
**Derby City Council
Sustainability Appraisal
Regulation 19 SA Report: Appendix D
Policies Assessment**

Prepared by:
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VERSION CONTROL RECORD				
Issue	Description of Status	Date	Reviewer Initials	Authors Initials
1	Draft for Reg 19	06/07/2026	VP	LJ/CT
2	Final for Regulation 19	27/07/2026	JM	CT

The methodology used for the assessment of all policy groupings is outlined below, with an explanation given under each header. The same assessment matrix has been used for the assessment of all policy groupings, hence all follow the same format.

Policy Group	
Policy	
Policy/Measure description	

SA Framework		SA Policy Assessment									
SA objective	Supporting Questions	Direct/ Indirect	Magnitude	Duration	Spatial Extent	Permanence/ Reversibility	Significance	Description of potential effects	Potential for cumulative effects?	Mitigation	Enhancements
		Details on the nature of any potential effects will be listed here. For further details and definitions of each category, please see the 'Significance Score' tab. For cases where a neutral effect has been identified, N/A will be present across columns G-L.					A significance score will be selected here which corresponds with the definitions detailed in the 'Significance Score' tab.	The potential effect identified in columns H-L will be detailed here, with justification for the significance score. Any information considered as a part of the assessments which has informed these potential effects will also be detailed here.	Indicate whether the effect has a potential to contribute to cumulative effects that arise, 'Yes/No'.	Any mitigation required for potential negative or adverse effects will be detailed here, if the risk of offsetting or preventing a potential adverse effect is to not develop a site. "No mitigation identified." will be written here.	Any enhancement measures to maximize positive effects will be detailed here.
SA objectives will be listed here	SA supporting questions will be listed here.										

Policy Group	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11	SA12	SA13	SA14	SA15	SA16	SA17
General Development Principles	++	++	+	0	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+	++	+	+
Housing	++	+	0	0	+	++	+	?	++	-	-	0	+	?	?	+	?
Economy	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	?	+	+	0	?	0	?	?	+	?
Natural Environment	++	++	0	0	?	0	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	+	?	0
Historic Environment	+	0	+	0	0	+	++	++	++	++	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
Climate Change	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	0	+
Infrastructure and Community	++	++	+	+	0	+	++	?	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	-	?
Transport and Movement	++	++	+	0	+	0	+	?	+	+	+	0	0	+	++	?	?
City Centre	++	+	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	0

Key	
Significant positive	++
Minor Positive	+
Neutral	0
Minor Negative	-
Significant Negative	--
Uncertain	?

Nature of effects	
Criterion	Description
Significance	An assessment of the significance of the potential effects identified. This could be a positive effect, negative effect, neutral effect, significant positive effect or significant negative effect. The definitions for these effects are detailed to the right.
Permanent/temporary	An assessment of whether the predicted effects would be permanent (P), or temporary (T).
Reversible/irreversible	An assessment of whether or not the identified effect can be reversed (R) e.g the loss of greenfield land to development would be irreversible (I).
Spatial extent	How far the effect is predicted to be spread geographically: Localised = A specific area within Derby Borough-wide = Across the entire of Derby Regional = Across the entire of Derby, possibly reaching to neighbouring boroughs/the region National = Beyond the Derby, with national or international ramifications
Magnitude	An assessment of the proportion of the receptor affected by the identified effect. Low (L) = 20-40% of receptor or capacity affected Medium (M) = 40-80% of receptor affected High (H) = 80+% of the receptor affected
Duration	An assessment of the time period the predicted effects are likely to last. This could be: Short (S)= 0-5 years Medium (M) = 5-10 years Long (L)= 10 years or more, up to the end of the Local Plan period
Direct/indirect	An assessment of whether the predicted effect will be directly (D) as a result of option implementation, or indirectly (I) caused by the policy option.
Likelihood	An assessment of how likely it is that the implementation of the policy option will lead to the predicted effect. This could be low (L), moderate (M) or high (H).
Cumulative effect	An assessment of whether or not there is potential for a cumulative effect to occur on the IIA objective as a result of the policy option working in combination with other circumstances, policies or factors. Y= potential cumulative effect. No potential cumulative effect identified.

Significance Scores		
Symbol	Definitions of Significance of Effects Against the SA Objectives	Assumptions on the nature of effects
++	Significant Positive Effect: the policy option supports the achievement of this objective; it addresses all relevant assessment questions and could result in a potentially significant beneficial effect e.g. improved access by walking and cycling modes to a local or town centre	Permanent Continual Magnitude: High 80%+ receptor or environmental capacity affected; or Medium 40-80% of receptor or environmental capacity of affected The effect could be to: •enhance and redefine the location in a positive manner, making a contribution at a national or international scale; •repair or restore receptors badly damaged or degraded through previous uses; and/or •improve one or more key elements/features/ characteristics of a receptor with recognised quality such as a specific regional or national designation.
+	Minor Positive Effect: the policy option supports the achievement of this objective; it addresses some relevant assessment questions, although it may have only a minor beneficial effect	Reversible Infrequent or intermittent Magnitude: Low 20-40% of receptor or capacity affected. The size, nature and location of a proposed scheme would: •improve undesignated yet recognised receptor qualities at the neighbourhood scale; •fit into or with the existing location and existing receptor qualities; and/or •enable the restoration of valued characteristic features partially lost through other land uses.
0	Neutral Effect: the policy option has no impact or effect and is neutral insofar as the benefits and drawbacks appear equal and neither is considered significant	N/A
?	Uncertain Effect: Uncertain or insufficient information on which to determine the assessment this stage	N/A
-	Minor Negative Effect: the policy option appears to conflict with the achievement of this objective; it does not address relevant assessment questions and may result in minor adverse effects	Reversible Infrequent or intermittent Magnitude: Low 20-40% of receptor or capacity affected. The size, nature and location of a proposed scheme would: •be out of scale with the location; or •leave an adverse impact on a receptor of recognised quality such as a specific district or county designation.
---	Significant Negative Effect: the policy option works against the achievement of this objective; it could exacerbate a negative situation and may result in a potentially significant adverse effect e.g. loss of all or part of a designated ecological site of national importance.	Permanent Irreversible Continual Magnitude: High 80%+ receptor or environmental capacity affected; or Medium 40-80% of receptor or environmental capacity of affected The effect could be to: •permanently degrade, diminish or destroy the integrity of the receptor; •cause a very high quality receptor to be permanently changed and its quality diminished; •cannot be fully mitigated and may cumulatively amount to a severe adverse effect; •be at a considerable variance to the location, degrading the integrity of the receptor; and/or •will be substantially damaging to a high quality receptor such as a specific regional or national designation.

