	
Derby City Council's latest housing supply assessment (April 2025) identifies a shortfall in deliverable housing sites. The City has a calculated annual housing need of 906 dwellings, based on the Government's standard method, which includes a 35% uplift for large urban areas. The current supply equates to 2.7 years, below the required five-year minimum. This reflects under-delivery and triggers a 20% buffer requirement. The Council is expected to address this through updated land allocations and planning permissions	Derby City Five-Year Housing Supply Statement (2025)
The strategy outlines priorities for housing delivery, management, and support services. It includes: • Increasing affordable housing supply; • Improving housing quality and energy efficiency; • Supporting vulnerable groups, including older people and those at risk of homelessness; and • Promoting regeneration and sustainable development.	Derby City Council Housing Strategy 2020-2029
The strategy has the following aims: • Create, share, and replicate best practice and innovation in responses to homelessness and its prevention across Derbyshire; • Commission and develop joint services and improve collaboration wherever possible; • Prevent homelessness across the whole system by intervening earlier and developing individual solutions; • Respond to homelessness by ensuring individuals have prompt access to homes and tailored support; • Secure system wide transformation of all services in recognition that homelessness is everyone's responsibility; • Increase the range of affordable housing options available across the County; and • Develop a better understanding of the causes of homelessness through improved data capture across the sub region.	Derbyshire Homelessness Strategy, 2022-2027
The plan sets out actions to ensure residential development to meet the needs of local people is delivered. In particular, it focuses on ensuring any shortage in the five year housing supply is met.	Housing Delivery Action Plan, 2020
This strategy highlights that within Derby City, there is a need to expand the range of housing options suitable for older people, particularly in urban areas close to services and transport. It recommends increasing provision of care-ready and extra care housing and improving existing sheltered housing stock. The strategy also encourages enabling older residents to remain in their homes through better access to adaptations, assistive technology, and coordinated support.	Derbyshire Older People's Housing Accommodation and Support – A Commissioning Strategy for Derbyshire, 2019-2035
This commissioning strategy and delivery plan brings together previous specialist accommodation and support plans across mental health and learning disabilities. It outlines the increasing demand for more specialist accommodation tailored to meet the needs of adults with complex needs across the County.	Derbyshire Specialist Housing Accommodation and Support Strategy, 2019-2024
This strategy highlights a need to expand housing options for older people in Derby City, particularly care-ready and extra care housing in accessible urban locations. It also recommends improving existing sheltered housing and supporting older residents to remain in their homes through better access to adaptations and support. For Gypsy and Traveller communities, the strategy notes the importance of maintaining and potentially expanding designated accommodation to reduce unauthorised encampments and meet future needs.	Derby, Derbyshire, Peak District National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment, 2023

Table A-24: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes - Leisure and Recreation

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
National	
Paragraph 96: Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which: • Promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other; • Are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion; and • Enable and support healthy lives, through both promoting good health and preventing ill-health, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs and reduce health inequalities between the most and least deprived communities. *Paragraph 98:* To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should: • Plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments; • Take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community; • Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs; • Ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise, and are retained for the benefit of the community; and • Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.	National Planning Policy Framework, 2024
The original Sporting Future Strategy (2015) for sport and physical activity concentrated on five key outcomes: • Physical wellbeing; • Mental wellbeing; • Individual development; • Social and community development; and • Economic development. The 2018 follow up report analysed data since the original strategy implementation, to understand its success.	Sporting Future- Second Annual Report, 2018
Local	
A strategic framework for planning and delivering Green Infrastructure (GI) across the Derby, Leicester, and Nottingham sub-region. The strategy promotes GI as an "environmental life-support system" for healthy communities and ecosystems, supporting sustainable development and climate change adaptation. Key aims include: • Creating multifunctional networks of greenspaces and natural features that connect urban and rural areas • Enhancing access to nature and recreation, improving health and wellbeing • Supporting biodiversity, landscape character, and cultural heritage • Promoting community cohesion, education, and volunteering through GI • Integrating GI into planning, transport, and regeneration strategies The strategy identifies Sub-Regional GI Corridors, Urban Fringe Enhancement Zones, and City-Scale GI Corridors, with Derby and Swadlincote highlighted as priority areas. It outlines delivery principles, governance structures, funding mechanisms, and standards for GI provision and management.	6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy Volume 1: Sub-Regional Strategic Framework, 6Cs Partnership, 2010
A shared vision for physical activity across Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, focused on addressing inequality and empowering everyone to be active in a way that works for them. The strategy outlines five shared aims: • Enabling children and young people to have positive experiences of being active throughout their childhood • Creating a culture where everyone can be active and move more • Maximising the potential of being active to improve physical and mental health • Working with people and communities who experience the greatest inequality • Creating accessible, safe, and inclusive places and environments for physical activity Cross-cutting themes include the potential of walking and the environmental impact of physical activity. The strategy promotes collaborative working, community empowerment, and targeted investment to reduce inactivity and health inequalities.	Active Derbyshire 'Making Our Move' Strategy, 2021

Table A-25: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes - Biodiversity and Natural Capital

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
International	
The convention has three main aims which are stated in Article 1: • To conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats; • To promote cooperation between states; and • To give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species.	Bern Convention on Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, 1979
This strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on the path to recovery by 2030. Aims to build resilience to threats such as: • Impacts of climate change; • Forest fires; • Food insecurity; and • Disease outbreaks. Actions to be delivered by 2030 include: • Establishing a larger EU-wide network or protected areas on land and at sea; • Launching an EU nature restoration plan; • Introducing measures to enable the necessary transformative change; and • Introducing measures to tackle the global biodiversity challenge. An online actions tracker and target dashboard have been implemented in order to improve accountability.	European Biodiversity Strategy for 2030
International commitment to biodiversity conservation through national strategies and action plans.	Convention on Climate Change and Biological Diversity-Earth Summit, 1992
The 2009 Birds Directive replaces the 1979 Council Directive on the conservation of wild birds. It aims to protect all European wild birds and the habitats of listed species, particularly through the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs). SA needs to report on any potential effects on birds covered by this directive and all development plans should aim to avoid adverse effects on them.	The Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) (formally known as Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds), amended 2009
The Habitats Directive led to the setting up of a network of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) which together with SPAs form a network of protected sites across the EU known as Natura 2000 sites to protect species and habitats.	The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) (formally known as the Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna & Flora), 1992
Aimed at halting the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, the strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas: • Conserving and restoring nature; • Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services; • Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; • Combating invasive alien species; and • Addressing the global biodiversity crisis.	EU (2011) EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation
This plan provides an overarching framework on biodiversity, for all biodiversity-related conventions, the entire United Nations system and all other partners engaged in biodiversity management and policy development. The plan consists of five strategic goals of which 20 further Aichi goals sit underneath: • Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society; • Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use; • Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity;	The Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD's) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
• Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services; and • Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.	
The 7th EAP should help to achieve the environment and climate change targets on which the Union has already agreed and to identify policy gaps where additional targets may be required. It includes objectives to: • Protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital; • To turn the Union into a resource efficient, green, and competitive low carbon economy; and • To safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures.	General Union Environment Action Plan to 2020: Living well, within the limits of our planet (EU Seventh Environment Action Programme)
National	
The Environment Act is the mechanism to set long-term, legally binding environmental targets which relate to the natural environment or people's enjoyment of it. It will see the 25 Year Environment Plan become the first Environmental Improvement Plan. Environment Improvement Plans are the government's plans for significantly improving the natural environment over a period of at least 15 years. The Environment Act will require government to review the Environment Improvement Plan at least every five years. The Act requires an Environmental Improvement Plan to be produced, as well as a species abundance target to be set (by 2030). Additionally, from November 2023, developments are required to deliver an onsite biodiversity net gain of 10%. This will be required on small sites from April 2024.	Environment Act 2021
Emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land and gives additional protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).	Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain (NB Council Directive 79/409/EEC has now been replaced by Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version)). The Act provides for the notification and confirmation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and the protection of wildlife.	Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
Halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020; support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks.	Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, DEFRA, 2011
Natural England's general purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development. Natural England's general purpose includes: • Promoting nature conservation and protecting biodiversity; • Conserving and enhancing the landscape; • Securing the provision and improvement of facilities for the study, understanding and enjoyment of the natural environment; • Promoting access to the countryside and open spaces and encouraging open-air recreation; and • Contributing in other ways to social and economic well-being through management of the natural environment.	National Environmental & Rural Communities Act, 2006
Paragraph 187: Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: • Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan); and • Minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs. *Paragraph 192*: To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should: • Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and • Promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.	National Planning Policy Framework, 2024

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
• Local planning authorities and neighbourhood planning bodies should work collaboratively with the Local Nature Recovery Strategies responsible authority and other partners to prepare and agree the Local Nature Recovery Strategies for their area. This will help ensure alignment between Local Nature Recovery Strategies and relevant development plans and identify actionable opportunities for biodiversity enhancement; • Plans and particularly those containing strategic policies, can set out a suitable approach to both biodiversity and wider environmental net gain, how it will be achieved, and which areas present the best opportunities to deliver gains; and • Local planning authorities should consider the priorities set out in the relevant Local Nature Recovery Strategy when determining how their local plan should contribute to and enhance the local and natural environment. Local planning authorities should be aware of those areas mapped and identified in the relevant Local Nature Recovery Strategy and the measures proposed in them and consider how these should be reflected in their local plan.	National Planning Practice Guidance 2025 – Natural Environment
The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government's ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition. The Plan includes ten key targets of which two focus on biodiversity. Thriving plants and wildlife: • Restoring 75% of our one million hectares of terrestrial and freshwater protected sites to favourable condition, securing their wildlife value for the long term; • Creating or restoring 500,000 hectares of wildlife-rich habitat outside the protected site network, focusing on priority habitats as part of a wider set of land management changes providing extensive benefits; • Taking action to recover threatened, iconic or economically important species of animals, plants and fungi and where possible to prevent human-induced extinction or loss of known threatened species in England and the Overseas Territories; and • Increasing woodland in England in line with our aspiration of 12% cover by 2060: this would involve planting 180,000 hectares by end of 2042. Enhancing biosecurity: • Managing and reducing the impact of existing plant and animal diseases; lowering the risk of new ones and tackling invasive non-native species; • Reaching the detailed goals to be set out in the Tree Health Resilience Plan of 2018; • Ensuring strong biosecurity protection at our borders, drawing on the opportunities leaving the EU provides; and • Working with industry to reduce the impact of endemic disease. It should also be noted that the 25YEP refers to the need to protect and enhance blue spaces – both for biodiversity and human health reasons. These spaces include canals, rivers, streams, ponds and lakes.	A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018
The *framework* demonstrates how the UK (and its 4 nations) are working to achieve the 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets' and the aims of the EU Biodiversity Strategy. The framework identifies the activities required to complement the UK's biodiversity strategies, and where work in the UK strategies contributes to international obligations. In total, 23 areas of work have been identified where all the UK countries have agreed that they want to contribute to, and benefit from, a continued UK focus, and a revised Implementation Plan was published in June 2018.	The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework Revised Implementation Plan (2018-2020), JNCC, June 2018
There is a need to act now with greater vigour to: • Conserve existing biodiversity; • Conserve protected areas and all other high quality habitats; • Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate; • Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species; • Maintain existing ecological networks; • Create buffer zones around high quality habitats; • Take prompt action to control spread of invasive species; • Establish ecological networks through habitat restoration and creation; and Respond to changing conservation priorities.	England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation principles conserving biodiversity in a changing climate; DEFRA, 2008
Access to Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) is a powerful tool in assessing current levels of accessible natural greenspace and planning for better provision. ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace • Of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home;	'Nature Nearby': Accessible Green Space Guidance, Natural England, 2010

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
• At least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home; • One accessible 100 hectare site within 5 kilometres of home; • One accessible 500 hectare site within 10 kilometres of home; and A minimum of one hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population.	
Regulation 61 requires Appropriate Assessment of plans and projects likely to have a significant effect on a Habitat Site.	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2017
Includes a number of broad principles and goals as follows: • Conserve existing biodiversity; • Conserve protected areas and all other high quality habitats; • Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate; • Maintain existing ecological networks; • Create buffer zones around high quality habitats; • Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts; • Establish ecological networks through habitat restoration and creation; and Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures.	England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate, DEFRA, 2008
This is the third state of natural capital report published by the Natural Capital Committee in January 2015 and is the last of three which summarises the work of the NCC over the three years. It establishes a clear plan to enhance natural capital focussing on the areas with the highest economic benefit.	The State of Natural Capital: protecting and improving natural capital for prosperity and wellbeing, Natural Capital Committee, 2015
This strategy aims to address Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) issues in Great Britain (GB), maintaining the approach of the previous policy reviews. The strategy covers the terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments and also species native to one part of a country that become invasive in areas outside their natural range. The scope of the Strategy covers all non-native species of flora and fauna with the exception of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), bacteria and viruses. Its full effect, however, is aimed at those non-native species that are known to be or are potentially invasive. The Strategy does not aim to address issues related to human health or formerly native species, nor does it cover animal or plant diseases although it aims to ensure close working with these areas where appropriate.	The Great Britain Invasive Non-native Species Strategy, 2023-2030
The Statement makes clear how there is now a convincing body of evidence that we are facing a climate emergency. Planting and managing trees, forests and woodlands so that they are fit for the future must be part of our nation's response. Growing trees removes carbon dioxide from the air, and stores the carbon in wood products throughout their life. Trees can also help to manage the risk of flooding, and provide shade and cooling benefits. They are a renewable source of energy today, and a sustainable raw material for the future bio-economy. The Forestry Commission has a key role to play, and will continue to work closely with our Climate Change Action Plan partners and all parts of the tree, woods and forestry sector to protect our woodlands for future generations.	Climate Change and Forestry: Position Statement, Forestry Commission, 2019
A newly implemented framework to expand the green and blue networks we have across the UK. The publication highlights the principles of green infrastructure, standards required based on quantity and quality, and a planning and design guide to help users understand the best way to design green infrastructure.	Green Infrastructure Framework- Principles and Standards for England, 2023
This Plan is the first such review of the 25 Year Environment Plan (25YEP) and its 10 goals. It reinforces the intent of the 25YEP and sets out the plan to deliver it.	Environmental Improvement Plan, HM Government 2023
The Levelling-up and Regeneration Act covers several topics including the need to plan for biodiversity and protect areas of importance or with potential for recovery and/or enhancement. Spatial development strategies are also required to take account of any local nature recovery strategy for development in the Greater London area.	Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023
This document builds on the 2011 NEWP 'The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature' by summarising the progress which has been taking place since 2011 including how many of the original 92 commitments are completed or underway.	Natural Environment White Paper (NEWP), Implementation Update Report, DEFRA, Oct 2014
Biodiversity net gain is a strategy to develop land and contribute to the recovery of nature. It requires an increase of ecological assets by a minimum of 10% following the completion of a development project. Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) will apply from November 2023 for development in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, and to small sites from April 2024.	Biodiversity Net Gain, 2023

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
The UK NBSAP for 2030 demonstrates the consensus across all four countries of the UK that achieving full implementation of the GBF requires both individual and collaborative efforts, and sets out 23 ambitious UK targets which align with the 23 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) targets. All four countries share the following priorities: • Protecting and restoring nature; • Sustainable use and resource management; and • Mainstreaming and finance.	Blueprint for Halting and Reversing Biodiversity Loss: the UK's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for 2030
The Nature Recovery Network (NRN) is a major commitment in the government's 25 Year Environment Plan. It is a growing national network of wildlife-rich places, stretching from our cities to countryside, mountains to coast. It is supported by green and blue spaces that buffer and connect these wildlife-rich sites.	The Nature Recovery Network, 2020
Species and habitats should be restored and enhanced in comparison with 2000 levels. Improve the long term sustainability of ecological and physical processes that underpin the functioning of ecosystems, thereby enhancing the capacity of ecosystem services. Provide accessible natural environments rich in wildlife for people to enjoy and experience.	Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network, Chaired by Professor Sir John Lawton CBE FRS, 2010
Protect and enhance biodiversity through Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs), biodiversity offsetting, Local Nature Partnerships and phasing out peat.	The Natural Choice: Securing the value of nature; HM Government, 2011
Seeks to maximise the environmental, economic and social benefits of trees and woodlands forests by: • Ensuring that trees, woods and forests are resilient to and mitigate the impacts of climate change; • Protecting and enhancing the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes; • Protecting and enhancing the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland; • Increasing the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life; and • Improving the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products.	Government Forestry and Woodlands Statement, 2013
The UKGAP sets out a framework for geodiversity action across the UK. It has been developed and agreed through wide consultation and dialogue across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland between organisations, groups and individuals currently involved in geodiversity. The UKGAP is a mechanism for encouraging partnership, influencing decision and policy makers, funders and promoting good practice. This Plan contains 11 Key Objectives: • To foster UK-based pure and applied geoscience research in order to better understand our geodiversity and its role in understanding and managing our natural environment; • To increase recognition of our geodiversity in international, national, regional and local environmental and planning development policies and legislation; • To demonstrate the relevance and benefit of including geodiversity across our work in relation to the natural and built environment and the role that geodiversity plays in sustainable development; • To advocate and support development design and restoration that incorporates and enhances our geodiversity; • To audit and document our geodiversity including sites, archives and collections; • To conserve and manage our geodiversity through appropriate recognition at international, national and local levels; • To maintain and enhance our geodiversity through the management of sites, areas and wider landscapes; • To share experience of conserving our geodiversity through the provision of good practice guidance; • To interpret our geodiversity for a range of audiences and communities, making geodiversity relevant to where we live and the places we visit; • To use the arts to explore and make links between geodiversity and our cultures, involving people in geodiversity in new and innovative ways; and • To develop and provide educational resources that interpret, utilise and widen understanding of our geodiversity as part of formal and informal learning.	UK Geodiversity Action Plan
Local	
This strategy set out the extent of the green infrastructure network in Leicestershire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, including an Action Plan for how the network may be protected, enhanced or expanded. The overarching priorities for action are embodied in the strategic aims for GI in the 6Cs sub-region: • Develop the GI approach as an 'environmental life-support system' for healthy communities and ecosystems;	6C's Green Infrastructure Strategy, 2010

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
• Provide a long term environmental framework for sustainable development that achieves wide ranging environmental, economic and social benefits; and • Maximise the potential of GI to bring about multifunctional holistic solutions to environmental concerns, including climate change adaptation and mitigation. Relevant strategic objectives include: • Promote the planning of GI networks as an integral feature of the design and layout of all major new developments; • Promote retrofitting of GI in urban environments; • Promote GI as a solution to sustainable water management as a means of addressing water quality and resource issues and as an approach to adapting to and mitigating against the effects of climate change; • Stimulate development of GI policies tbc short term and allocations in Local Development Documents that respond to locally identified needs and sub-regional, regional and national priorities; • Promote the protection and management of landscape character to provide enhanced landscape settings for the built environment and to ensure that new development and GI relates to landscape character, place and context; • Promote the protection and management of natural and cultural heritage, including archaeological sites, historic landscapes, geodiversity and industrial heritage; and • Reverse the decline in biodiversity by countering habitat fragmentation through investment in substantial habitat restoration and creation, informed by biodiversity opportunity mapping methods. The 6Cs GI Strategy identifies proposed initiatives which affect the Derbyshire Dales District, including: • Lower Derwent Valley Landscape Partnership: Initiative looking at the natural elements of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site, including woodlands, grasslands and wetlands. The initiative aims to conserve, manage and enhance these natural elements as well as link local communities with their local landscapes; and Greener Future: This Woodland Trust project is looking to plant 50,000 trees across a range of sites throughout the 6Cs and HMA areas, with the aim to: i) build more sustainable communities and enrich people's lives through an inspirational programme of GI, community engagement and education activities, while increasing access to new quality greenspace; ii) improve biodiversity by linking and buffering ancient and SSSI woods; and iii) ensure that everyone is given the chance to enjoy and value woods and trees.	
The Natural Capital Strategy for Derbyshire describes the current status of the natural assets in the county using the best available data. The strategy identifies where natural capital is resilient and performing well in supporting the population. It identifies opportunities to adjust land management to increase the benefits we get from nature in Derbyshire.	Derbyshire's Natural Capital Strategy, 2023
The goal of Derbyshire Wildlife Trust is that by 2030: • 33% of Derbyshire is managed for wildlife; • 1 million wild connections are made each year; • 1 in 4 people will act for wildlife; and • The Trust is carbon positive. They aim to achieve this by taking forward detailed actions linked to four main strategic objectives: • Lead nature's recovery; • Inspire people to notice and care; • Mobilise people and communities to act; and • Ensure an agile and influential culture.	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Wilder Derbyshire 2020-2025
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust are currently working in partnership with others to pro-actively deliver Living Landscape schemes across the county, including in: • Derwent Valley (relevant to Derbyshire Dales); • White Peak; • Erewash Valley; • Trent Valley; • The Dark Peak; and • Coalfields.	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Living Landscapes Strategy (no date, active strategy)

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
They will create shared visions for each landscape which will be bold and vibrant, and then secure funding and support to enable the delivery of these visions. They will seek to protect the best sites in these landscapes and will also continue to manage, protect and support key wildlife sites outside these priority Living Landscape areas. They will champion the opportunities provided by Living Landscapes rich in wildlife for: discovery and learning, skills training, economic growth, health & wellbeing, flood alleviation and resilience to climate change.	
The Derbyshire Nature Recovery Strategy is a statutory plan led by Derbyshire County Council to guide biodiversity enhancement and habitat restoration across Derbyshire and Derby. It aims to map existing ecological assets, identify priorities for nature recovery, and highlight opportunities for environmental improvement. The strategy is being developed through stakeholder engagement and data analysis, and will include a Local Habitat Map and a Statement of Biodiversity Priorities. It is part of the national framework under the Environment Act 2021 and is expected to be published in autumn 2025.	Derbyshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (draft)

Table A-26: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes - Landscape and Townscape

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
International	
The Convention outlined the need to recognise landscape in law to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy including cultural, economic and social policies. Specific measures include: • Raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society and of society's role in shaping them; • Promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions and in school and university courses; • The identification and assessment of landscapes, • Analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; • Setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; and • The implementation of landscape policies through the establishment of plans and practical programmes.	European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)
National	
Paragraph 187: Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: • Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan); • Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; and • Preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans. Paragraph 130: Planning should ensure developments are visually attractive, sympathetic to local character, and establish a strong sense of place.	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024
The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government's ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition. Chapter 2 of the Plan is titled 'Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes' and sets out key actions as follows: • Develop a Nature Recovery Network to protect and restore wildlife and provide opportunities to reintroduce species that we have lost from our countryside; and • Conserve and enhance the natural beauty of our landscapes by reviewing National Parks and AONBs including assessing whether more are needed.	25 Year Environment Plan (2018): A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment
The National Design Guide sets out ten characteristics of well-designed places, including context, identity, built form, movement, nature and public spaces. It encourages design that responds to local townscape and landscape character.	National Design Guide
Local	
The Planning Streets and Places manual (2024) by Derbyshire County Council sets out guidance for the design of new streets and public spaces, with a focus on creating sustainable, inclusive, and high-quality urban environments. It promotes a context-sensitive approach that respects local character, historic street patterns, and townscape identity. Key principles include prioritising active travel (walking and cycling), integrating green infrastructure (including mandatory street trees), and reducing carbon through material choices and construction methods. The manual defines a hierarchy of street types, such as Enhanced Streets, Informal Streets, and Pedestrian-Prioritised Streets, each with specific design parameters to support place-making and movement. It also emphasises accessibility, equality, and safety, requiring early engagement with stakeholders and alignment with national guidance like Manual for Streets, LTN 1/20, and the National Design Guide. The document is intended to be a live, web-based resource that supports planning, design, and adoption processes across Derbyshire's urban areas.	Planning Streets and Places, 2024
This study identified National Character Areas within the District, as well as descriptions of the various different landscapes within it. Sensitive environmental receptors were also identified, alongside important landscape, heritage, ecology and hydrology features.	Landscape Sensitivity Study, 2015

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
This document includes a number of aims as follows: • To maintain and enhance the overall quality and diversity of landscape character across the County, the distinctive sense of place and the individual identify of each particular use; • To support and complement planning policies by helping to ensure that new development respects, and where practicable, contributes towards enhancing local character and sense of place in the landscape; • To support and complement the aims of the Biodiversity Action Plans for Derbyshire enriching biological diversity throughout the wider countryside and encouraging the sustainable management of Derbyshire's Landscapes; • To utilize landscape character as a spatial framework for evaluating the relative sensitivity of the landscape to change and develop a process for monitoring change; and • To promote the use of landscape character as an educational tool raising awareness and helping to foster community engagement in the spatial planning of the landscape.	Landscape Character of Derbyshire, Derbyshire County Council, 2014
There are three National Character Area (NCAs) profiles, as defined by Natural England, within the Borough: • Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield; • Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent; and • The Needwood and South Derbyshire Clayland. The profiles identify key landscape attributes, opportunities and descriptions.	Natural England, National Character Area Profiles, 2014
This document outlines the scope and structure of a proposed design guide for Derby City Centre. The guide builds on the strategic ambitions set out in "Towards a New Vision for Derby City Centre – Ambition 2022" and aims to establish clear, accessible design principles for future development. It is intended to be formalised as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) or Design Code. The guide will: • Address urban character, building heights, heritage, movement, public transport, open spaces, sustainability, and flood resilience. • Provide tailored guidance for specific zones based on existing features, development potential, and urban grain. • Cover context appraisal, stakeholder engagement, layout, connectivity, scale, and public realm design. • Focus on active travel, greening, SUDS integration, lighting, materials, and temporary interventions. • Address building design, massing, orientation, amenity provision, and climate-responsive architecture. The project was scheduled to run from December 2023 to March 2024, with stakeholder engagement planned throughout.	Derby City Centre Design Guide (2023)

Table A-27: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes - Historic Environment

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
International	
The treaty aims to protect the European archaeological heritage "as a source of European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study". All remains and objects and any other traces of humankind from past times are considered to be elements of the archaeological heritage. The archaeological heritage includes structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, monuments, moveable objects and other kinds. It also affects both terrestrial and marine assets. The main objectives of the Convention are: • To integrate the conservation and archaeological investigation of archaeological heritage in urban and regional planning policies; • To establish co-operation and consultation processes between archaeologists, and project developers; • To set standards for funding and archaeological and conservational methods used in studying the “knowledge of the history of mankind”; • To promote educational actions and public awareness of the necessity of the protection and investigation of archaeological heritage in Europe; and • To foster international co-operation and joint action among all European countries in the field of archaeological resource management by means of developing and exchanging relevant scientific information, technologies and expertise.	Valletta Treaty (1992) formerly the European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage
The Granada Convention was adopted on 3 October 1985 in Granada (Spain) and came into force on 1 December 1987. The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.	The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1985)
The Convention defines the kind of natural or cultural sites which can be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List. The World Heritage Convention aims to promote cooperation among nations to protect heritage around the world that is of such outstanding universal value that its conservation is important for current and future generations. It is intended that properties on the World Heritage List will be conserved for all time.	UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972
This guide is intended to: • Assist those responsible for the management of a natural WHS to understand how climate change may affect those features of the site that contribute to its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV); • Offer a framework for putting site-level climate change effects into the management context; • Provide guidance on how to assess risk the site’s OUV; and • Offer ideas for identifying and selecting options for responding and adapting to climate change.	Climate Change Adaptation for Natural World Heritage Sites – A Practical Guide, UNESCO, 2014
The toolkit contains twelve practical tools which provide practical advice on managing WHSs and the construction of targeted monitoring strategies.	Enhancing our Heritage Toolkit: Assessing management effectiveness of natural World Heritage Sites, UNESCO, 2008
National	
Section 61(12) defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as 'ancient monuments'. These can be either Scheduled Ancient Monuments or "any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it". The Act was updated in 2023.	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
Places a general duty on local authorities for the preservation and enhancement of listed buildings and features of special architectural or historic interest, including the designation of Conservation Areas.	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
Chapter 16 of the NPPF relates to ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’ and makes clear that heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites. *Paragraph 203:* Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account: • The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; • The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;	National Planning Policy Framework, 2024

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
• The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and • Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.	
In line with the National Planning Policy Framework, local authorities should set out their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. In developing their strategy, local planning authorities should identify specific opportunities within their area for the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets. This could include, where appropriate, the delivery of development within their settings that will make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the heritage asset or reflect and enhance local character and distinctiveness with particular regard given to the prevailing styles of design and use of materials in a local area.	National Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment, 2019
The objective of the Protection Plan Framework is to make the best use of our resources so that England's vulnerable historic environment is safeguarded in the most cost-effective way at a time of massive social, environmental, economic and technological change.	National Heritage Protection Plan Framework, Historic England, 2013
Advice Note 1, The Historic Environment in Local Plans: This document sets out information to help local planning authorities make well informed and effective local plans. Advice Note 2, Managing Significance in Decision-Taking: This document contains useful information on assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness. Advice Note 3, The Setting of Heritage Assets: This document sets out guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.	Historic England Good Practice Advice Notes 1-3, 2015
Conservation Principles: • 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 is essential.	Conservation Principles – Policies and Guidance: For the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment, Historic England, 2015
Advice Note 8, Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment: The purpose of this Historic England advice note is to support all those involved in assessing the effects of certain plans on the historic environment. It offers advice on heritage considerations during the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment process, and on implementing historic environment legislation and the relevant policy.	Historic England Good Practice Advice Note 8: Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment, 2016
Relevant objectives are: • The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; and • The historic environment is an economic asset that is well harnessed. The strategy has three areas of focus: thriving places, connected communities and active participation.	Championing Heritage, Improving Lives, Historic England Future Strategy 2021
The heritage statement sets out how the Government will support the heritage sector and help it to protect and care for heritage and the historic environment in the coming years, in order to maximise the economic and social impact of heritage and to ensure that everyone can enjoy and benefit from it.	The Heritage Statement, 2017 (Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport)
This guidance supports local authorities and plan-makers in integrating the historic environment into the site allocation process for Local Plans. It outlines how to ensure that heritage assets are considered from the earliest stages of plan-making, helping to avoid harm and identify opportunities for enhancement. The Advice Note: • Encourages early evidence gathering on designated and non-designated heritage assets, including use of Historic Environment Records and specialist advice; • Provides a methodology for assessing the impact of site allocations on heritage significance, including setting, character and potential for enhancement; • Recommends that site allocation policies include clear references to heritage considerations, design principles and mitigation measures; and Supports compliance with the National Planning Policy Framework and statutory duties related to heritage conservation.	Historic England Advice Note 3 – The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans, 2015
Local	
The framework sets out a strategic vision to strengthen Derbyshire's culture, heritage and tourism sectors by: • Activating heritage assets through creative programming, residencies, and digital storytelling.	Derbyshire Cultural Framework, 2021

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
• Improving collaboration across museums, archives, and cultural organisations. • Positioning Derbyshire's historic environment as central to place-making, economic recovery, and tourism. • Investing in signature projects (e.g. Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site) to raise profile and attract visitors. • Supporting regeneration of market towns through culture-led development. • Building sector resilience through leadership, shared data, and sustainable practices. The framework is designed to align with national funding streams (e.g. Arts Council, Heritage Lottery, Levelling Up) and to support Derbyshire's long-term cultural and economic ambitions.	
The East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework is a regional strategy for historic environment research. It includes: • County overviews • Period-based research agendas • Environmental data The framework supports academic, planning, and conservation work across the East Midlands.	East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework
The Management Plan looks at the main issues affecting the site and gives objectives and a programme of actions to ensure a co-ordinated approach and framework to its management. The purpose of the Derwent Valley Mills WHS Inscription is to: "To maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site by protecting, conserving, presenting, enhancing and transmitting its unique culture, heritage, economy and landscape in a sustainable manner." The Management Plan identifies strategic aims and sets out 7 specific objectives and actions to meet these aims: • To protect, conserve and enhance the Outstanding Universal Value of the DVMWHS; • To promote public awareness of and access to the DVMWHS; • To promote the development of sustainable tourism within the DVMWHS • To enhance the d social wellbeing of the DVMWHS and its communities and maximise the benefits of the site's cultural value; • To develop an integrated and sustainable approach to meeting and promoting the transportation and accessibility needs of the DVMWHS and its users; • To promote a cohesive and coherent understanding of the DVMWHS by identifying its differing spatial needs and priorities; • To monitor the DVMWHS to the standard required by UNESCO; and • Build strong partnerships with volunteers and local, regional and national stakeholders.	Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Management Plan 2020-2025
Sets out a number of 'interpretive aims' to help visitors and local people to: • Feel they are welcome when they come to, and travel along, the Derwent Valley; • Understand where they may go, what they can do and what is expected of them; • Share in the sense of place and feel they are in somewhere special; and • Feel they have a connection with the people who lived out their lives in the communities along Derwent Valley during the late 18th and 19th century.	Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Interpretation Plan, 2011

Table A-28: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes - Air, Noise and Light Pollution

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
International	
The revised protocol specifies emission reduction commitments in terms of percentage reductions from base 2005 to 2020. The EU member states aim to jointly cut their emissions of sulphur dioxide by 59%, nitrogen oxides by 42%, ammonia by 6%, volatile organic compounds by 28% and particles by 22%.	NECD and the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP Gothenburg Protocol), 2012
Action will be needed at international, EU, national, regional and local levels to make sure air quality and climate change policies are integrated to maximise the co-benefits of tackling both air pollution and climate change.	Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate, DEFRA, 2010
Defines the policy framework for 12 air pollutants known to have a harmful effect on human health and the environment. The limit values for the specific pollutants are set through a series of Daughter Directives. The 2008 Ambient Air Quality Directive sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major pollutants that affect public health.	EU Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and Daughter Directives Air Quality Directive 2008 (2008/50/EC)
For average noise exposure, specific sound pressure levels are recommended in the day: • < 53 dB Lden for road traffic noise; • < 54 dB Lden for railway noise; and • 45 dB Lden for aircraft noise. At night, the following sound pressures are recommended: • < 45 dB Lnight for road traffic noise; • < 44 dB Lnight for railway noise; and • < 40 dB Lnight for aircraft noise. Mitigation interventions to potentially reduce noise level or exposure to population are also highlighted.	Compendium of WHO and other UN guidance on health and environment: Chapter 11 Environmental Noise, World Health Organisation, 2022
Aims to avoid, prevent, or reduce the harmful effects of exposure to environmental noise. Each Member State should determine exposure to environmental noise through noise mapping and adopt action plans.	Directive on Environmental Noise, 2002
National	
The Clean Air Strategy shows how the UK aims to tackle all sources of air pollution, making the air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy. It sets out a wide range of actions on which the UK government has consulted on and shows how the devolved administrations intend to make their share of emissions reductions. The UK has set stringent targets to cut emissions by 2020 and 2030. Actions have also been set out to meet interim targets such as halving the number of people living in locations above the $PM_{2.5}$ WHO guideline level of 10 µg/m^3.	Clean Air Strategy, DEFRA, 2019
Clean growth means growing our national income while cutting greenhouse gas emissions. Action to deliver clean growth can have wider benefits for example, the co-benefit of cutting transport emissions is cleaner air which has an important effect on public health the economy and the environment. To reduce carbon emissions some proposed policy measures are supporting improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings, the shift to low carbon transport, and infrastructure for low carbon heating (e.g. district heating networks).	Clean Growth Strategy, Leading the way to a low carbon future, DEFRA 2017
The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government's ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition. The Plan includes ten key targets of which one focuses on the delivery of clean air. Clean air: • Meeting legally binding targets to reduce emissions of five damaging air pollutants. This should halve the effects of air pollution on health by 2030; • Ending the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040; and • Maintaining the continuous improvement in industrial emissions by building on existing good practice and the successful regulatory framework.	A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018
Paragraph 199: Planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas.	National Planning Policy Framework, 2024