[illegible]

Policy Group	Natural Environment
SA2: Dark Infrastructure - SA2: Dark Infrastructure - SA2: Open Space, Sport and Recreation Buildings - SA2: Alleviations and Community Gardens - SA2: Green Belts - SA2: Green Bridges - SA2: Green Corridors - SA2: Biodiversity and Geodiversity - SA2: Trees and Hedgerows - SA2: Biodiversity Net Gain - SA2: Air Quality - SA2.3: Land Contamination - SA2.3: Pollution	

SA Framework		SA Policy Assessment							SA Policy Assessment		
SA Objective	Supporting Questions	Direct/ Indirect	Magnitude	Duration	Spatial Extent	Permanent/Reversible	Significance	Description of potential effects	Potential for cumulative effects?	Mitigation	Enhancements
SA1: Population and Equality To build inclusive communities by reducing social exclusion, reducing deprivation, promoting equality, equality and supporting diversity, improving local accessibility to healthcare, education, employment, recreational and recreational resources (including open space and sports facilities).	Will the policy or proposal: - Help to reduce deprivation and the inequality gap? - Ensure all residents have equitable access to health services? - Consider the needs of an ageing population? - Ensure new housing is well located, close to a range of services such as shops, schools and employment opportunities? - Provide opportunities for active travel including walking and cycling? - Ensure new housing has access to high quality open space and recreational facilities? - Protect community facilities and improve access to important local services for the most deprived?	Direct	Medium	Long(20+ yrs)	borough-wide	Permanent/Reversible	Significant/Positive	Policy EN2 provides enhancements to open space within the city, improving community open space provision. All major developments must maximise the provision of on-site green infrastructure, as well as providing high quality design for future open spaces. Policy EN2 also preserves and enhances open space and recreational facilities, which will enhance open spaces for the current and future population. Similarly, Policy EN2 preservation of existing allotments and future allotments provides spaces for the community and social interaction. A potential significant positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA2: Human Health To improve health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities, improving quality of life for all.	Will the policy or proposal: - Help to improve health and reduce health inequalities? - Contribute to healthy lifestyles? - Encourage walking, cycling and a reduction in private car use? - Help to ensure health services are provided alongside development? - Protect existing services?	Direct	Medium	Long(20+ yrs)	borough-wide	Permanent/Reversible	Significant/Positive	Policy EN2 aims to maintain and enhance green infrastructure and open spaces, including for sport and recreation. This should contribute to improving mental wellbeing through providing spaces for social interaction and physical activity. Additionally, Policy EN2 preserves open space and recreational facilities within the city, which should help to improve people's health. Policy EN2 also outlines opportunities for preserving and enhancing allotments and community gardens. This provides space for social interaction, as well as increases community access to healthy food. Additionally, poor air quality has been found to exacerbate existing health conditions, particularly amongst children, older people and those with long term health conditions. Policy EN1 and EN2 aim to improve air quality, as well as reduce noise and vibration. This is anticipated to improve physical health and wellbeing. A potential significant positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA3: Economy To achieve economic growth and support the creation of new and retention of existing businesses.	Will the policy or proposal: - Support the growth of higher skilled economic sectors? - Provide new employment premises which meet identified local needs in the area? - Support business infrastructure, such as broadband and provide attractive sites for modern businesses? - Support the city's retail sector especially the city centre and other retail centres?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
SA4: Employment To create greater employment opportunities, higher value jobs and access to training.	Will the policy or proposal: - Encourage job availability? - Improve the quality of existing jobs or local employment? - Encourage access to employment centres? - Meet the skills needs and future demand for labour?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
SA5: Crime and Safety To reduce crime and the fear of crime for all residents inclusively, improving safety.	Will the policy or proposal: - Help to create streets where people feel safe, particularly after dark? - Make spaces contribute to community cohesion? - Support designing out crime provisions? - Reduce levels of anti-social behaviour? - Improve road safety and reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) on the roads, particularly children from deprived backgrounds? - Make spaces where women and girls feel safe and included?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Uncertain	Policy EN2 requires new open space to be designed to be safe. However, it is currently uncertain what measures will be included to improve safety within open spaces as this is likely to be determined by individual scheme design. Policy EN2 has potentially a positive effect on safety, particularly during night-time hours, as a result of alterations to night lighting. However, this is likely to be determined by individual development that may not achieve design, although it is anticipated this will be in line with Policy EN2. As details of design and construction will be developed as part of the project team for development proposals and are currently unavailable, uncertain effects have been identified.	Yes	Alterations to artificial lighting should ensure that lighting is maintained and not removed, particularly in areas of higher crime.	N/A
SA6: Housing To provide everybody with access to an affordable home which is resilient to the effects of climate change.	Will the policy or proposal: - Help to improve housing options and choice, including affordable housing units? - Ensure that there is an adequate supply of housing development land to meet local needs? - Ensure that new and existing development is resilient to the effects of climate change and designed to meet all needs, for example 'climate-ready' standards?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
SA7: Leisure and Recreation To provide better opportunities for people to participate in cultural, leisure and recreational activities.	Will the policy or proposal: - Help to improve access to formal and informal recreation facilities? - Provide opportunities for engagement in a range of cultural activities? - Improve the quality of leisure and recreation facilities?	Direct	Medium	Long(20+ yrs)	borough-wide	Permanent/Reversible	Significant/Positive	Policy EN2 encourages the preservation of existing open spaces, sports and recreational buildings and land, as well as facilitating standards for new open space development outside of the city centre, ensuring adequate open space provision. Policy EN2 also promotes allotments and community gardens where possible, and encourages new allotment development. These policies are improving access to formal and informal recreational facilities, providing opportunities for people to participate in activities. A potential significant positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA8: Biodiversity and Natural Capital To protect and improve biodiversity, geo-diversity, including protect and enhance favourable conditions on SSSIs, SPAs, SACs and other wildlife and improve connectivity between, and access to, green spaces and recreational habitats.	Will the policy or proposal: - Improve and enhance habitats in the LMS? - Improve and enhance species diversity and in particular avoid harm and increase the ranges of protected species? - Provide opportunities for new habitat creation and help to meet gaps in biodiversity? - Protect geo-diversity? - Improve the ecological quality and character of open spaces? - Improve and enhance woodland cover and management in appropriate areas (e.g. areas of ash dieback)? - Protect and promote effective management of SPAs and SACs in the LP areas and its surroundings? - Protect and enhance other designated sites (e.g. SSSIs, Wildlife Sites, LHM and?) - Protect and enhance connectivity through provision of accessible green spaces or green and blue infrastructure? - Improve the fragmentation of habitats, provide links between green spaces or help to achieve support other ecological networks? - Support the natural capital of the city?	Direct	High	Long(20+ yrs)	borough-wide	Permanent/Reversible	Significant/Positive	All policies within Natural Environment will contribute to improving biodiversity and natural capital across the land, including improving and enhancing green and blue infrastructure, open spaces and contributing towards biodiversity net gain (BNG). These policies are anticipated to contribute to preserving and enhancing current biodiversity and open spaces, including especially and locally designated sites and woodlands, and are anticipated to contribute to reducing disturbance to habitats and species. Policy EN2 supports the recovery of designated sites and supports the delivery of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) for Derbyshire. Additionally, Policies EN2 and EN7 highlight the creation of new BNG and that are in line with the LNRS will be supported. Policy EN2 outlines that significant harm to biodiversity resulting from development cannot be avoided or mitigated, development will be refused. Finally, Policy EN1 and EN2 are both likely to contribute to improvements to air quality and reductions in noise and vibration, improving the environment for species and habitats. A potential significant positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA9: Landscape and Townscape To protect and enhance the character and appearance of the landscape and townscape, including landscape and townscape assets, as well as the area's other natural assets and resources.	Will the policy or proposal: - Protect and enhance landscape and townscape quality, character and distinctiveness? - Protect and enhance landscape and townscape assets (e.g. green wedges)? - Protect and enhance landscape and townscape assets (e.g. green wedges)? - Protect and enhance landscape and townscape assets (e.g. green wedges)? - Protect and enhance landscape and townscape assets (e.g. green wedges)?	Direct	Medium	Long(20+ yrs)	borough-wide	Permanent/Reversible	Significant/Positive	Policies within Natural Environment largely contribute to enhancing Derby's landscapes. Policy EN2 aims to enhance the landscape by providing additional open space that is of high quality, and preserving existing green and blue infrastructure within the city. Policy EN2 also aims to reduce light pollution, which may positively contribute to landscape setting. Finally, Policies EN1 and EN2 highlight how Green Bridges and Green Corridors help to present localities of recreational neighbourhoods. A potential significant positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA10: Historic Environment To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets (including known and unknown archaeological sites) and their settings and maintain and enhance access to cultural heritage for employment and educational purposes.	Will the policy or proposal: - Improve and enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas and their settings? - Improve and enhance heritage assets and their settings? - Improve and enhance archaeological features and their settings? - Improve and enhance the quality and character of historic buildings? - Improve and enhance the quality and character of historic buildings? - Improve and enhance the quality and character of historic buildings?	Indirect	Low	Medium(10 yrs)	Localised	Permanent/Reversible	Minor/Positive	Policy EN2 requires that natural heritage assets are considered within development to minimise any impacts. Policy EN2 has potential to indirectly benefit the historic environment by reducing light pollution, improving the setting of heritage assets. The policy specifies that a lighting strategy will be required for developments that have the potential to harm heritage assets, in order to demonstrate how the harm will be avoided or minimised. Additionally, Policy EN2's consideration of high quality design for open spaces has the potential to enhance the setting of the city's heritage assets. Policies EN1 and EN2 are both likely to contribute to potential indirect positive effects on the historic environment through improvements to air quality. Poor air quality contributes to the degradation of heritage assets. Therefore, improving air quality is likely to indirectly benefit heritage assets. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA11: Air, Noise and Light Pollution To maintain good local air quality and to minimise noise and light pollution.	Will the policy or proposal: - Improve or improve local air quality? - Improve the location of device vehicle charging points? - Minimise adverse impacts from noise? - Minimise light pollution?	