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
By encouraging good design, planning policies and decisions should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.	
This guidance outlines a range of actions that can be taken in relation to six key areas: • Corporate plans, policies and performance; • Business and industry; • Natural capital; • Infrastructure; • Land use planning and the built environment; and • Public health social care and community resilience.	Preparing for a changing climate: Good Practice Guidance for Local Government, DEFRA, June 2019
This guidance sets out that when making plans, or taking decisions about new development, there may be opportunities to make improvements to the acoustic environment. Plans may include specific standards to apply to various forms of proposed development and locations in their area.	Planning Practice Guidance: Noise, 2019
This guidance sets out how artificial lighting needs to be considered when a development may increase levels of lighting as well as other light pollution considerations planning needs to address.	Planning Practice Guidance: Light Pollution, 2019
Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development: • Avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; • Mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and • Where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.	Noise Policy Statement for England; DEFRA, 2010
The report makes nine recommendations including: preserving dark skies by having a presumption against new lighting in existing dark areas; allocating lighting zones to help determine where streetlights should and should not go; and preventing inappropriate and badly designed lighting of development that masks views of the night sky. The report recommends that all local authorities should have a policy to control light pollution in their Local Plan, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework and the associated National Planning Practice Guidance on light pollution. This should include identifying existing dark areas that need protecting.	Shedding Light, A survey of local authority approaches to lighting in England; Campaign to Protect Rural England, 2014
The overarching 25-year goal is to 'achieve clean air'; this is to be achieved with the following targets: • A legal target to reduce population exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ by 22% by 2028, and 35% in 2050 (compared to 2018); • Compliance with a 40µg/m^3 limit for nitrogen dioxide; • A legal target to require a maximum annual mean concentration of 12 (µg/m^3) by 2028 and 10 (µg/m^3) of $PM_{2.5}$ by 2040; and • Legal emission reduction targets of 73% nitrogen oxides, 88% sulphur dioxide, 46% $PM_{2.5}$, 16% ammonia, and 39% non-methane volatile organic compounds by 2030 (compared to 2005).	Environmental Improvement Plan, HM Government, 2023
A strategic framework for local authorities regarding the power and responsibility they have in regard to air quality mitigation. It sets out actions for local authorities including: • Assessing the monetised benefits of air quality interventions; • Exercising their functions in a way that conserves and enhances biodiversity; • Reporting on air quality status annually, and making this data publicly accessible; • Creating and implementing an air quality action plan; • Supporting national targets to reduce PM2.5 levels; • Annual mean concentration of 10 µg/m3 or below; and • A reduction in average population exposure by 35% by 2040 (compared to a 2018 baseline).	Air quality strategy: framework for local authority delivery, DEFRA, 2023
Local	
Joint strategy by Derby City and Derbyshire County Councils which focuses on reducing the health impacts of air pollution. The three strategic priorities are: • Facilitation of travel behaviour change;	Derbyshire County and Derby City Air Quality Strategy (2020-2030)

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
• Reduce sources of air pollution; and • Mitigate health impacts. The Guiding Principles of the Strategy are: • Partners of the boards will work collaboratively through the Air Quality Working Group to improve air quality, sharing best practice, driving change, and supporting and influencing national policy and strategy; • Partners will reduce the impact services have on local air pollution levels; and • Partners will act as a champion within their own organisation, to ensure organisational practice seeks to reduce the impact on Derbyshire's air quality.	

A statutory report fulfilling the requirements of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 (as amended by the Environment Act 2021), outlining Derby City Council's responsibilities, monitoring activities, and strategic actions to improve air quality.
It sets out actions for local authorities including:
• Monitoring and reporting air quality annually, with public access to data via the council website and consultation portals;
• Maintaining and reviewing Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs), including:
  • Revocation of AQMA No.2 (A52 Spondon) following 13 years of compliance;
  • Redesign of AQMA No.1 (Ring Roads) boundaries to reflect current NO_2 levels;
• Implementing a comprehensive Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) with 34 measures, including:
  • EV infrastructure rollout;
  • Anti-idling enforcement;
  • Active travel schemes;
  • School Safe Havens and NO_2 monitoring at 13 schools;
• Collaborating regionally through the Derby & Derbyshire Air Quality Working Group and East Midlands Air Quality Network; and
• Supporting national targets to reduce $PM_{2.5}$ levels, including:
  • Consolidation of smoke control orders;
  • Enforcement of chimney smoke and construction dust management; and
  • Public engagement on waste burning policies.
	Derby City Council 2024 Air Quality Annual Status Report

Table A-29: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes - Water Environment

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
National	
The Environment Agency have published a number of groundwater protection guides covering requirements, permissions, risk assessments and controls (previously covered in GP3).	Groundwater Protection Technical Guidance, Environment Agency, 2017
Section 83 requires all local authorities to consider the need to conserve water. Any local plan needs to ensure that it is in compliance with this legal requirement.	Water Resource Act 1991 (as amended by the Water Act 2003)
This document defines water stress, and what is considered 'serious' water stress. The document identifies Affinity Water Ltd as a company operating under serious water stress.	Water Stressed Areas- Final Classification 2021
This framework presents the national and regional picture on water needs up to 2050. It takes into account factors such as the rising population and climate change. It explains how any and all regional plans, such as the combined Southeast water resources management plan, will be assessed by the Environment Agency.	Meeting our Future Water Needs: a National Framework for Water Resources (2020)
Authorities and developers must comply with the requirements of the Regulations.	The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations, 2018
The Act gives the Environment Agency a strategic overview of flood risk management in England and upper tier authorities responsibility for preparing and putting in place strategies to manage flood risk from groundwater, surface water and ordinary watercourses in their areas.	Flood and Water Management Act, 2010
By 2030 at the latest, there is improved quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports; sustainably managed risks from flooding; more effective management of surface water and sustainable use of water resources.	Future Water - The Government's water strategy for England, 2011
This PPG advises on how planning can ensure water quality and the delivery of adequate water and wastewater infrastructure.	National Planning Practice Guidance, Water Supply, Wastewater and Water Quality, 2019
This strategy aims to address Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) issues in Great Britain (GB), maintaining the approach of the previous policy reviews. The strategy covers the terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments and also species native to one part of a country that become invasive in areas outside their natural range. The scope of the Strategy covers all non-native species of flora and fauna with the exception of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), bacteria and viruses. Its full effect, however, is aimed at those non-native species that are known to be or are potentially invasive. The Strategy does not aim to address issues related to human health or formerly native species, nor does it cover animal or plant diseases although it aims to ensure close working with these areas where appropriate.	The Great Britain Invasive Non-native Species Strategy, 2023-2030
The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government's ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition. The Plan includes ten key targets of which two focus on biodiversity. Thriving plants and wildlife: • Restoring 75% of our one million hectares of terrestrial and freshwater protected sites to favourable condition, securing their wildlife value for the long term; • Creating or restoring 500,000 hectares of wildlife-rich habitat outside the protected site network, focusing on priority habitats as part of a wider set of land management changes providing extensive benefits; • Taking action to recover threatened, iconic or economically important species of animals, plants and fungi and where possible to prevent human-induced extinction or loss of known threatened species in England and the Overseas Territories; and • Increasing woodland in England in line with our aspiration of 12% cover by 2060: this would involve planting 180,000 hectares by end of 2042. Enhancing biosecurity: • Managing and reducing the impact of existing plant and animal diseases; lowering the risk of new ones and tackling invasive non-native species; • Reaching the detailed goals to be set out in the Tree Health Resilience Plan of 2018; • Ensuring strong biosecurity protection at our borders, drawing on the opportunities leaving the EU provides; and • Working with industry to reduce the impact of endemic disease.	A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
It should also be noted that the 25YEP refers to the need to protect and enhance blue spaces – both for biodiversity and human health reasons. These spaces include canals, rivers, streams, ponds and lakes.	
The Environment Agency published an updated national assessment of flood and coastal erosion risk in England in 2024. This assessment provides a clearer picture of current and future risks from rivers, the sea, surface water, and coastal erosion. It incorporates UK climate projections and reflects the potential impacts of climate change on flood frequency, depth, and extent. The report introduces updated versions of the National Flood Risk Assessment (NaFRA) and the National Coastal Erosion Risk Map (NCERM). Key aims of the strategy include: • Provide a single, consistent national picture of flood and coastal erosion risk using improved data and modelling; • Incorporate climate change projections into assessments of future risk; • Identify areas at risk from multiple sources of flooding (rivers, sea, surface water); • Support planning and investment decisions for infrastructure, housing, and land use; and • Inform long-term investment scenarios and prioritise areas with the greatest current and future risk.	National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England, 2024
Overall climate related 25 year target is to 'take all possible action to mitigate climate change, while adapting to reduce its impact'. Further aims include 'reducing the risk of harm to people, the environment, and the economy from natural hazards including flooding, drought, and coastal erosion'. Improvement plan has outlined a number of legal reduction targets for the five main air pollutants. The government plans to achieve this by reducing emissions in the home, driving effective local action through local authorities, maintaining and improving the regulatory framework for industrial emissions, supporting farmers to cut the impact of agriculture on air quality, and reducing emissions from transport. The plan also aims to invest in farmers and land managers to mitigate flood risk, invest in improving flood forecasting capability for surface water flood risk, provide grants to fund nature-based solutions to flood risk and invest in flood and coastal defences.	Environmental Improvement Plan, HM Government, 2023
This document updates Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3). It contains position statements which provide information about the Environment Agency's approach to managing and protecting groundwater. They detail how the Environment Agency delivers government policy for groundwater and adopts a risk-based approach where legislation allows. The primary aim of all of the position statements is the prevention of pollution of groundwater and protection of it as a resource. Groundwater protection is long term, so these principles and position statements aim to protect and enhance this valuable resource for future generations.	The Environment Agency's Approach to Groundwater Protection, 2018
Paragraph 161: The planning system should support the transition to net zero by 2050 and take full account of all climate impacts including overheating, water scarcity, storm and flood risks and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.	National Planning Policy Framework, 2024
The Water Framework Directive divides the water environment into water bodies, including rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal waters, and groundwater. The UK Regulations require that these water bodies are protected from deterioration and managed to achieve good ecological and chemical status through River Basin Management Plans. Under the Regulations, the UK must: • Prevent deterioration in the status of water bodies and protect, enhance, and restore them; • Aim to achieve at least good status for all water bodies, with extended deadlines to 2021 or 2027 where justified; • Identify and protect designated areas, including those used for drinking water, bathing, and nature conservation; • Monitor and assess the condition of water bodies using ecological, chemical, and quantitative indicators; • Develop and implement River Basin Management Plans in consultation with the public and stakeholders; • Promote sustainable water use and reduce pollution from hazardous substances; • Protect groundwater from pollution and over-abstraction; • Support flood and drought risk management through integrated water planning. The 2022 updates proposed expanding the list of priority pollutants and increasing the frequency of monitoring to better protect aquatic ecosystems and human health.	The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017
Local	
Responses to a drought include:	Severn Trent Drought Plan 2022-2027

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
• Restricting customers' use of water, on average, no more than three times every 100 years. This applies to both temporary use bans and non-essential use bans. A temporary use ban applies to household customers and is similar to what we used to call a hosepipe ban. A non-essential use ban applies to non-household customers, for example commercial car washing or window cleaning businesses; and • In the event of an extremely severe drought, Seven Trent may use rota cuts and standpipes to reduce consumption. There is no planned frequency for this measure.	
The plan outlines a range of challenges that will impact both on supply of and demand for water: • Climate change – although some uncertainty about the long-term impact remains, our models forecast longer, drier summers and more extreme rainfall events in winter; • Population - the population of our region is likely to grow by a further 1.1 million people over the next 25 years, and by 2.6 million people over the next 60 years. We have forecast growth in non-household consumption linked to population growth, and to economic development in the region as part of the 'levelling up' ambitions of Government; • Leakage – currently around 21% of the water we put into supply is lost through leakage. Our leakage reduction activities reduced leakage by 62Ml/d (12.5%) over the ten years between 2010 and 2020, and we are on track to reduce by a further 15% by 2025. With likely increased demand from a growing population, we need to continue this work to make sure more of our water reaches customers; • Value for customers - any change that needs investment could mean higher bills for our customers. This needs to be prioritised and scheduled to manage the impact and represent best value in the long term; and • Environmental Improvement – reductions in the amount of water we are allowed to abstract from the environment to ensure we meet Water Framework Directive needs and future environmental destination ambition.	Severn Trent Water Resources Management Plan, 2024
This strategy is produced by Derbyshire County Council and sets out actions for relevant risk management Authorities including the Lead Local Flood Authority (the County Council) and the Environment Agency: • To further develop an understanding of the flood risk to Derbyshire and the impacts of climate change, working collaboratively with all other Risk Management Authorities and relevant groups/bodies to ensure a coordinated response to flood risk management for Derbyshire; • To continue to work with all relevant bodies to ensure appropriate and sustainable development in Derbyshire; • To aim to reduce the level of flood risk to the residents of Derbyshire; • To continue to prioritise limited resources effectively to support communities most at risk in Derbyshire; • To continue to help and support the local communities of Derbyshire to manage their own risk; and To continue to help protect and enhance the natural and historic environment of Derbyshire.	Derbyshire County Council, Derbyshire's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS), 2023
The Masterplan is a joint initiative by Derby City Council and the Environment Agency to reduce flood risk in Derby along the River Derwent. It integrates flood defence improvements with regeneration, heritage conservation, ecological enhancement, and public realm upgrades. The key objectives include: • Protect approximately 2,000 properties from a 1-in-100-year flood event; • Unlock development potential in flood-prone areas like Darley Abbey Mills, Aida Bliss and North Riverside; • Safeguard assets such as the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site, St Mary's Bridge, and conservation areas; • Create wildlife corridors, improve habitats, and support biodiversity; • Improve pedestrian and cycle access, create riverside parks and enhance urban landscapes; and • Protect strategic transport routes, utilities, and emergency services. The flood defence strategy includes: • Moving defences away from the river to avoid high walls and improve urban integration; • Embed flood protection into new developments and public spaces; • Install gates at key locations; and • Use embankments, landscaping, and ecological design where possible.	Our City Our River Masterplan
This plan sets out a framework to protect and enhance the water environment across the Derbyshire Derwent catchment. It aims to deliver social, ecological, and economic benefits through coordinated action. The vision is to create a healthy water environment that supports community wellbeing and sustainable development. The plan is structured around four key themes:	Catchment Management Plan for the Derbyshire Derwent Catchment

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
• Water Quality; • Nature Conservation; • Climate Change; and • Community Engagement. It uses a weight-of-evidence approach, combining national datasets (e.g. CaBA GIS layers), local evidence (interactive maps), and priority planning tools (e.g. Catchment Data Explorer, Flood Management Plans, Local Plans). Flagship projects include woodland creation, urban water improvements in Derby, natural flood management, fish passage enhancements, and habitat restoration. Specific initiatives target areas like Bottle Brook, White Peak rivers, Amber catchment, and Ecclesbourne. The plan is currently evolving, with a monitoring framework under development.	
This catchment management plan outlines priorities for the Lower Trent & Erewash area, which includes parts of Derby City and surrounding districts. The River Trent and its tributaries, including the Erewash and Leen face pressures from agricultural runoff, sewage discharges, and urban pollution. The plan identifies key objectives: • Improving water quality; • Enhancing biodiversity • Reducing flood risk; and • Increasing community involvement. Within Derby City, the Erewash and Leen catchments are priority areas due to their moderate ecological status, flood risk (e.g. Day Brook), and strong community engagement. Flagship projects like the Trent Gateway aim to restore fish passage and create a connected green corridor along the Trent, linking urban communities—including Derby—to wider environmental and recreational benefits.	Lower Trent & Erewash Catchment Management Plan

Table A-30: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes - Climate Change and Greenhouse Gases

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
International	
Aims to limit the global warming change to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. However, countries aim to limit the increase to 1.5°C to reduce the impacts of global warming. The EU has committed to a binding target of a reduction of at least 40% in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990.	The Paris Agreement, 2015
This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the promotion of energy efficiency to ensure target of 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency is achieved. The directive repeals the Cogeneration Directive (2004) and Energy Services Directive (2006). The Directive was amended in 2018.	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012 (2012/27/EU)
Aims to improve the energy performance of buildings in the EU, taking into account various climatic and local conditions. It sets out minimum requirements and a common methodology. It covers energy used for heating, hot water, cooling, ventilation and lighting. The Directive was amended in 2018.	Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010/31/EU)
The UK should achieve 15% of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020. The Directive was revised in 2021, and new provisional agreements are being formulated. The latest provisional agreement states that the 2030 target for renewable energy utilisation in the EU should be 45%.	Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)
The IPPC is now in its sixth assessment cycle. This report was developed with the most up to date data to inform global and national trends. The document subsequently contains research which can be used to guide policymakers and decisions.	Sixth Assessment: Climate Change Synthesis Report. International Panel on Climate Change (2023)
Developed countries commit themselves to reducing their collective emissions of six key greenhouse gases by at least 5%. Each country's emissions target must be achieved by the period 2008-2012. Doha Amendment saw parties commit to reduce GHG emissions by at least 18 percent below 1990 levels in the eight-year period from 2013 to 2020.	Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1998 Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, 2012
National	
The Climate Change Act 2008 established a legally binding target to reduce the UK's greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% in 2050 from 1990 levels. To drive progress and set the UK on a pathway towards this target, the Act introduced a system of carbon budgets including a target that the annual equivalent of the carbon budget for the period including 2020 is at least 34% lower than 1990. The 2019 Amendment to the Act now specifies the requirement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 100% (net zero) by 2050.	Climate Change Act, 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019
The Clean Air Strategy shows how the UK aims to tackle all sources of air pollution, making the air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy. It sets out a wide range of actions on which the UK government has consulted on and shows how the devolved administrations intend to make their share of emissions reductions. The UK has set stringent targets to cut emissions by 2020 and 2030.	Clean Air Strategy, DEFRA 2019
The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government's ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition. The Plan includes ten key targets of which one focuses on climate change. Mitigating and adapting to climate change: We will take all possible action to mitigate climate change, while adapting to reduce its impact. We will do this by: • Continuing to cut greenhouse gas emissions including from land use, land use change, the agriculture and waste sectors and the use of fluorinated gases. The UK Climate Change Act 2008 commits us to reducing total greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050 when compared to 1990 levels; • Making sure that all policies, programmes and investment decisions take into account the possible extent of climate change this century; and • Implementing a sustainable and effective second National Adaptation Programme.	A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018
The Act requires better management of flood risk, it creates safeguards against rises in surface water drainage and protects water supplies for consumers. It gives a new responsibility to local authorities as Lead Local Flood Authorities to co-ordinate flood risk management in their area.	Flood and Water Management Act, 2010
Paragraph 161: The planning system should support the transition to net zero by 2050 and take full account of all climate impacts including overheating, water scarcity, storm and flood risks and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.	National Planning Policy Framework, 2024

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
This plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of our energy policy.	The Carbon Plan, Delivering our Low Carbon Future, HM Government, 2011
The Tyndall Carbon Budget Tool developed as part of the (SCATTER) project presents climate change targets and trajectories for UK Local Authority areas that are based on the commitments in the United Nations Paris Agreement, informed by the latest science on climate change and defined in terms of science based upon carbon setting. The tool produces LA area reports which set out specific recommendations which should be adopted for a LA area.	The Tyndall Centre for Climate Change and Research, Carbon Budget Tool, 2020
A carbon impact tool created to calculate net carbon emissions and economic benefits in relation to flood, coastal erosion, and river maintenance risk projects.	FCERM carbon impact tool
The Local Plan will need to help communities adapt successfully to future weather conditions. Objectives include: • To provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable new development including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change; • To increase the resilience of homes and buildings by helping people and communities to understand what a changing climate could mean for them and to take action to become resilient to climate risks; and • To ensure infrastructure is located, planned, designed and maintained to be resilient to climate change including increasingly extreme weather events.	The National Adaptation Programme and Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting– Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate, DEFRA, 2018
The guidance advises how to take account of and address the risks associated with flooding and coastal change in the planning process.	National Planning Practice Guidance, Flood Risk and Coastal Change, 2022
Flood risk assessments must incorporate climate change allowances to ensure developments are resilient to future flood and coastal change risks. This includes using projections for peak river flow, rainfall intensity, and sea level rise to inform planning decisions, local plans, and strategic flood risk assessments.	National Planning Practice Guidance, Flood Risk Assessments: Climate Change Allowances, 2022
The guidance advises how to identify suitable mitigation and adaptation measures in the planning process to address the impacts of climate change.	National Planning Practice Guidance, Climate Change, 2019
The Environment Agency published an updated national assessment of flood and coastal erosion risk in England in 2024. This assessment provides a clearer picture of current and future risks from rivers, the sea, surface water, and coastal erosion. It incorporates UK climate projections and reflects the potential impacts of climate change on flood frequency, depth, and extent. The report introduces updated versions of the National Flood Risk Assessment (NaFRA) and the National Coastal Erosion Risk Map (NCERM). Key aims of the strategy include: • Provide a single, consistent national picture of flood and coastal erosion risk using improved data and modelling; • Incorporate climate change projections into assessments of future risk; • Identify areas at risk from multiple sources of flooding (rivers, sea, surface water); • Support planning and investment decisions for infrastructure, housing, and land use; and • Inform long-term investment scenarios and prioritise areas with the greatest current and future risk.	National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England, 2024
Aims to improve the energy performance of buildings in the EU, taking into account various climatic and local conditions. It sets out minimum requirements and a common methodology. It covers energy used for heating, hot water, cooling, ventilation and lighting. The Directive was revised in 2021 to include the vision for achieving net zero by 2050. This revision highlighted the ability to create net-zero carbon buildings and refined existing definitions.	Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, 2021 (Revision)
Section 19 (1A) of the Act requires local planning authorities to include in their Local Plans “policies designed to secure that the development and use of land in the local authority’s area contribute to the mitigation or, and adaptation to climate change”.	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004
The Building Regulations 2000 (England & Wales) set out standards and requirements that individual aspects of building design and construction must achieve. The latest ‘Approved document’ (Part L1B, 2010) sets out the main changes to the legal requirements for energy efficiency provision in buildings. A 2021 edition of the document was published, with slight amendments also being made in 2023.	Building Regulations 2010 Part L1B (Conservation of Fuel and Power), 2021
The Strategy sets out the justification for improving energy efficiency including through: • Saving households and businesses money; • Promoting economic growth and employment creation; • Revitalising our infrastructure; and • Decarbonising in the most cost-effective way.	The Energy Efficiency Strategy, DECC, 2013

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
The Clean Power 2030 Action Plan outlines the UK government's approach to decarbonising the electricity system by 2030. It sets a target for clean energy sources to meet the country's total annual electricity demand, supported by a mix of renewables, nuclear, storage, and limited use of unabated gas. The plan includes measures to accelerate infrastructure development, reform planning and grid connection processes, and adjust market frameworks to support investment. It also addresses workforce and supply chain requirements, with a focus on skills development and industrial capacity.	Clean Power 2030 Action Plan, 2024
The Strategy sets out policy and guidance concerning four strands of energy activity: generating, reducing, managing and purchasing energy	Community Energy Strategy: Full Report, Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2014
Overall climate related 25 year target is to 'take all possible action to mitigate climate change, while adapting to reduce its impact'. Further aims include 'reducing the risk of harm to people, the environment, and the economy from natural hazards including flooding, drought, and coastal erosion'. Improvement plan has outlined a number of legal reduction targets for the five main air pollutants. The government plans to achieve this by reducing emissions in the home, driving effective local action through local authorities, maintaining and improving the regulatory framework for industrial emissions, supporting farmers to cut the impact of agriculture on air quality, and reducing emissions from transport. The plan also aims to invest in farmers and land managers to mitigate flood risk, invest in improving flood forecasting capability for surface water flood risk, provide grants to fund nature-based solutions to flood risk and invest in flood and coastal defences.	Environmental Improvement Plan, HM Government, 2023
This guidance supports the sensitive adaptation of historic buildings to improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions, while conserving their heritage value. It promotes a whole building approach that balances energy performance with the protection of historic character. The guidance: • Encourages proportionate, low-impact interventions such as insulation, draught-proofing and smart heating controls; • Advises on when planning permission or listed building consent is required; • Emphasises the importance of understanding building performance and significance before making changes; and • Warns against maladaptation, such as poor ventilation or inappropriate materials, which can harm both the building and its occupants.	Historic England Adapting Historic Buildings for Energy and Carbon Efficiency
This Strategy sets out Historic England's response to the climate, energy and biodiversity crisis. It emphasises the role of heritage in climate action, highlighting that reusing and adapting historic buildings can significantly reduce carbon emissions and waste. The strategy focuses on three key areas: • Mitigation (reducing emissions); • Managing climate risks to heritage; and • Adaptation (helping heritage respond to climate impacts). The strategy promotes collaboration, practical solutions, and empowers communities to protect and use heritage sustainably.	Historic England Climate Change Strategy, 2022
Paragraph 187: The planning system should contribute to, and enhance the natural and local environment by: • Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan); • Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; and • Preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans. *Paragraph 196:* In addition, planning policies should ensure that: • A site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination. This includes risks arising from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation (as well as potential impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation); • After remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990; and • Adequate site investigation information, prepared by a competent person, is available to inform these assessments.	National Planning Policy Framework, 2024
Local	

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
This strategy sets out Derbyshire County Council's ambition to become a net zero organisation by 2032 or sooner, and to support the wider county in achieving net zero by 2050. It includes 28 priority targets across five key areas: council estate and operations, low carbon economy, domestic sector decarbonisation, transport and infrastructure, and waste. The strategy outlines actions such as retrofitting buildings, expanding renewable energy, electrifying transport, and improving waste management. It also includes governance, engagement, funding, and monitoring frameworks to ensure delivery and accountability.	Derbyshire County Council Climate Change Strategy: Achieving Net Zero 2021–2025
This joint strategy represents a collaborative effort across Derbyshire's County, district, and borough councils to tackle climate change. It aims to exceed national climate targets and embed sustainability into housing, transport, and economic planning. The strategy focuses on five priority areas: decarbonising council operations, strengthening the low carbon economy, improving housing energy efficiency, promoting sustainable transport, and enhancing waste and resource management. It also includes plans for carbon offsetting, community engagement, and regular monitoring.	Vision Derbyshire Climate Change Strategy 2022–2025
This framework provides a county-wide approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in line with carbon budgets and trajectories. It promotes partnership working among councils and stakeholders, and outlines co-benefits such as improved health, economic growth, and community resilience. The framework supports adaptive strategies and is designed to evolve with new data and technologies. It does not include climate adaptation actions, which are to be addressed in a separate plan.	Derbyshire Environment and Climate Change Framework 2019
A regional strategy for Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire aiming to achieve a 60% reduction in carbon emissions by 2030 and 100% low-carbon energy supply. It promotes clean growth through energy efficiency, renewable generation, smart transport, and innovation. Key goals include 70% of vehicle miles being ultra-low emissions, all buildings reaching EPC C or above, and £100 million invested in local energy projects. The strategy aligns with national policies like the Clean Growth Strategy and is delivered through the D2N2 Energy Steering Group and Midlands Energy Hub.	D2N2 Energy Strategy 2019–2030
A spatially detailed evidence base for energy planning across Derbyshire, including Derby City and the Peak District. It assesses current and future energy demand, generation, and infrastructure needs. It identifies potential for 913 MW rooftop solar, 327 MW ground-mounted solar, 126 MW wind, and 3,635 MW heat pump capacity. It also outlines investment needs (e.g., £2.37B for energy efficiency, £12.74B for EVs) and policy recommendations for decarbonisation, demand reduction, and low-carbon transport.	Derbyshire Spatial Energy Study 2023

Table A-31: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes - Transport and Accessibility

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
National	
Following the UK's departure from the European Union, the National Infrastructure Strategy (2020) provides a domestic framework for long-term infrastructure planning and investment. It outlines the government's approach to improving transport, digital, energy, and utility networks, with objectives that include supporting economic growth, addressing regional disparities, and meeting statutory climate targets. The strategy is informed by the National Infrastructure Commission's 2018 assessment and integrates both long-term infrastructure goals and short-term economic recovery measures. It includes provisions to support private investment, improve project delivery processes, and incorporate technological developments across infrastructure sectors.	National Infrastructure Strategy, 2020
• Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and design quality of places, and make sufficient provision for infrastructure for transport • Planning policies should provide for attractive and well-designed walking and cycling networks with supporting facilities such as secure cycle parking (drawing on Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans) • Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, using a vision-led approach to identify transport solutions that deliver well-designed, sustainable and popular places. • Actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable; • Create places that are safe, secure and attractive – which minimise the scope for conflicts between pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles and avoid unnecessary street clutter; • Incorporate facilities for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles; • Consider the needs of people with disabilities and people with reduced motility by all modes of transport; and • Local planning authorities should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology (such as 5G) and full fibre broadband connections.	National Planning Policy Framework, 2024
Sets out the government's long-term plan to ensure that the government can deliver the investment required to meet the UK's infrastructure needs to 2020 and beyond. Objectives of the plan in respect of infrastructure delivery are as follows: • Meet current demand through the renewal of existing infrastructure; • Meet future demand; • Grow a global economy; and • Address climate change and energy security.	National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016-2021
A long-term strategy for buses in England, outside London. The new National Bus Strategy and the national Government expect local authorities like Derbyshire County Council to form enhanced partnership arrangements with local bus companies to improve bus services. In lower-density rural areas not served or barely served by conventional buses, the Government supports new forms of provision, such as demand responsive travel in smaller vehicles.	Bus Back Better; National Bus Strategy for England, Department for Transport, 2021
This Strategy sets out how the government will build on recent transport progress and how they intend to respond realistically and pragmatically to today's challenges. They aim to create a more reliable, less congested, and better-connected transport network that works for the users who rely on it. Through investment they aim to achieve: • A network that is reliable, well-managed, and safe; • Journeys that are smooth, fast, and comfortable; and • The right connections in the right places.	Transport Investment Strategy, Department for Transport, 2017
This guidance outlines a range of actions that can be taken in relation to six key areas: • Corporate plans, policies and performance; • Business and industry; • Natural capital; • Infrastructure; • Land use planning and the built environment; and	Preparing for a changing climate: Good Practice Guidance for Local Government, DEFRA, June 2019

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
• Public health social care and community resilience.	
The approaches set out in this guide have been designed to support the policy outlined in the NPPF and the NPPG and in relevant law including the 2008 Climate Change Act. It recommends that local authorities and local communities assess their area for opportunities to reduce the need to travel particularly by car, and to increase the share of trips made by sustainable travel, taking into account the need to maintain the sustainability of rural areas. This 2023 publication replaces the original 2018 publication.	The Climate Crisis- A Guide for Local Authorities on Planning for Climate Change (TCPA), 2023
This Strategy outlines the government's ambition to make cycling and walking a natural choice for shorter journeys, or as part of longer journeys by 2040. Strategy sets out objectives from 2021-2025. Key aim that by 2030, 50% of all urban journeys should be walking or cycled. Government has pledged £200 million for new active travel schemes across England. This is the second instalment of the strategy, since its inception in 2017.	The second cycling and walking investment strategy, Department for Transport, 2023
The key issues, which should be considered in developing a transport evidence base, include the need to: • Assess the existing situation and likely generation of trips over time by all modes and the impact on the locality in economic, social and environmental terms; • Assess the opportunities to support a pattern of development that, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport; • Highlight and promote opportunities to reduce the need for travel where appropriate; • Identify opportunities to prioritise the use of alternative modes in both existing and new development locations if appropriate; • Consider the cumulative impacts of existing and proposed development on transport networks; • Assess the quality and capacity of transport infrastructure and its ability to meet forecast demands; and • Identify the short, medium and long-term transport proposals across all modes. The outcome could include assessing where alternative allocations or mitigation measures would improve the sustainability, viability and deliverability of proposed land allocations (including individual sites) provided these are compliant with national policy as a whole.	Planning Practice Guidance: Transport Evidence Bases in Plan Making and Decision Taking, 2015
This local transport White Paper sets out the government's vision for a sustainable local transport system that supports the economy and reduces carbon emissions. It explains how the Government is placing localism at the heart of the transport agenda, taking measures to empower local authorities when it comes to tackling these issues in their areas. The White Paper also underlines central Government's direct support to local authorities, including through the Local Sustainable Transport Fund.	Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen, Department for Transport, 2011
This plan sets out the government's commitments and the actions needed to decarbonise the entire transport system in the UK.	Decarbonising Transport, A Better, Greener Britain, Department for Transport, 2021
Local	
A strategic plan to increase active travel across Derbyshire, focusing on short trips that could replace car journeys. It prioritizes improvements to the Key Cycle Network and cross-boundary routes within the D2N2 LEP area. The LCWIP supports funding bids and infrastructure planning for walking and cycling.	Derbyshire Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP)
Covers 2011–2026 and sets out Derbyshire's transport vision, goals, and investment strategy. The 5 transport goals for the Plan are: 1. Supporting a resilient local economy. 2. Tackling climate change. 3. Contributing to better safety, security and health. 4. Promoting equality of opportunity. 5. Improving quality of life and promoting a healthy natural environment. The plan puts emphasis on supporting a resilient local economy, contributing to better safety, security and health, and improving quality of life and promoting a healthy natural environment. It aims to achieve longer term benefits for climate change and measures to help people under the equality of opportunity goal.	Derbyshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3)
Derby's transport strategy for 2011–2026, focused on improving infrastructure, reducing car dependency, and enhancing public health and air quality. It includes a strategic environmental assessment and aligns with national transport legislation.	Derby City Local Transport Plan (LTP3)
A strategic framework for managing and enhancing Derbyshire's 3,000+ miles of public paths and trails. It supports recreation, access to services, and inclusive mobility. The plan is integrated with the Local Transport Plan and includes annual monitoring.	Derbyshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan (RoWIP)

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
This strategy outlines Derbyshire County Council's approach to supporting the transition to low emission vehicles (LEVs), including electric, hybrid, hydrogen, and e-bikes. It aims to improve air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and promote sustainable transport. The strategy includes ten policy statements covering infrastructure development, planning integration, innovation, fleet transition, public awareness, and support for public transport and private industry.	Derbyshire Low Emission Vehicle Infrastructure (LEV) Strategy
Sets out a vision to make bus travel the first choice for most journeys. Includes measures to improve reliability, integration, ticketing, and infrastructure. Funded by the DfT, the plan supports enhanced partnerships with operators.	Derbyshire Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP)
This Network Rail study explores how six local stations around Derby can better serve their communities. These stations are: • Belper • Duffield • Spondon • Peartree • Tutbury and Hatton • Willington It recommends more frequent weekday and Sunday services, better connections between lines, and improved station facilities like lifts, shelters, cycle storage, and signage. It also suggests integrating bus and rail services, including ticketing and routing changes, to create a more flexible transport network. The proposals support wider regional transport plans and aim to shift more journeys from car to rail.	Derby Area Stations Strategic Advice (2024)