Direct	Medium	Medium/Long	Localised	Permanent/Reversible	Significant/Positive	Policy EN2 encourages the restoration of natural darkness, reducing artificial light pollution. Policies EN1 and EN2 both contribute to improving air quality. Policy EN2 also aims to reduce light, noise, vibration, and outdoor, dust, smells and fume emissions. A potential significant positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA12: Water Environment To ensure sustainable management of water resources and to minimise the risk of flooding.	Will the policy or proposal: - Improve sustainability of watercourses and improve water quality in watercourses? - Minimise exacerbating flood risk for any source and be designed to be resilient to flood risk for its lifespan? - Support the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems? - Improve water efficiency and demand management? - Minimise deterioration and enhance the ecological value of water bodies? - Contribute towards achieving Water Framework Directive objectives?	Direct	Medium	Long(20+ yrs)	borough-wide	Permanent/Reversible	Significant/Positive	Policy EN2 outlines the requirements for blue and green infrastructure includes, including Su2L, enhancing flood protection and water quality. The policy also specifies that green and blue corridors will be created where possible to provide watercourses from the city. Additionally, Policy EN2 ensures that water quality is protected and enhanced within the city. Policy EN2 highlights the developments should consider sustainability of water quality with regard to sewerability. Policy EN2 should ensure that developments will not contribute to unacceptable water quality. This is likely to improve water quality within the area. This is anticipated to result in a potential significant positive effect on water quality.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA13: Climate Change Adapt to the effects of climate change including flood risk, extreme weather, overheating, and stronger climate-resilient.	Will the policy or proposal: - Improve flood risk and ensure new development provides sustainable climate change? - Improve new development designed to withstand future climate change (e.g. overheating and increased storm events)? - Improve and improve green and blue infrastructure to create a connected network across the city and within the area? - Improve surface and groundwater water resources are used efficiently? - Improve energy consumption? - Protect the delivery of renewable and decentralised energy capacity (including small-scale or community energy projects) across different sectors?	Indirect	Medium	Long(20+ yrs)	borough-wide	Permanent/Reversible	Significant/Positive	Policy EN2 outlines requirements for green infrastructure to be resilient to the effects of climate change, including ensuring Su2L are implemented within developments, as well as green roofs and walls. Policy EN2 permits climate change mitigation measures to be developed within the green wedge. Policy EN2 promotes walking and cycling, and encourages the use of public transport. The protection of existing green spaces, and ensuring development is resilient to the effects of climate change can increase drainage and reduce surface runoff, as well as providing shade and reducing risk of overheating. A potential significant positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA14: Greenhouse Gases To reduce the contribution towards the emission of greenhouse gases.	Will the policy or proposal: - Reduce GHG emissions? - Support the shift towards low carbon technologies and the usage of electric and ultra-low emissions vehicles and transport infrastructure to support them? - Provide opportunities to access low carbon services and facilities by low carbon public transport, walking or wheeling? - Minimise low carbon local economy? - Minimise levels of embodied carbon?	Indirect	Medium	Long(20+ yrs)	borough-wide	Temporary/Reversible	Minor/Positive	The protection and enhancement of biodiversity and green and blue infrastructure, particularly from Policy EN1 and EN2, present opportunities to reduce GHG emissions using an ecosystem-based approach to development. Policy EN2 has potential to contribute to reducing GHG emissions from development by reducing emissions such as fumes and vapour. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA15: Transport and Accessibility To reduce the number of journeys made by car, within and from the area and improve access to jobs, services and facilities.	Will the policy or proposal: - Reduce car use and encourage walking and cycling? - Reduce car use and encourage walking and cycling? - Reduce car use and encourage walking and cycling? - Reduce car use and encourage walking and cycling? - Reduce car use and encourage walking and cycling?	Indirect	Medium	Long(20+ yrs)	borough-wide	Temporary/Reversible	Minor/Positive	Policy EN2 outlines that developments will be expected to provide opportunities for walking, wheeling and cycling, particularly routes that connect residential areas with schools, employment, centres and green spaces. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA16: Geology and Soils To minimise water and soil pollution and ensure protection of natural resources including protected land, soil, and minerals resources.	Will the policy or proposal: - Protect previously developed land? - Protect previously developed land which has not been watered? - Protect soil quality and avoid soil pollution? - Protect soil quality and avoid soil pollution? - Protect soil quality and avoid soil pollution?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Uncertain	Policy EN2 should ensure that development does not contribute to unacceptable land contamination. Additionally, Policy EN2 considers contaminated sites and ensures the remediation of contaminated land. This is likely to improve the land quality in the city and contribute to the efficiency of brownfield land. Policy EN1 and EN2 both intend to improve development within green wedges and green gaps. However, they also support development on brown areas in specific circumstances. This has the potential to result in the loss of green wedges and green gaps depending on the nature of schemes that come forward. As details of design and construction will be developed as part of the project team for development proposals and are currently unavailable, uncertain effects have been identified.	Yes	Where development occurs on protected land, this should be focused upon low value land, for example, which is not of agricultural use, where possible.	N/A
SA17: Waste To minimise the generation of waste and effectively manage waste that is created.	Will the policy or proposal: - Improve opportunities for waste to be treated in line with circular economy principles (e.g. reusing, re-using, reprocessing)? - Provide adequate waste separation facilities in new and existing developments in order to encourage more recycling? - Encourage the reprocessing and refurbishing of buildings, instead of demolition?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral	N/A	No	N/A	N/A