Table A-32: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes - Geology and Soils

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
International	
The UNFCCC recognizes healthy soils as a critical component of climate action. Soils play a vital role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change by storing carbon and supporting ecosystem services. The Convention promotes sustainable soil management to combat land degradation, improve food security, and protect biodiversity. It highlights the importance of soil health in achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, emphasizing that soil degradation threatens global climate and development targets.	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
A strategic EU-wide policy aiming to ensure that all soil ecosystems are healthy and resilient by 2050. It promotes sustainable soil management, restoration of degraded soils, and the reduction of soil pollution. Key objectives include achieving no net land take, establishing common EU soil standards, and enhancing soil monitoring and research. Actions include a legislative proposal on soil health by 2025, free soil testing for landowners, peatland restoration, and exploring a “soil passport” to support circular economy goals.	EU Soil Strategy for 2030
National	
Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: • Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan); and • Minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should: • Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and • Promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.	National Planning Policy Framework, 2024
The UKGAP sets out a framework for geodiversity action across the UK. It has been developed and agreed through wide consultation and dialogue across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland between organisations, groups and individuals currently involved in geodiversity. The UKGAP is a mechanism for encouraging partnership, influencing decision and policy makers, funders and promoting good practice. This Plan contains 11 Key Objectives: • To foster UK-based pure and applied geoscience research in order to better understand our geodiversity and its role in understanding and managing our natural environment; • To increase recognition of our geodiversity in international, national, regional and local environmental and planning development policies and legislation; • To demonstrate the relevance and benefit of including geodiversity across our work in relation to the natural and built environment and the role that geodiversity plays in sustainable development; • To advocate and support development design and restoration that incorporates and enhances our geodiversity; • To audit and document our geodiversity including sites, archives and collections; • To conserve and manage our geodiversity through appropriate recognition at international, national and local levels; • To maintain and enhance our geodiversity through the management of sites, areas and wider landscapes; • To share experience of conserving our geodiversity through the provision of good practice guidance; • To interpret our geodiversity for a range of audiences and communities, making geodiversity relevant to where we live and the places we visit; • To use the arts to explore and make links between geodiversity and our cultures, involving people in geodiversity in new and innovative ways; and • To develop and provide educational resources that interpret, utilise and widen understanding of our geodiversity as part of formal and informal learning.	UK Geodiversity Action Plan
Seeks to maximise the environmental, economic and social benefits of trees and woodlands forests by: • Ensuring that trees, woods and forests are resilient to and mitigate the impacts of climate change;	Government Forestry and Woodlands Statement, 2013

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
• Protecting and enhancing the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes; • Protecting and enhancing the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland; • Increasing the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life; and • Improving the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products.	
The Strategy's vision: By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. It highlights those areas which Defra will prioritise and focus attention in tackling degradation threats, including: better protection for agricultural soils; protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon; building the resilience of soils to a changing climate; preventing soil pollution; effective soil protection during construction and; dealing with contaminated land.	Safeguarding our soils: A Strategy for England, DEFRA, 2009
Local	
The Minerals Core Strategy Evidence Base (2010) was prepared jointly by Derbyshire Council and Derby City Council. The strategy highlights how geological formations (e.g. Carboniferous Limestone, Permian Limestone, Sherwood Sandstone) and soil types should be considered in mineral planning. • Soil and geological data are used to define Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) to prevent sterilisation by non-mineral development; • Restoration policies require careful soil handling and profiling to ensure post-extraction land quality; and • The strategy promotes sustainable use of geological resources and integration with landscape character and biodiversity.	Derby and Derbyshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework, Minerals Core Strategy
The 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010) identifies geodiversity and soil quality as key components of GI. • The strategy promotes conservation and enhancement of geological and geomorphological features, especially in strategic corridors and urban fringe zones; • It states that GI planning should integrate natural processes, including soil systems, to support biodiversity, landscape character, flood management, and climate resilience; and • Soil and geological data were included in the strategic audit to inform spatial planning and investment priorities.	6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy (Volume 1)

Table A-33: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes - Energy

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
International	
This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the promotion of energy efficiency to ensure target of 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency is achieved. The directive repeals the Cogeneration Directive (2004) and Energy Services Directive (2006). The Directive was amended in 2018.	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012 (2012/27/EU)
Aims to improve the energy performance of buildings in the EU, taking into account various climatic and local conditions. It sets out minimum requirements and a common methodology. It covers energy used for heating, hot water, cooling, ventilation and lighting. The Directive was amended in 2018	Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010/31/EU)
The UK should achieve 15% of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020. The Directive was revised in 2021, and new provisional agreements are being formulated. The latest provisional agreement states that the 2030 target for renewable energy utilisation in the EU should be 45%.	Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)
Support transition to low-carbon energy systems and reduce greenhouse gas emissions through international cooperation. The Paris Agreement sets binding commitments for climate action, including energy decarbonisation.	The Paris Agreement, 2015 (UNFCCC)
National	
Sets out the UK's long-term energy strategy to reach net zero by 2050. It promotes clean electricity generation (especially offshore wind), investment in hydrogen and carbon capture, and improving energy efficiency in homes and businesses. The paper emphasises affordability, security of supply, and innovation as central pillars.	UK Energy White Paper: Powering Our Net Zero Future (2020)
Introduces the Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) indicator to better identify households in fuel poverty. The strategy focuses on improving energy efficiency in homes, targeting support to vulnerable groups, and aligning fuel poverty reduction with climate goals.	Fuel Poverty Strategy for England (2021)
Provides a comprehensive roadmap for achieving net zero emissions by 2050. It outlines sector-specific actions including decarbonising power, transport, industry, and buildings. The strategy also supports green jobs, innovation, and investment in clean technologies.	UK Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener (2021)
Focuses on reducing emissions from buildings through low-carbon heating systems (e.g. heat pumps), better insulation, and energy efficiency upgrades. It sets out funding mechanisms and regulatory changes to support retrofitting and new build standards.	Heat and Buildings Strategy (2021)
Local	
Sets out a number of climate-related pledges, including: • Reduce Council emissions by 55 percent by 2022 compared to 2010; • Promote eco-homes and reduce energy dependency through partnerships; • Support renewable energy generation on Council land and in communities; • Improve energy efficiency in older buildings and use smart technology; • Encourage low-carbon businesses and green energy entrepreneurs; • Attract companies focused on clean energy and workforce training; • Use Council purchasing to support sustainability in schools and businesses; • Promote low-carbon travel and introduce electric vehicles to the fleet; • Work with councils to reduce waste and increase recycling; • Buy sustainable goods and reuse or recycle waste locally; • Call on Government to support investment and planning for carbon reduction; and • Commit to setting further carbon targets within six months.	Derbyshire Climate and Carbon Reduction Manifesto (2019) – Derbyshire Climate Manifesto
The Derbyshire and Derby City Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy outlines the growing need for energy recovery. This can be used to heat homes and buildings or to generate electricity. It is noted that, in the waste hierarchy, this is less favourable than waste prevention, reuse and recycling.	Derbyshire and Derby City Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2013–2026) – Waste Strategy Overview
Derby City is part of the East Midlands Combined County Authority (EMCCA), which supports investment in green technologies including hydrogen and renewables as part of its regional growth strategy.	EMCCA Corporate Plan 2025-26

Table A-34: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes - Waste

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
International	

Waste must be managed without:
• Endangering human health;
• Harming the environment in particular;
  ○ Water
  ○ Air
  ○ Soil
  ○ Plants
  ○ Animals
• Causing a nuisance through noise or odours;
• Adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.
Waste should be managed in line with the waste hierarchy:
• Prevent or reduce waste;
• Reuse;
• Recycle;
• Other recovery methods; and
• Dispose.
The Waste Framework Directive was amended in 2019.
	European Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive) (Amended 2019)

National	
Defines what constitute waste and sets out how it is to be controlled and disposed of.	The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations, 2012
The Waste Management Plan for England is a high-level document which is non–site specific. It provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the Waste Regulations 2011. To ensure that by 2035: • The preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste is increased to a minimum of 65% by weight; and • The amount of municipal waste landfilled is reduced to 10% or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated (by weight).	Waste Management Plan for England, DEFRA, 2021
To improve the environment and protect human health by supporting a resource efficient economy, reducing the quantity and impact of waste produced whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	Prevention is better than cure: The role of waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy, HM Government, 2013
The NPPF states that achieving sustainable development includes minimising waste. It also states that strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and design quality of place, and make sufficient provision for infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat).	National Planning Policy Framework, 2024
Identifies key planning objectives, requiring planning authorities to: • Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy; • Ensure waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns; • Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste; • Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment; and • Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.	National Planning Policy for Waste, DCLG, 2014

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government's ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition. The plan includes ten key targets of which one focuses on minimising waste. This target includes aims to: • Working towards our ambition of zero avoidable waste by 2050; • Working to a target of eliminating avoidable plastic waste by end of 2042; • Meeting all existing waste targets – including those on landfill, reuse and recycling – and developing ambitious new future targets and milestones; • Seeking to eliminate waste crime and illegal waste sites over the lifetime of this Plan, prioritising those of highest risk. Delivering a substantial reduction in litter and littering behaviour; and • Significantly reducing and where possible preventing all kinds of marine plastic pollution – in particular material that came originally from land.	A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018
Th Environment Act 2021 introduces important changes to waste and resource efficiency, including: • Measures to reduce packaging waste; • Encouragement of re-use and recycling; • Changes to the way waste will be collected (e.g.: recycling must be collected separately from other household waste); • Extending producer responsibility; and • Setting a long term target for reducing residual waste.	The Environment Act, 2021
Local	
The JMWMS is a county-wide strategy developed by the Derbyshire Waste Partnership (DWP) to guide sustainable waste management across Derbyshire and Derby City. The aim of the strategy is to deliver a sustainable, efficient, and value-for-money waste service that reduces environmental impact and increases public engagement. The 10 strategic objectives will deliver • Reduced waste; • Increased reuse and recycling/composting of waste; • Reduced waste to landfill and recovering value from waste that is left over for disposal; • Increased public understanding and engagement in waste and recycling leading to high levels of customer satisfaction; and • An accessible, efficient, effective and value for money service. It will also contribute towards: • Improved resource efficiency; • Reduced carbon / climate change impacts; • Protection of natural resources; • The management of non-household waste; and • Local self-sufficiency in the management of waste.	Derbyshire and Derby City Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2013-2026
The Derby City Waste Action Plan sets out the Council's local-level actions to support the Derbyshire and Derby JMWMS. The key focus areas are: • A home composting scheme providing help and information for Derby City householders. • The national Love Food Hate Waste promotional campaign providing information and events for householders to reduce food waste by shopping more carefully, planning meals and using up their leftovers. • Encouraging the diversion of bulky waste materials from disposal. • Freecycle, Freegle, waste exchange sites and internet auction websites to encourage reuse. Junk mail prevention initiatives. • Real Nappy initiatives. • In-house waste prevention to reduce waste and costs. • Promoting the reuse and recycling of electrical equipment. • Reduce contamination incidents through focused monitoring and awareness activity in conjunction with partner organisations.	Derby City Waste Action Plan (2013-2026)

Message/Issue	Source Documents(s)
• Increasing participation in the recycling scheme by carrying out promotional activity through “door stepping” in identified areas of the City. • Promoting home composting.	
Sets out a number of climate-related pledges, including: • Develop through our close partnerships with district and borough councils’ solutions that minimise waste, particularly food waste and single-use plastics, and increase recycling; and • Ensure we buy and use goods which are more sustainable and can be reused or recycled and wherever possible waste products are used to benefit the local economy.	Derbyshire Climate and Carbon Reduction Manifesto, 2019
The Council Plan sets out five themes which will contribute to the overall aim of building a Derby to be proud of. Actions taken through the Green City theme should lead to a reduction in waste, which is listed as one of the key outcomes.	Derby City Council Plan 2025-2028

Appendix B Figures

Derby City Council Local Plan

Regulation 19 SA Report – Appendix A: Baseline and Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