Policy Group	Historic Environment
Objectives	HE1: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment HE2: Somerset Valley Mills World Heritage Site HE3: Dorset Valley Mills Complex HE4: Conservation Areas HE5: Listed Buildings and Locally Listed Buildings HE6: Archaeology and Scheduled Monuments HE7: Historic Built-up Centres and Outstanding Landscapes

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Policy Group	Infrastructure and Community
Issues	- IC1: Social and Community Facilities - IC2: Cemetery - IC3: Education Facilities - IC4: Higher and Further Education

SA Framework		SA Policy Assessment									
SA Objective	Supporting Questions	Direct/ Indirect	Magnitude	Duration	Spatial Extent	Permanent/ Reversible	Significance	Description of potential effects	Potential for cumulative effects?	Mitigation	Enhancements
SA1: Population and Equality To build inclusive communities by reducing social exclusion, reducing inequalities, promoting equity, equality and improving diversity, improving local accessibility to healthcare, education, employment, and facilities for recreational resources (including open spaces and sports facilities).	- Will the policy or proposal: • Aim to reduce deprivation and the inequality gap? • Ensure all residents have equitable access to health services? • Consider the needs of an ageing population? • Ensure new housing is well located, close to a range of services such as shops, schools and employment opportunities? • Provide opportunities for active travel including walking and cycling? • Ensure everyone has access to high quality open spaces and recreation facilities? • Meet community facilities and improve access to important local services for the most deprived?	Direct	High	Long(20+yr)	Scatter-wide	Permanent/Reversible	Negative/Positive	All policies within the Infrastructure and Community group support the development of new facilities across a range of services, including education, communication infrastructure and centres. This is anticipated to contribute to providing services that meet the needs of the population, promote equity, equality and improving diversity. The development of new facilities is also anticipated to improve access across social groups, improving equitable access to services. Additionally, the provision of a range of new facilities, in particular, to the wider community, to the wider environment is considered when developing new infrastructure. A potential significant positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA2: Human Health To improve health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities, improving quality of life for all.	- Will the policy or proposal: • Help to improve health and reduce health inequalities? • Contribute to healthy lifestyles? • Encourage walking, cycling and a reduction in private car use? • Help to ensure health services are provided alongside development? • Meet existing services?	Direct	High	Long(20+yr)	Scatter-wide	Permanent/Reversible	Negative/Positive	Policy IC3 includes the development of social and community facilities. This is anticipated to include a variety of facilities that improve physical and mental wellbeing amongst residents of Derby. Additionally, Policy IC1 and IC3 ensure that the development of new community infrastructure is well located in close proximity to active travel modes. Policy IC4 also encourages the provision of active travel modes. This is likely to improve opportunities for physical health improvements, promoting healthy lifestyles. A potential significant positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA3: Economy To deliver economic growth and support the creation of new and retention of existing businesses.	- Will the policy or proposal: • Support the growth of higher skilled economic sectors? • Provide new employment premises which meet identified local needs in the area? • Improve business infrastructure, such as broadband and provide attractive sites for modern businesses? • Support the city's retail sector, especially the city centre and other retail areas?	Direct	Low	Medium(10+yr)	Scatter-wide	Permanent/Reversible	Minor Positive	Policy IC3 outlines improvements to communication infrastructure provision within Derby. This is anticipated to also include improved communication infrastructure for businesses, which may support local businesses. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA4: Employment To create greater employment opportunities, higher value jobs and access to training.	- Will the policy or proposal: • Increase job availability? • Meet the quality and choice of local employment? • Provide access to employment centres? • Meet the skills needs and future demand for labour?	Direct	Low	Long(20+yr)	Scatter-wide	Permanent/Reversible	Minor Positive	Policy IC4 encourages the development of higher education facilities, improving higher education provision is anticipated to improve the skills and employment opportunities within Derby, providing potential for improved employment opportunities. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA5: Crime and Safety To reduce crime and the fear of crime for all residents including, improving safety.	- Will the policy or proposal: • Reduce crime, where people feel safe, particularly after dark? • Make a positive contribution to community cohesion? • Support design and crime prevention? • Reduce levels of crime deprivation? • Improve road safety and reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) on the roads, particularly children from deprived backgrounds? • Reduce spaces where women and girls feel unsafe and insecure?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
SA6: Housing To provide new homes, with access to an affordable home which is resilient to the effects of climate change.	- Will the policy or proposal: • Support a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable housing units? • Provide opportunities for engagement in a range of cultural activities? • Be sustainably designed and resilient to the effects of climate change and designed to meet all needs, for example children's homes?	Direct	Low	Long(20+yr)	Scatter-wide	Permanent/Reversible	Minor Positive	Policy IC4 includes the development of new student accommodation, adding to existing homes within the city for non-students, and improving a mix of housing provision. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA7: Leisure and Recreation To provide better opportunities for people to participate in cultural, leisure and recreational activities.	- Will the policy or proposal: • Help to improve access to formal and informal recreation facilities? • Provide opportunities for engagement in a range of cultural activities? • Retain new elements where there is a demand?	Direct	Medium	Long(20+yr)	Scatter-wide	Permanent/Reversible	Negative/Positive	Policy IC3 includes the development of new community infrastructure, and ensures a mix of infrastructure provision, including social, cultural and recreational areas. This policy is anticipated to provide a range of facilities for current and future population use. A potential significant positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA8: Biodiversity and Natural Capital To protect and improve biodiversity, gene diversity, including protect and enhance biodiversity corridors on SD1, SD2, SD3, SD4 and other wildlife sites and improve connectivity between, and access to, green spaces and functional habitats.	- Will the policy or proposal: • Protect and enhance habitats in the LMS? • Enhance and enhance species diversity and in particular avoid harm and increase the range of protected species? • Provide opportunities for new habitat creation and lead to a net gain in biodiversity? • Avoid net loss of biodiversity? • Improve the ecological quality and character of open spaces? • Enhance and enhance woodland cover and management in appropriate areas (e.g. areas of ash dieback)? • Enhance or enhance tree cover? • Protect and promote effective management of SDs and SACs in the LP area and its surroundings? • Help to protect and enhance other designated sites (e.g. SSSIs, Wildlife Sites, etc.) • Improve climate change adaptation through provision of accessible green spaces or green and blue infrastructure? • Avoid fragmentation of habitats, provide links between green spaces or help to deliver/support other ecological networks? • Support the natural capital of the city?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Uncertain	There is potential for the development of infrastructure and community facilities to result in disturbance and loss of biodiversity during construction. It is currently unclear whether this will be a net loss of biodiversity where possible. A CDMP should be implemented to aid in minimising disturbance during construction.	Yes		N/A
SA9: Landscape and Townscape To protect and enhance the character and appearance of the landscape and townscape, including landscape and townscape assets, as well as the area's other natural assets and resources.	- Will the policy or proposal: • Protect and enhance landscape and townscape quality, character and distinctiveness? • Avoid loss of, and damage to greenbelts, green wedges and? • Enhance and promote well developed landscape and buildings? • Mitigate individual landscape and townscape features such as hedgerows, ponds, public spaces, etc?	Indirect	Low	Medium/Long	Localised	Permanent/Reversible	Minor Positive	Development of infrastructure provision has potential, if not sensitively designed, to result in negative effects upon landscape, townscape and their settings. However, it is assumed that development will be undertaken in line with SD1 and SD2, contributing to high quality design. Policy IC3 ensures that communication infrastructure is sensitive to local impacts, while Policy IC4 ensures that higher education developments respect landscape character and amenity. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA10: Historic Environment To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets (including known and unknown archaeological sites) and their settings and promote and enhance access to cultural settings for enjoyment and educational purposes.	- Will the policy or proposal: • Enhance and enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas and their settings? • Enhance or enhance heritage assets and their settings? • Improve the condition of heritage at risk? • Enhance and promote well developed landscape and buildings? • Avoid net loss of, and damage to greenbelts, green wedges and? • Enhance and promote well developed landscape and buildings?	Indirect	Low	Long(20+yr)	Localised	Permanent/Reversible	Minor Positive	Policy IC3 ensures that the development of new communication infrastructure is sensitively designed and undertaken in line with the SD1 objectives, including respect for the significance of heritage assets and their settings, and other landscapes that are sensitive to this development. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA11: Air, Noise and Light Pollution To maintain good local air quality and to minimise noise and light pollution.	- Will the policy or proposal: • Enhance or improve local air quality? • Encourage the installation of electric vehicle charging points? • Avoid adverse impacts from noise? • Minimise light pollution?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
SA12: Water Environment To ensure sustainable management of water resources and to minimise the risk of flooding.	- Will the policy or proposal: • Minimise contamination of watercourses and improve water quality in watercourses? • Avoid exacerbating flood risk for any course and be designed to be resilient to flood risk for its lifetime? • Support the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems? • Encourage water quality and demand management? • Avoid deterioration and enhance the ecological status of water bodies? • Contribute towards achieving Water Framework Directive objectives?	Direct	Low	Long(20+yr)	Localised	Permanent/Reversible	Minor Positive	There is potential for negative effects upon groundwater contamination as a result of the development of a cemetery. However, Policy IC2 ensures a Groundwater Pollution Assessment has been undertaken, in line with requirements from the Environmental Agency. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA13: Climate Change Adapt to the effects of climate change including flood risk, extreme weather and overheating, and strengthen climate resilience.	- Will the policy or proposal: • Minimise flood risk and ensure new development provides sustainable urban drainage? • Ensure new development is designed to withstand future climate change (e.g. sea-leveling and increased storm severity)? • Enhance and improve green and blue infrastructure to create a connected network across the city and within the wider area? • Enhance surface and groundwater water resources are used efficiently? • Reduce energy consumption? • Support the delivery of renewable and decentralised energy capacity (including small scale or community energy projects)? • Reduce carbon footprint of development?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
SA14: Greenhouse Gases To reduce the contribution towards the emissions of greenhouse gases.	- Will the policy or proposal: • Reduce GHG emissions? • Support the shift towards low carbon technologies and the usage of electric and ultra-low emissions vehicles and appropriate infrastructure to support them? • Provide opportunities to access local services and facilities by low carbon public transport, walking or wheeling? • Enhance a low carbon local economy? • Reduce levels of embodied carbon?	Direct	Low	Medium(10+yr)	Localised	Permanent/Reversible	Minor Positive	Policy IC4 supports the University in achieving net zero targets. This is anticipated to aid in the university reducing GHG emissions. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA15: Transport and Accessibility To reduce the number of journeys made by car, within and from the area and improve access to jobs, services and facilities.	- Will the policy or proposal: • Enhance and enhance existing infrastructure? • Help to meet local needs for high level public transport options? • Enhance safe walking and cycling? • Facilitate the use of public transport? • Enhance opportunities to reduce traffic congestion? • Encourage transport planning for businesses? • Help to reduce the distance people have to travel on a regular basis for education, employment and services? • Help to improve access to services and facilities for those living in rural or remote settlements, or experiencing other access constraints? • Help to support homeworking by residents?	Direct	Medium	Medium(10+yr)	Scatter-wide	Permanent/Reversible	Minor Positive	Policies IC1, IC2 and IC4 ensure that the development of new community infrastructure is well located in close proximity to active travel modes. Policy IC4 also encourages the provision of active travel modes. This is anticipated to encourage a modal shift away from private vehicle use towards active travel modes. Policy IC2 aims to ensure that development does not alter access to road and active travel modes. There is potential for short term negative effects during construction, however it is anticipated that these effects may be minimised by volume design. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA16: Geology and Soils To minimise water and soil pollution and ensure protection of natural resources including protected land, soil, and minerals resources.	- Will the policy or proposal: • Avoid environmentally damaged land? • Seek to improve or remediate contaminated land or previously developed land which has not been restored? • Protect soil quality and avoid soil pollution? • Protect Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Agricultural Land? • Protect Greenfield Green Wedge Land? • Avoid net loss of, and damage to greenbelts, green wedges and?	Indirect	Low	Long(20+yr)	Localised	Permanent/Reversible	Minor Negative	There is potential for development of new infrastructure, including that proposed within Policy IC2, to result in negative effects upon greenfield land and green wedges if land take is required. A potential minor negative effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA17: Waste To minimise the generation of waste and effectively manage waste that is created.	- Will the policy or proposal: • Enhance opportunities for waste to be treated in line with circular economy principles (e.g. recycling, re-using, composting)? • Provide effective waste separation facilities in new and existing developments in order to encourage more recycling? • Encourage the reuse and refurbishing of buildings, material or demolition?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Uncertain	Infrastructure proposals which will come forward as a result of these policies are likely to be resource intensive and could generate a significant amount of construction waste. As details of design and construction will be developed at the project level for development proposals and are currently unavailable, uncertain effects have been identified.	Yes	A Site Waste Management Plan should be prepared as part of the CDMP and CDMP.	N/A