Derby City Council

SLR Project No.: 416.066467.00001

27 July 2026

Figure B-10: Levels of Deprivation

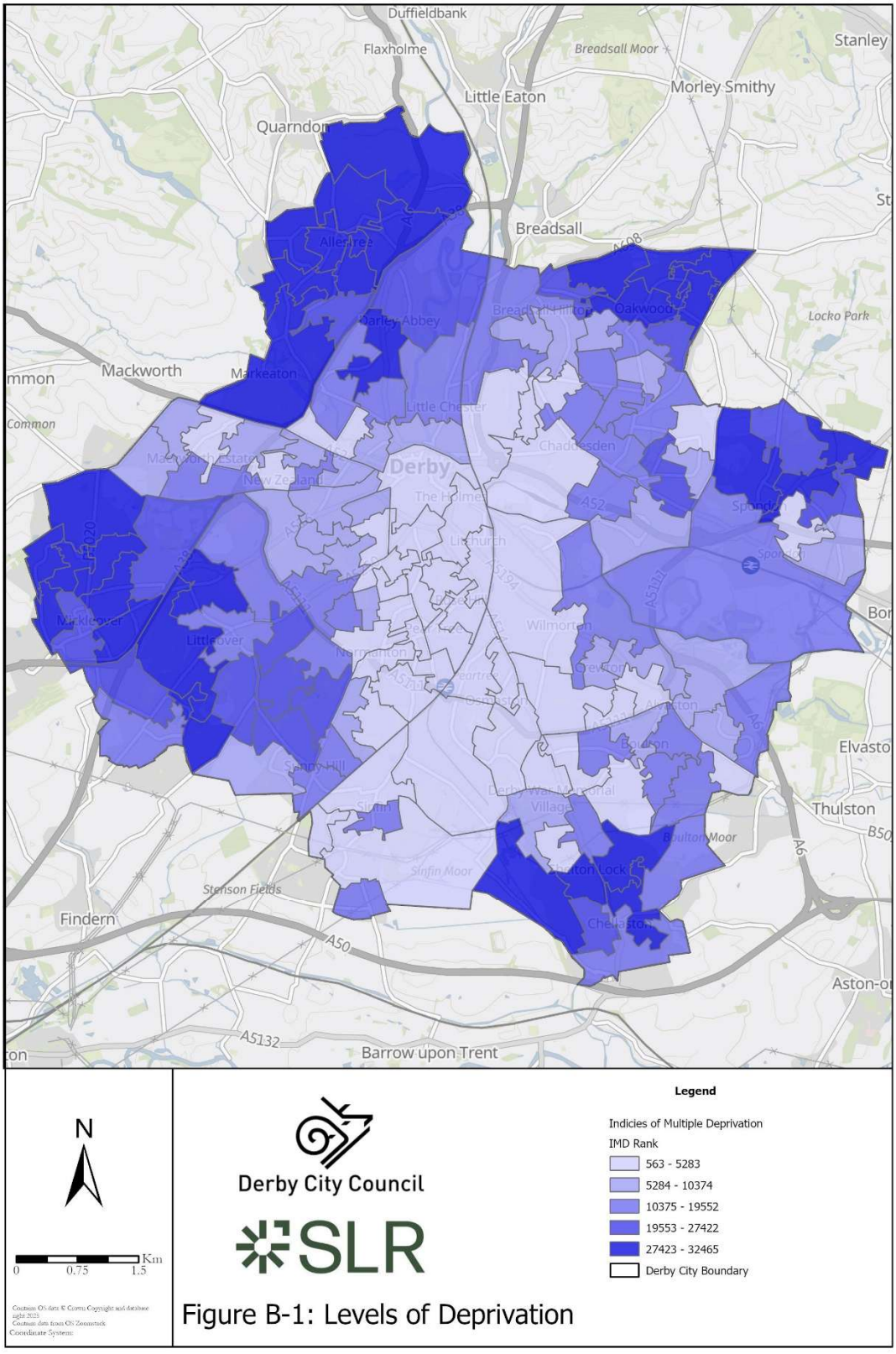


Figure B-11: Education Providers

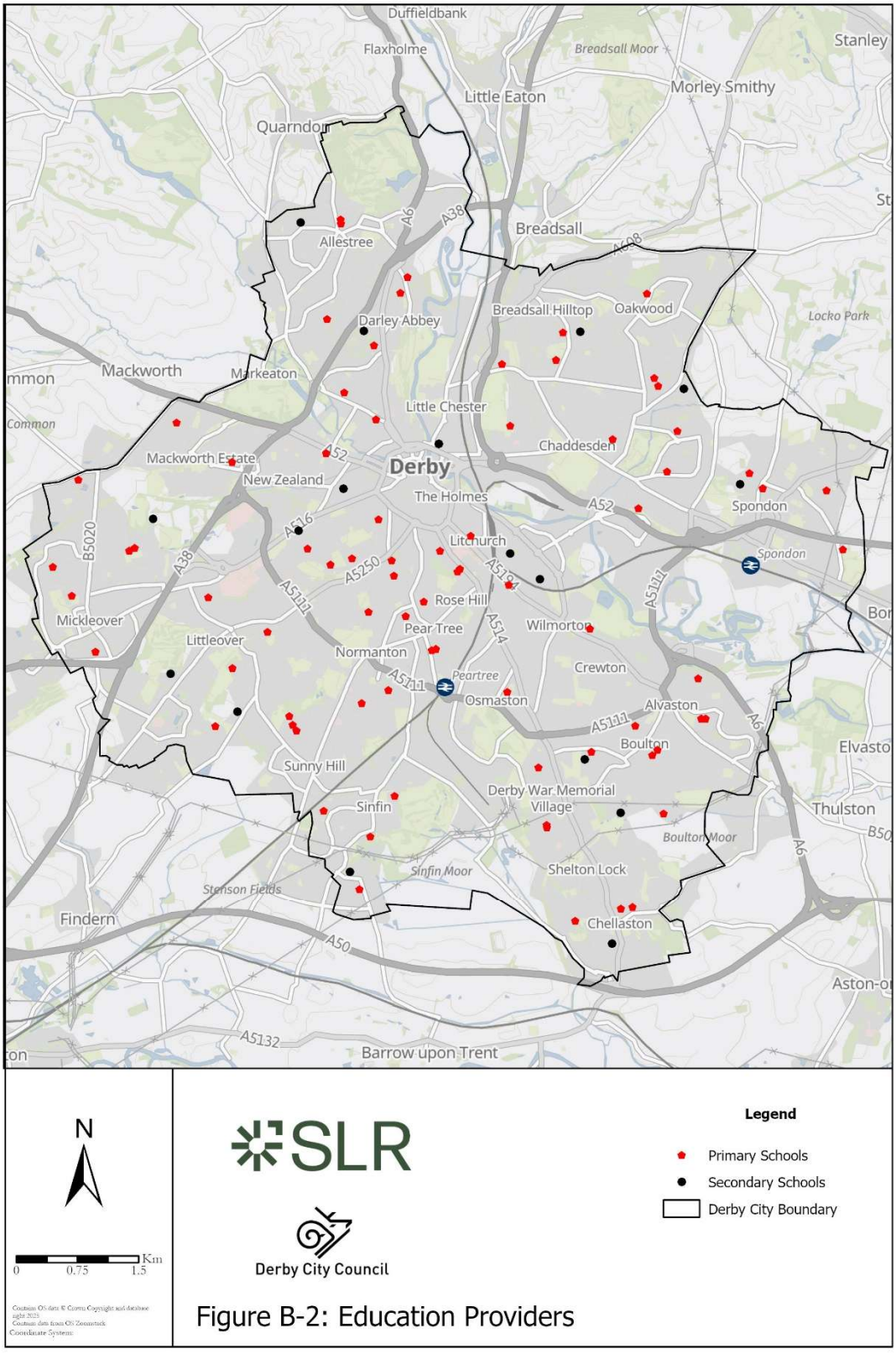


Figure B-12: Key Economic Areas

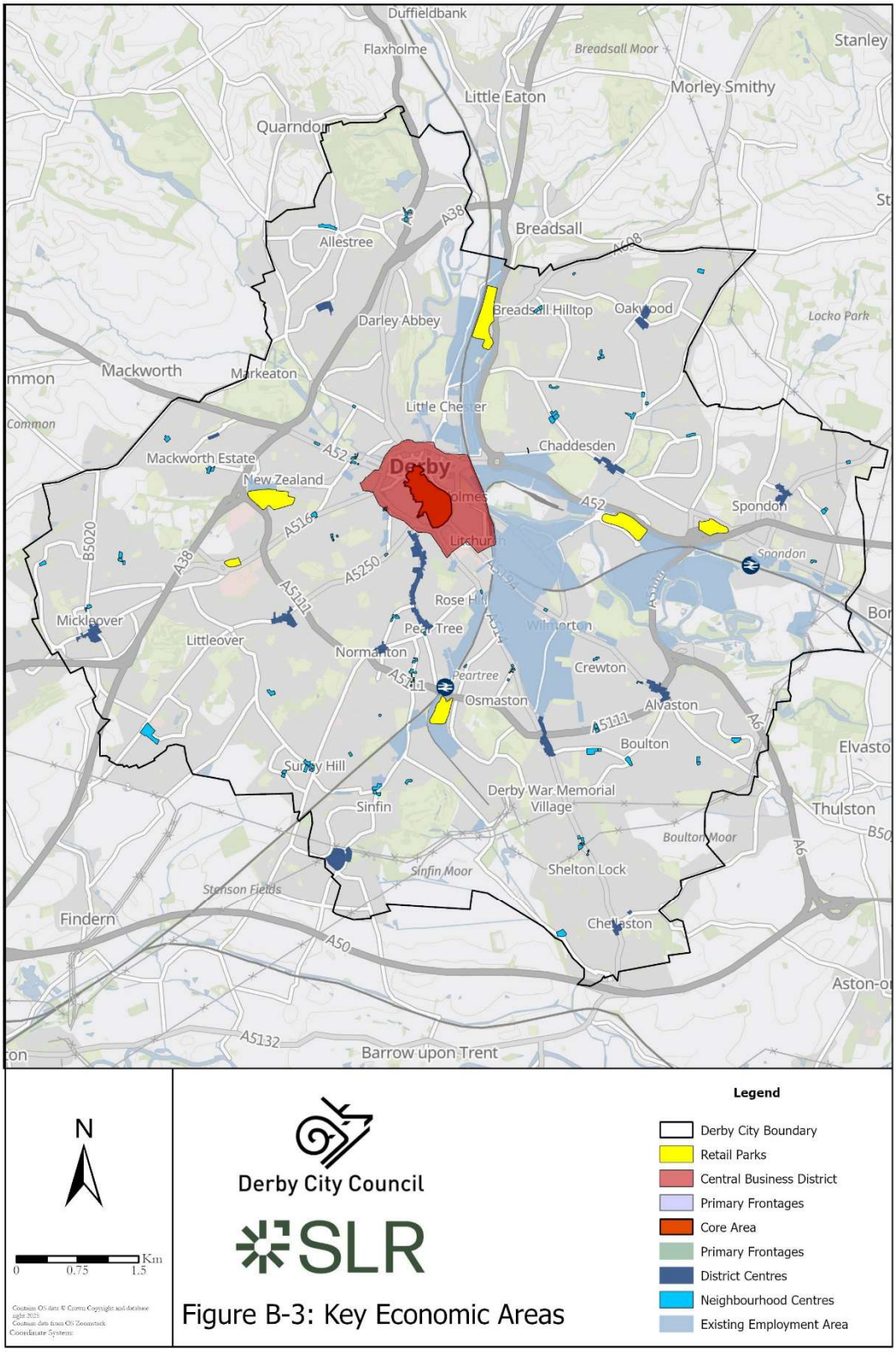


Figure B-3: Key Economic Areas

Figure B-13: Designated Open Spaces

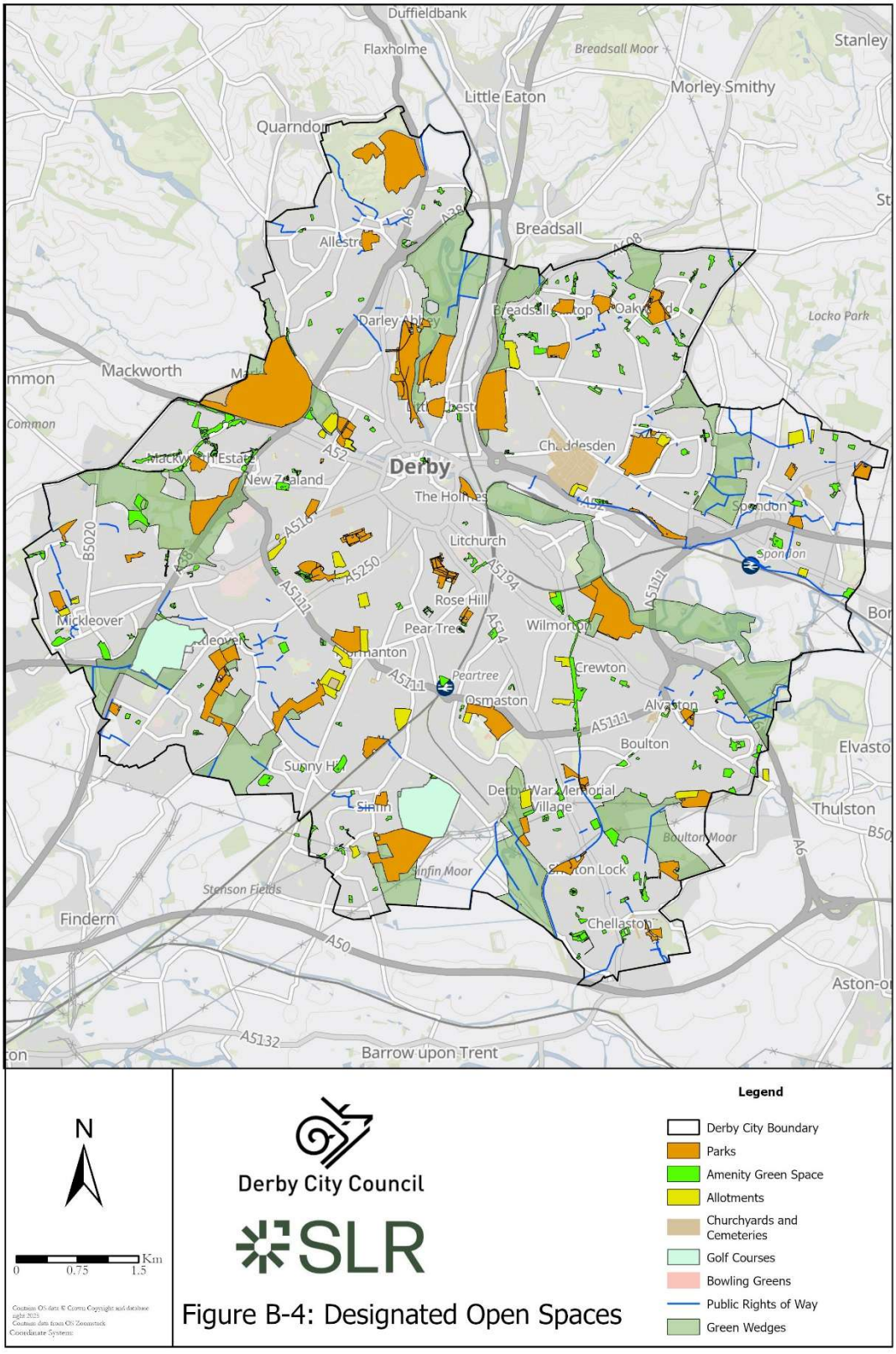


Figure B-14: Designated Wildlife Sites

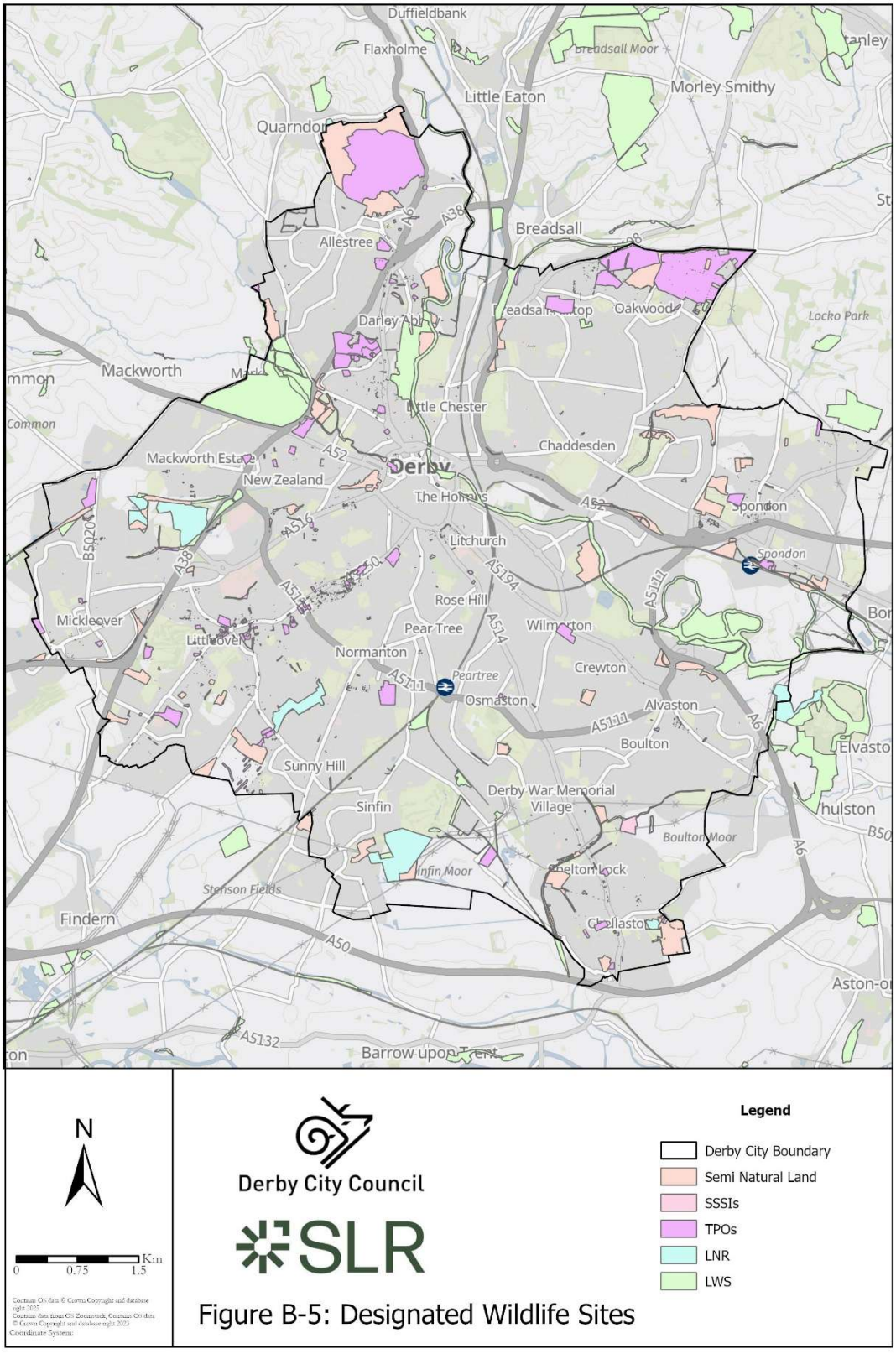