Policy Group	City Centre
Policies	- CC1 City Centre Strategy - CC2 Defining the City Centre - CC3 City Centre Living - CC4 Residential-led, Mixed Use Site Allocations - CC5 Non-residential Regeneration Opportunities - CC6 Tall Buildings - CC7 Access, Creativity and Learning - CC8 Shopping, Dining and Drinking - CC9 Parks and Public Open Space

SA objective	Supporting Questions	Direct/Indirect	Magnitude	Duration	Spatial Extent	Permanence/Reversibility	Significance	Description of potential effects	Potential for cumulative effects?	Mitigation	Enhancements
SA1: Population and Equality To build inclusive communities by reducing social exclusion, reducing deprivation, promoting equality, equality and respecting diversity, improving local accessibility to healthcare, education, employment, retail facilities and recreational resources (including open spaces and sports facilities).	- Will the policy or proposal: - Help to reduce deprivation and the inequality gap? - Ensure all residents have accessible access to health services? - Consider the needs of an ageing population? - Ensure new housing is well located, close to a range of services such as shops, schools and employment opportunities? - Enhance opportunities for active travel including walking and cycling? - Ensure everyone has access to high quality open space and recreation facilities? - Enhance community facilities and improve access to important local services for the most deprived?	Direct	Medium	Long(20+yr)	Regional	Permanent/irreversible	Significant Positive	Policy CC1 aims to reduce inequalities amongst the city centre population, and specifies meeting the needs of young people and the wider community. A number of policies also include the potential for providing additional education provision depending on local needs. Policy CC2 ensures inclusive access to shops and spaces, including street frontages which can provide places to stop and rest for those with mobility impairments. These policies are anticipated to improve services for the current and future population, whilst reducing inequality. A potential significant positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA2: Human Health To improve health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities, improving quality of life for all.	- Will the policy or proposal: - Help to improve health and reduce health inequalities? - Contribute to healthy lifestyles? - Encourage walking, cycling and a reduction in private car use? - Help to ensure health services are provided alongside development? - Enhance existing services?	Indirect	Low	Medium(10-20yr)	borough-wide	Permanent/Reversible	Minor Positive	All of the policies in this grouping help to support social cohesion across the city, encouraging opportunities for social interaction between community members. Policy CC1 is anticipated to improve quality of life, which is likely to improve mental wellbeing. Additionally, Policy CC4 includes the provision of street frontages, which may aid those who have access needs in accessing city centre spaces. This policy also requires major developments to make provision for amenity green spaces (either on-site or off-site), and supports the improvement to quality and quantity of open space in the City Centre, which should support the physical and mental wellbeing of residents. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA3: Economy To deliver economic growth and support the creation of new and retention of existing businesses.	- Will the policy or proposal: - Support the growth of higher skilled economic sectors? - Ensure new employment opportunities are created in the area? - Enhance business infrastructure, such as broadband and provide attractive sites for modern businesses? - Support the city's retail sector, especially the city centre and other retail outlets?	Direct	High	Long(20+yr)	Regional	Permanent/irreversible	Significant Positive	All policies within the City Centre grouping should contribute to improving the diversity of the economy within Derby, and encouraging economic growth through a range of sectors across the city. Development proposed through the policy is anticipated to improve the vitality and resilience of the city centre, promoting different uses and active frontages to provide economic growth, including within the retail sector. A potential significant positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA4: Employment To create greater employment opportunities, higher value jobs and access to training.	- Will the policy or proposal: - Encourage job availability? - Provide opportunities for local employment? - Enhance access to employment centres? - Meet the skills needs and future demand for labour?	Direct	Medium	Long(20+yr)	Regional	Permanent/irreversible	Minor Positive	City centre developments could contribute to the availability of additional employment opportunities within Derby. The development of retail or development is anticipated to provide additional opportunities for employment, and improvements to partnerships between education providers and local businesses through Policy CC1 are anticipated to improve skills and opportunities for work amongst the local population. This policy specifies that investment in other transport modes will be encouraged through the Railway Station Quarter, which will support the provision of employment opportunities.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA5: Crime and Safety To reduce crime and the fear of crime for all residents including, improving safety.	- Will the policy or proposal: - Help to create streets where people feel safe, particularly after dark? - Make a positive contribution to community cohesion? - Support designing out crime problems? - Reduce levels of fear of crime? - Improve road safety and reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured (SKSI) on the roads, particularly children from deprived backgrounds? - Create spaces where women and girls feel safe and included?	Direct	Medium	Medium(10-20yr)	Localised	Permanent/Reversible	Significant Positive	Policy CC1 aims to improve the safety of the city centre, including by reducing antisocial behaviour within the city centre. Policy CC8 and CC9 should both improve walking and cycling opportunities, which can improve feelings of safety, particularly at night. A potential significant positive effect is anticipated to result in improved safety. Policy CC2 outlines requirements to the city, preventing vacant spaces and reducing the likelihood of crime. A potential significant positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA6: Housing To provide everyone with access to an affordable home which is resistant to the effects of climate change.	- Will the policy or proposal: - Support a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable housing units? - Ensure there is an adequate supply of housing development land to meet local needs? - Be sustainably designed and resilient to the effects of climate change and designed to meet the needs, for example climate change resilience?	Direct	Medium	Long(20+yr)	borough-wide	Permanent/irreversible	Significant Positive	A number of policies, including Policy CC1, CC2, and CC4 include the development of new homes. This supports meeting the city's housing target and providing a mix of housing types and tenures in sustainable locations to meet the needs of current and future populations. A potential significant positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA7: Leisure and Recreation To provide better opportunities for people to participate in cultural, leisure and recreational activities.	- Will the policy or proposal: - Help to improve access to formal and informal recreation facilities? - Provide opportunities for engagement in a range of cultural activities? - Create new elements where there is a demand?	Direct	Medium	Long(20+yr)	borough-wide	Permanent/irreversible	Minor Positive	Policy CC2 supports the development of high quality leisure facilities, which should improve the provision of these facilities. Additionally, regeneration arising from Policy CC1 is anticipated to result in improvements to leisure and recreation. Policy CC2 outlines requirements to shopping, eating and drinking facilities, which should improve opportunities for leisure and recreation. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA8: Biodiversity and Natural Capital To protect and improve biodiversity, green diversity, including protect and enhance favourable conditions on SDGs, GHGs, SACs and other wildlife and improve connectivity between, and access to, green spaces and functional habitats.	- Will the policy or proposal: - Enhance and enhance habitats in the LMS? - Conservate and enhance species diversity and in particular avoid harm and increase the range of protected species? - Provide opportunities for new habitat creation and land to not gain in biodiversity? - Protect green diversity? - Enhance the ecological quality and character of open spaces? - Enhance and enhance woodland cover and management in appropriate areas (e.g. areas of ash dieback)? - Protect and promote effective management of GHGs and SACs in the IP area and its surroundings? - Help to protect and enhance other designated sites (e.g. SSSIs, Wildlife Sites, LBNs)? - Enhance climate change adaptation through provision of accessible green spaces or green and blue infrastructure? - Enhance the fragmentation of habitats, provide links between green spaces or help to deliver/support other ecological networks? - Support the natural capital of the city?	