Figure B-15: Key Landscape and Townscape Features

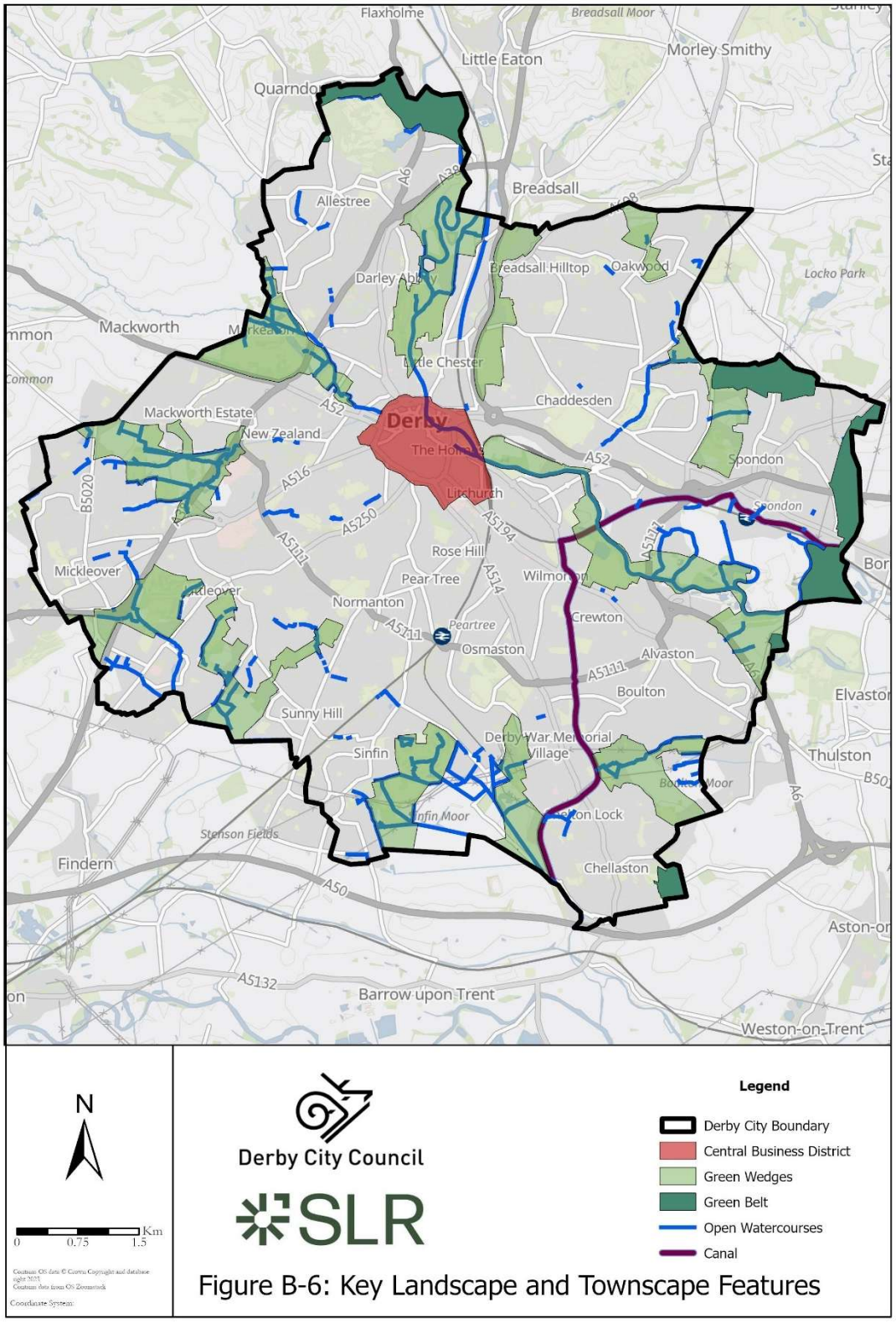


Figure B-6: Key Landscape and Townscape Features

Figure B-16: Heritage Assets

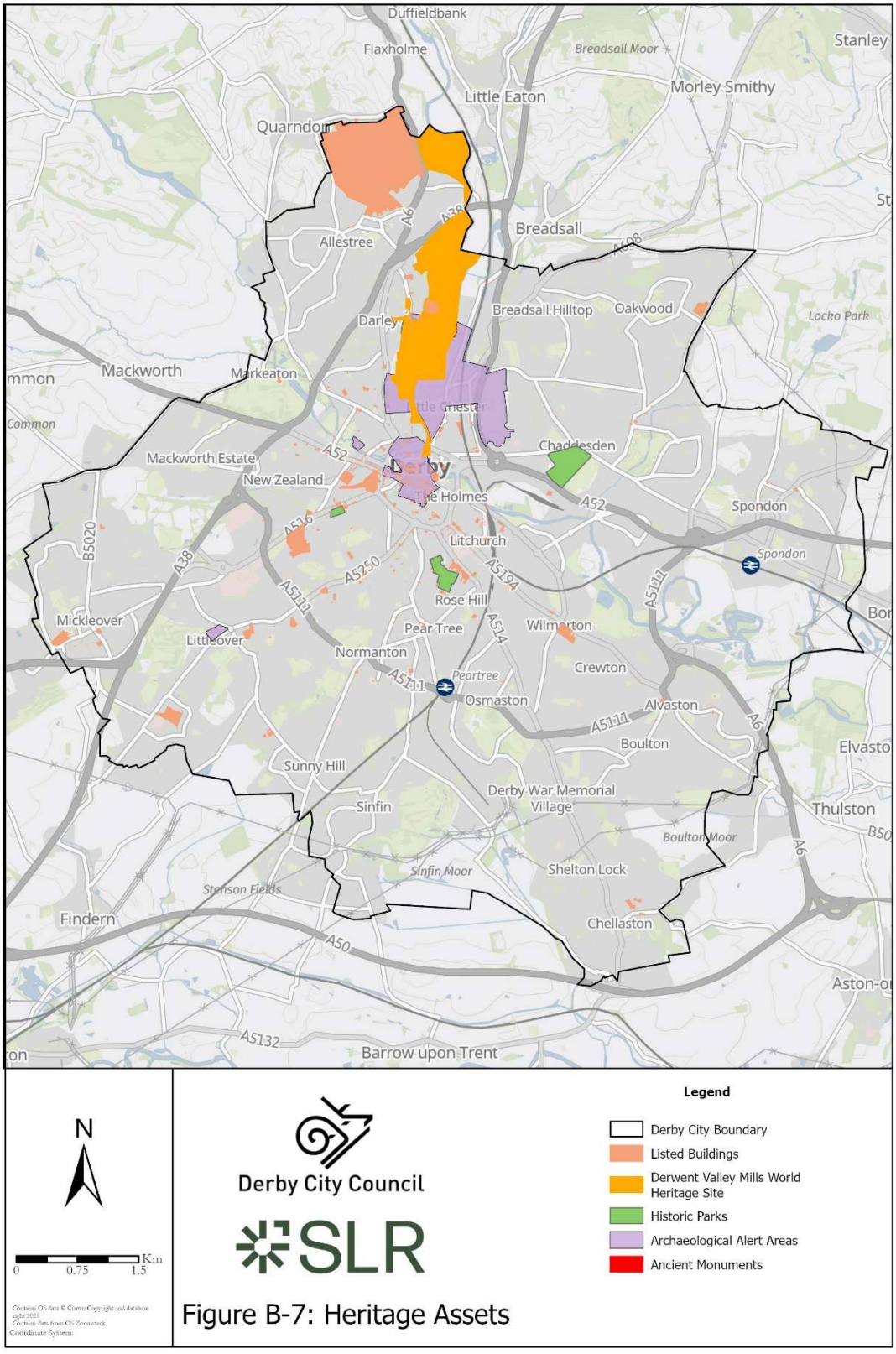


Figure B-17: Air Quality Management Areas

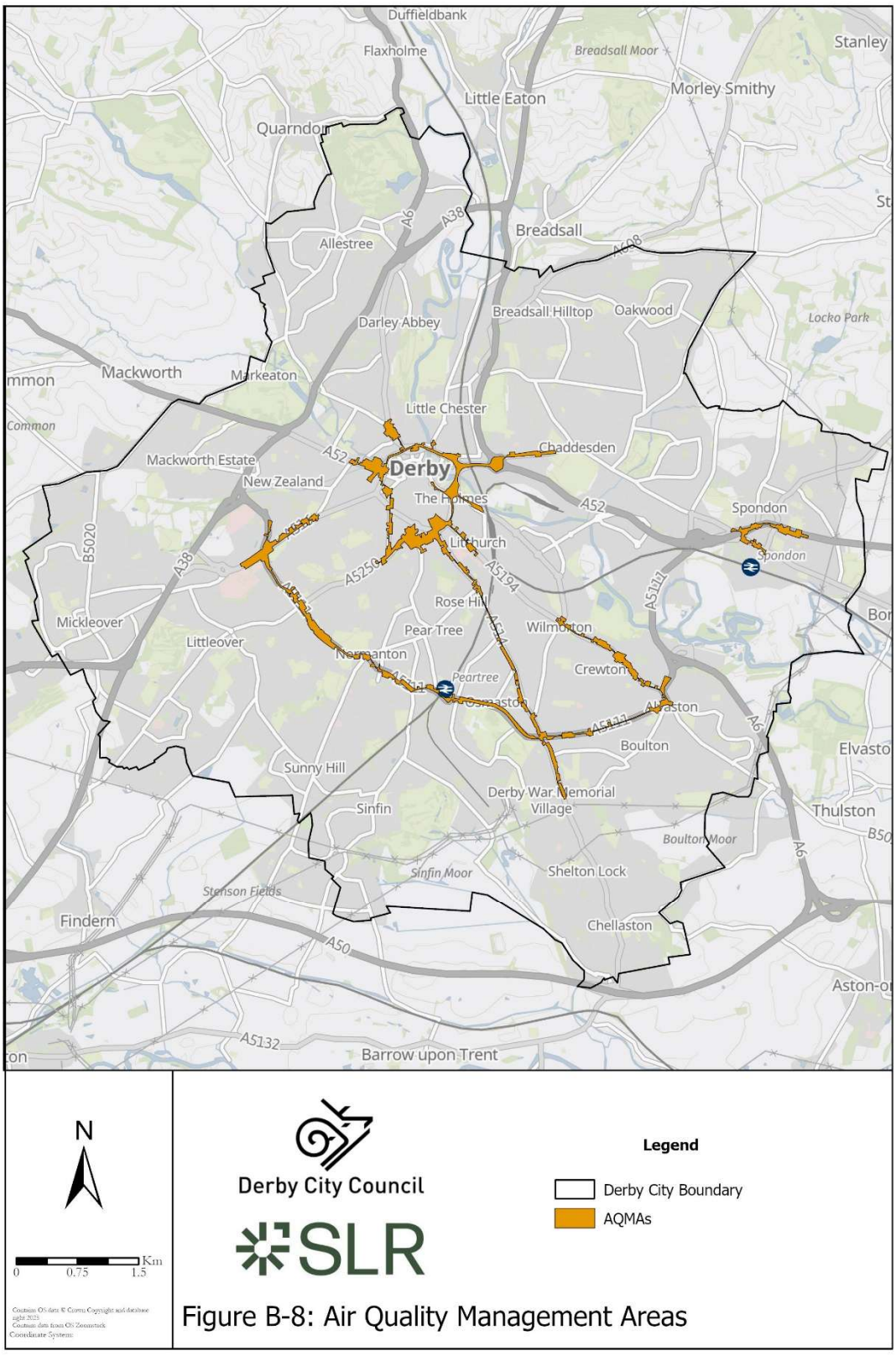


Figure B-18: Waterbodies

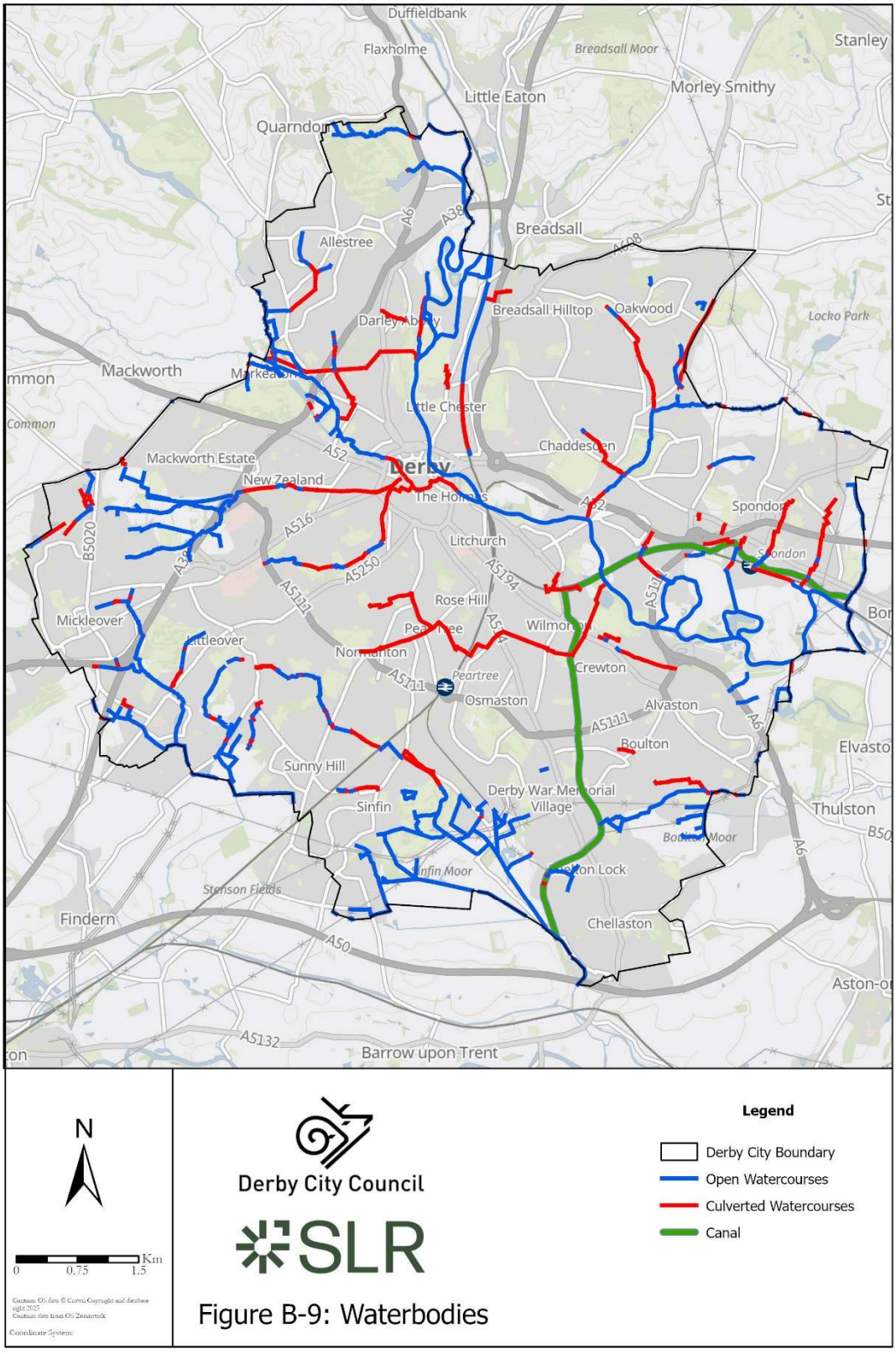


Figure B-19: Flood Risk Areas and Flood Defences

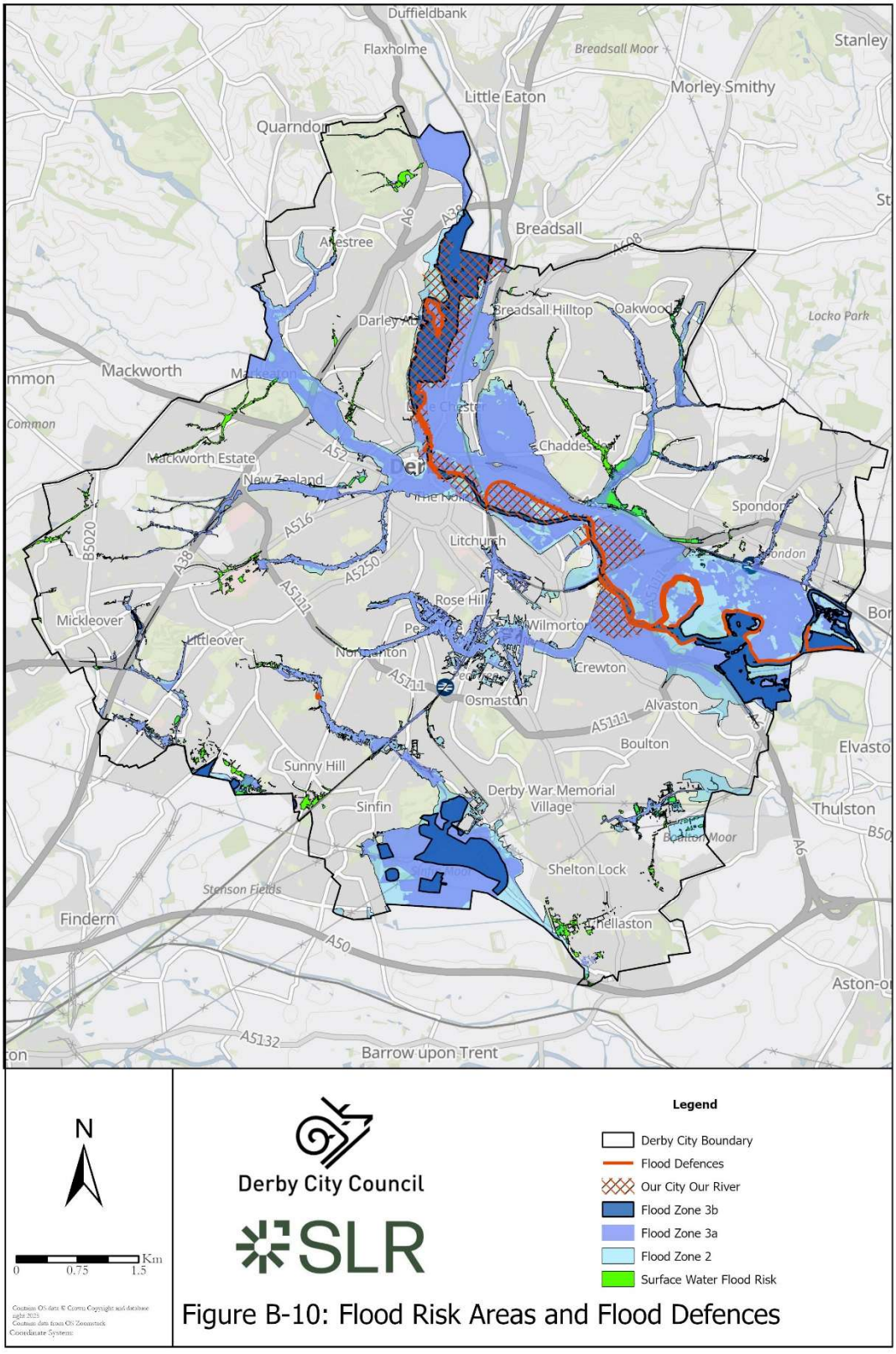


Figure B-20: Risk of Surface Water Flooding

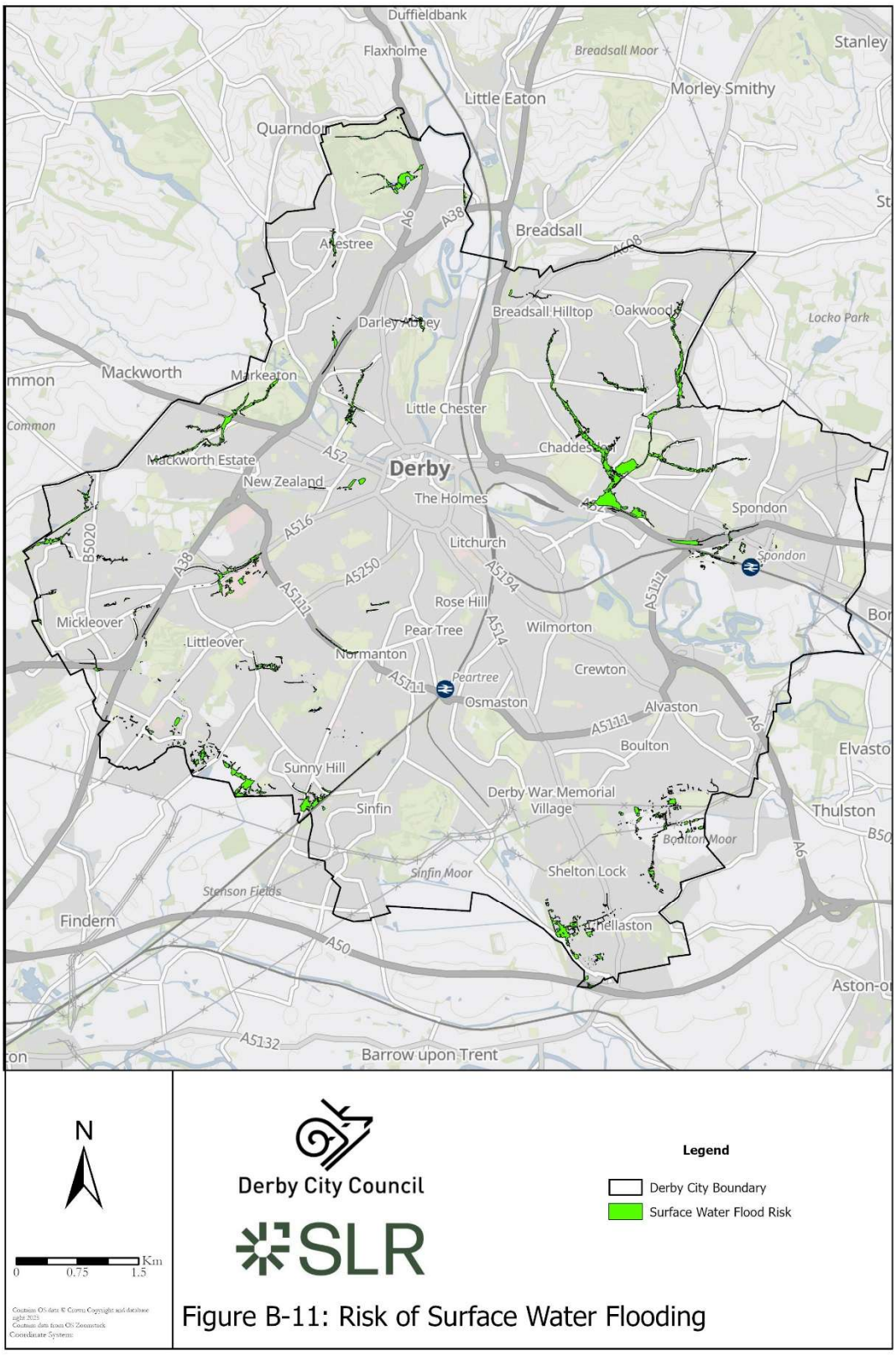


Figure B-21: Transport

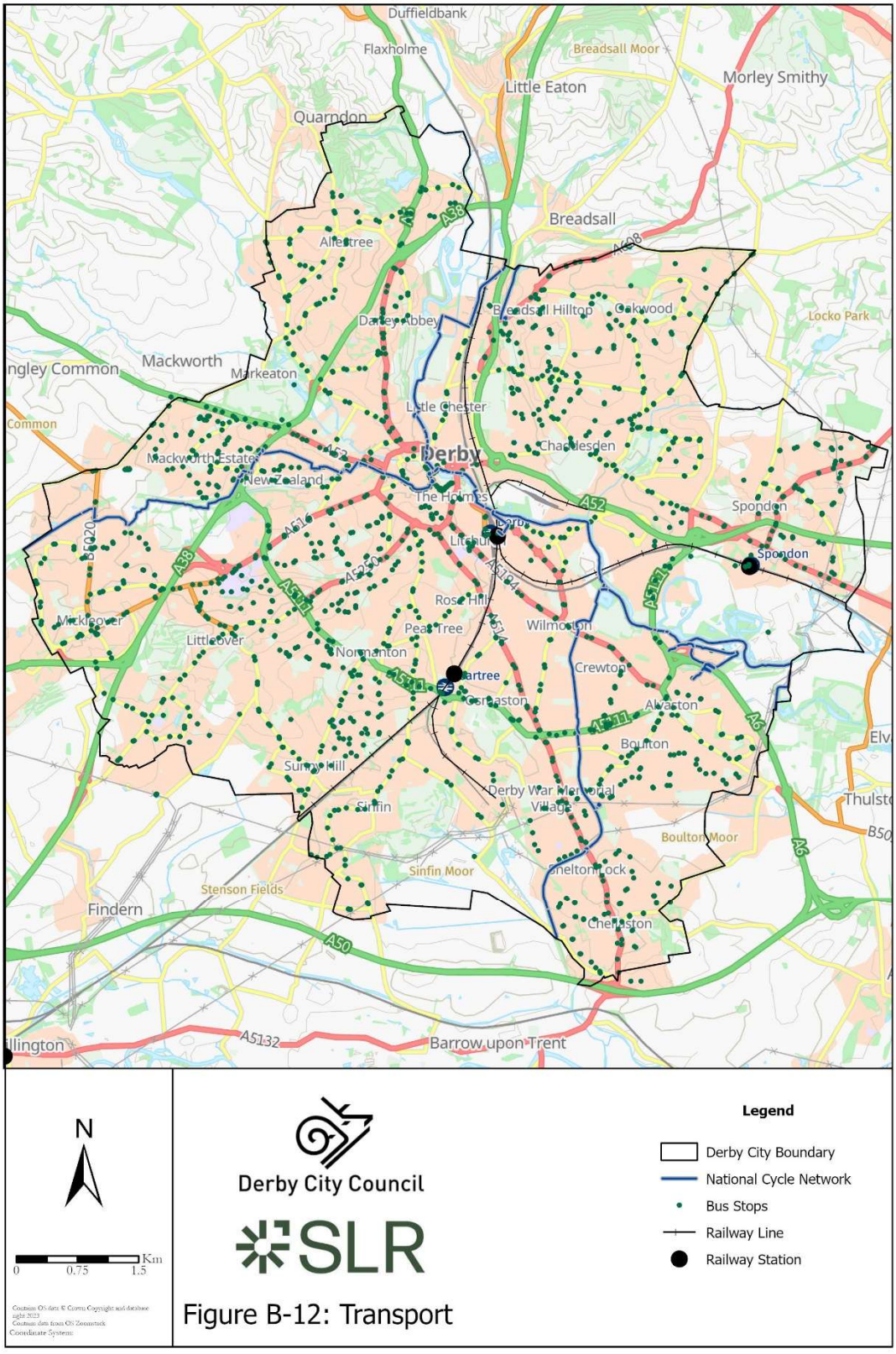


Figure B-12: Transport

Figure B-22: Agricultural Land Classification

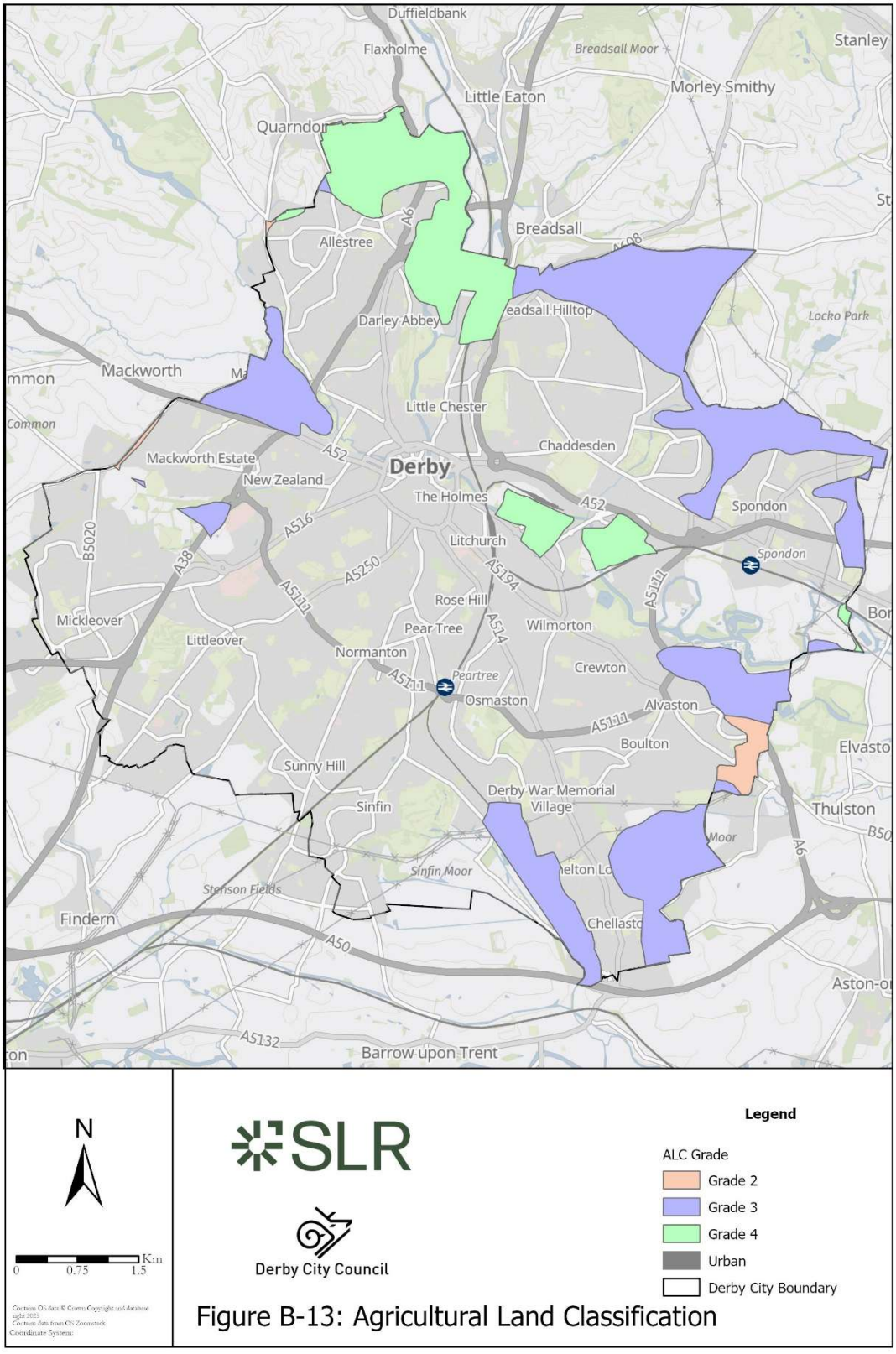
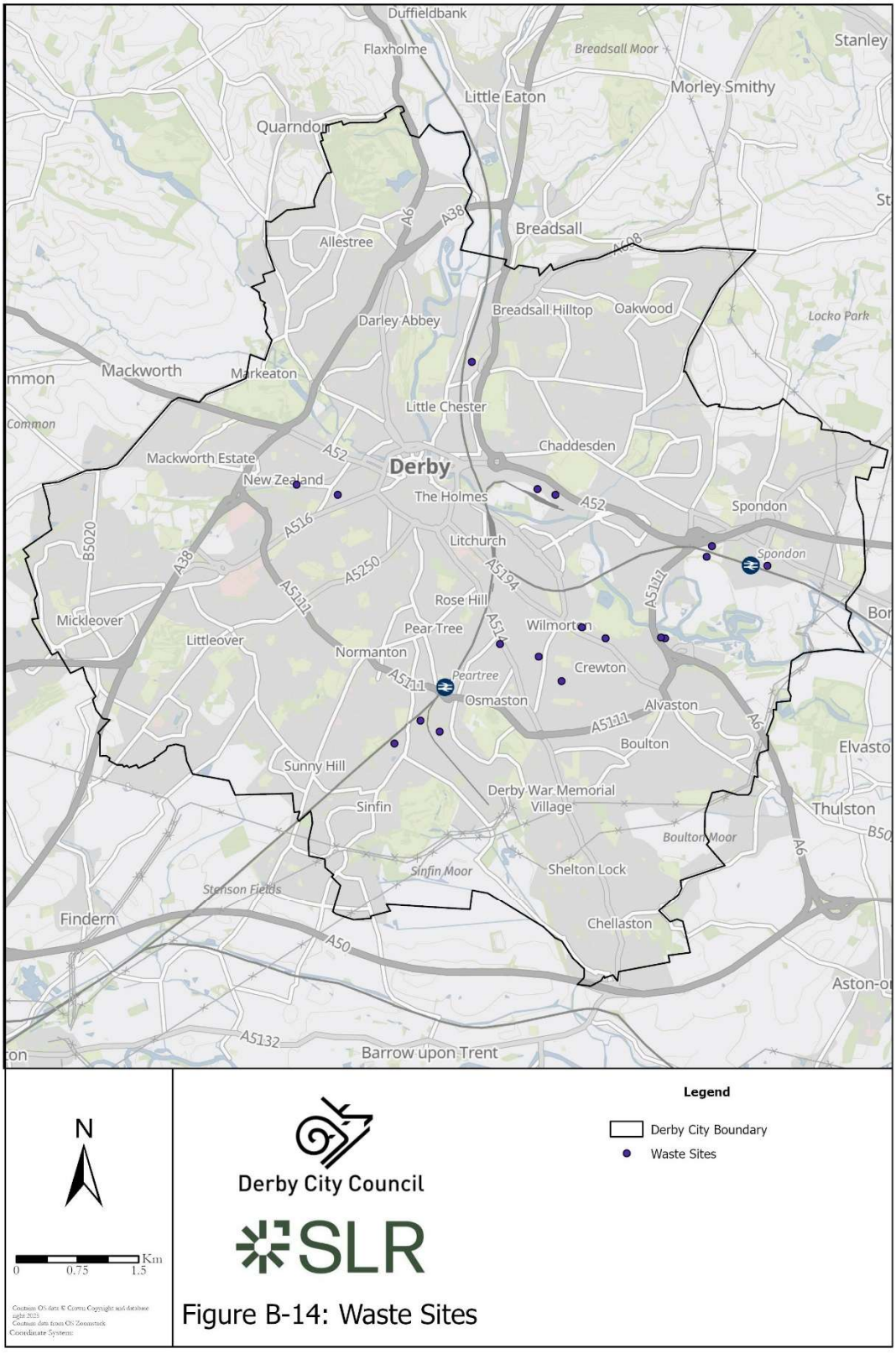
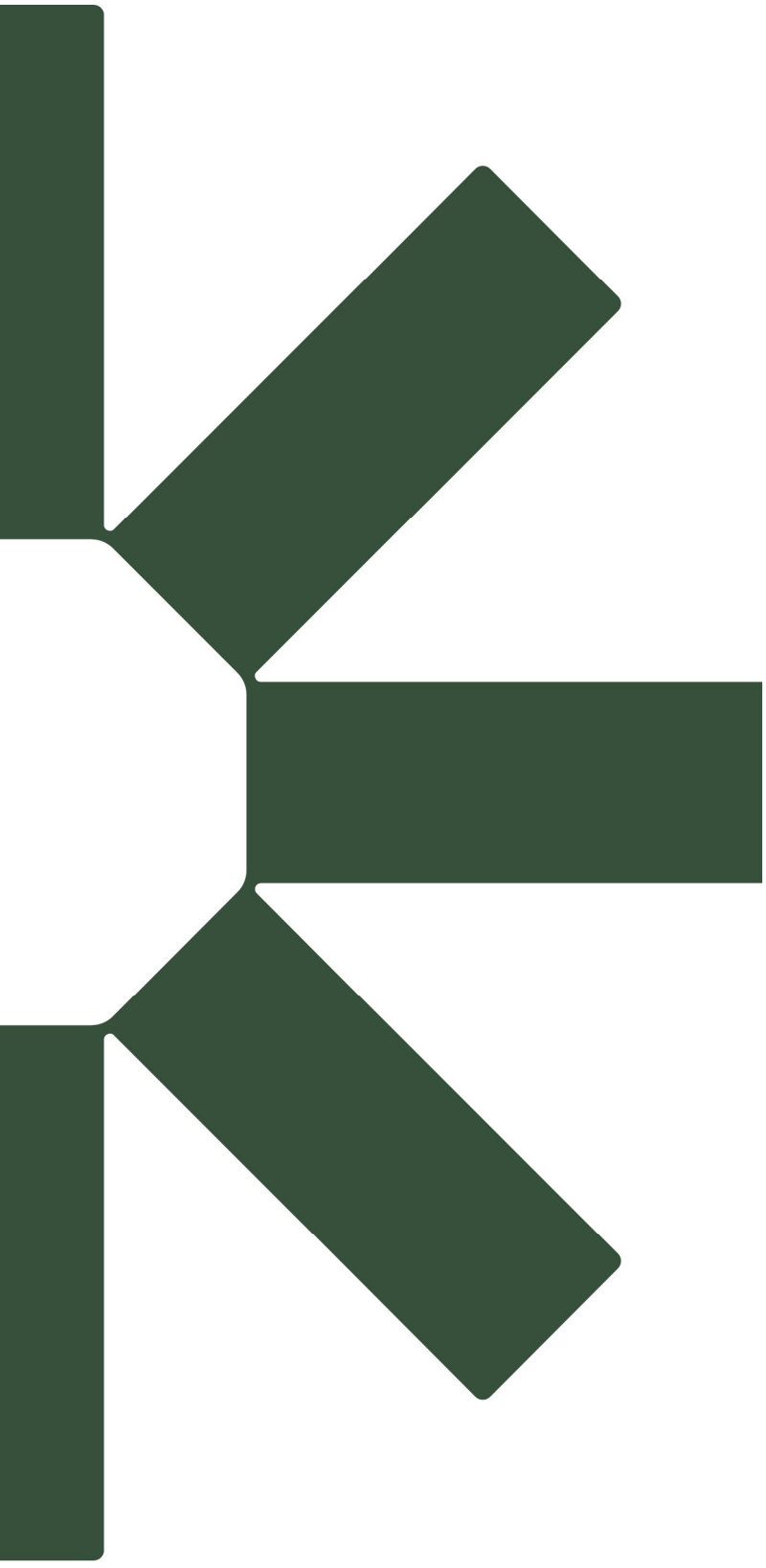


Figure B-13: Agricultural Land Classification

Figure B-23: Waste Sites





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