Direct	Medium	Medium(10-20yr)	Localised	Permanent/irreversible	Minor Positive	Policy CC1 supports the development of green streets, which has potential to improve planting and provide small scale biodiversity improvements within the city centre. Additionally, Policy CC2 will ensure that development is connected to nature and open spaces, and biodiversity is enhanced, and makes provision for tree planting, within new development that is proposed. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA9: Landscape and Townscape To conserve and enhance the character and appearance of the landscape and townscape, including landscape and townscape assets, as well as the area's other natural assets and resources.	- Will the policy or proposal: - Protect and enhance landscape and townscape quality, character and distinctiveness? - Meet local needs and design a green edge/land? - Meet and provide localised (brownfield) land and buildings? - Relocate individual landscape and townscape features such as buildings, ponds, public spaces, etc?	Direct	Medium	Long(20+yr)	Localised	Permanent/irreversible	Significant Positive	All of the policies in this grouping should contribute to enhancing the public realm and regeneration within the city centre, utilising high quality design to create active frontages and improve the townscape setting. Policy CC1 and CC2 outline the need to respect the historic and local distinctiveness of the area, such as through retention of late night opening hours. Policy CC2 also aims to ensure that building proposals contribute to the townscape, which is also included within Policy CC2. A potential significant positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA10: Historic Environment To conserve and enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas and their settings?	- Will the policy or proposal: - Enhance and enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas and their settings? - Enhance or enhance heritage assets and their settings? - Enhance or enhance archaeological features and their settings? - Enhance the condition of heritage assets? - Enhance historic buildings in Derby? - Protect and conserve the Outstanding Universal Value of the DUNELMS?	Direct	Medium	Long(20+yr)	Localised	Permanent/irreversible	Minor Positive	Within Policy CC1, the historic environment is considered as a catalyst for regeneration. The policy also outlines the specific conservation heritage assets and their settings, including DUNELMS. This is anticipated to positively contribute to the setting of these assets, and may enhance previously 'at risk' assets. These are located within areas of redevelopment. Similarly, Policy CC2 recognises heritage and its character within the city centre, which is anticipated to preserve this character. Finally Policy CC1 and CC2 highlight a need for developments in the City Centre to protect and enhance the significance of heritage assets. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA11: Air, Noise and Light Pollution To maintain good local air quality and to minimise noise and light pollution.	- Will the policy or proposal: - Enhance or improve local air quality? - Minimise the installation of electric vehicle charging points? - Reduce noise from roads? - Minimise light pollution?	Direct	Medium	Medium(10-20yr)	Localised	Permanent/Reversible	Minor Positive	Policy CC2 seeks to ensure the effective dispersion of air pollution by avoiding concentration. Additionally, as there are areas of high noise pollution within the city centre, implementing late night opening hour as part of Policy CC2 will likely aid in reducing noise pollution in these areas. Finally, the City Centre policies generally incorporate consideration around, which should also have a positive impact on noise, air and light pollution across the city centre. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA12: Water Environment To ensure sustainable management of water resources and to increase the risk of flooding.	- Will the policy or proposal: - Enhance conservation of watercourses and improve water quality in watercourses? - Meet wastewater local for any service and be designed to reduce flood risk for its lifetime? - Support the water efficiency and demand management? - Reduce water consumption and enhance the ecological status of water bodies? - Contribute towards achieving Water Framework Directive objectives?	Direct	Low	Long(20+yr)	Localised	Permanent/irreversible	Minor Positive	Policy CC2 specifies the consideration and integration of SuDS within development where appropriate, aiding in minimising flood risk. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA13: Climate Change Adapt to the effects of climate change including flood risk, extreme weather and overheating, and strengthen climate resilience.	- Will the policy or proposal: - Enhance flood risk and ensure new development provides sustainable urban drainage? - Ensure new development is designed to withstand future climate change (e.g. overheating and increased storm severity)? - Enhance and improve green and blue infrastructure to create a connected network across the city and within the wider area? - Enhance surface and groundwater water resources are used effectively? - Reduce energy consumption? - Support the delivery of renewable and decentralised energy capacity (including small scale or community energy projects)? - Enhance energy efficient demand?	Direct	Medium	Long(20+yr)	Localised	Permanent/irreversible	Minor Positive	Policy CC1 considers climate change adaptation measures within development, improving climate resilience. Similarly, Policy CC2 also aids in ensuring development is resilient to climate change. Policy CC1 ensures that tall building developments consider microclimate, including shading and cooling, aiding in improving resilience to increased heat as a result of climate change. Policy CC2 also includes the implementation of SuDS, improving resilience against increased flood risk. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA14: Greenhouse Gases To reduce the contribution towards the emission of greenhouse gas.	- Will the policy or proposal: - Reduce GHG emissions? - Support the shift towards low carbon technologies and the usage of electric and ultra-low emissions vehicles and encourage residents to support this? - Provide opportunities to access local services and facilities by low carbon public transport, walking or wheeling? - Reduce levels of embodied carbon?	Direct	Medium	Medium(10-20yr)	Regional	Permanent/Reversible	Minor Positive	All policies within the city centre group should contribute to encouraging mode shift away from private car use, therefore reducing GHG emissions from vehicles. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA15: Transport and Accessibility To reduce the number of journeys, made by car, within and from the area and improve access to jobs, services and facilities.	- Will the policy or proposal: - Help to improve walking and cycling? - Help to meet local needs locally through low carbon travel options? - Optimise safe walking and cycling? - Facilitate the use of public transport? - Encourage travel planning for businesses? - Help to reduce the distance people have to travel in a regular basis for education, employment and services? - Help to improve access to services and facilities for those living in rural or remote settlements, or experiencing other access constraints? - Help to support home working by residents?	Direct	Medium	Medium(10-20yr)	borough-wide	Permanent/Reversible	Minor Positive	All policies outlining development within the city centre are likely to indirectly encourage public transport use as these areas are well connected to existing public transportation networks. Policy CC2 aims to ensure that development is well connected to sustainable transport modes, including active and public transport modes. A potential minor positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA16: Geology and Soils To reduce new and old pollution and ensure protection of natural resources including greenfield land, soil, and minerals resources.	- Will the policy or proposal: - Reduce previously developed land? - Develop or improve immediately contaminated land or previously developed land which has not been restored? - Ensure soil quality and soil health? - Protect land and Most Vulnerable (MVs) Agricultural Land? - Protect Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs)? - Protect sites safeguarded for mineral workings?	Direct	Medium	Long(20+yr)	Localised	Permanent/irreversible	Significant Positive	Policy CC1 specifies siting brownfield land within the city centre for development. Additionally, the siting of policies within the City Centre policy grouping encourage the redevelopment of existing brownfield spaces, protecting greenfield land. A potential significant positive effect has therefore been identified.	Yes	N/A	N/A
SA17: Waste To minimise the generation of waste and effectively manage waste that is created.	- Will the policy or proposal: - Enhance opportunities for waste to be treated in line with circular economy principles (e.g. recycling, re-using, composting)? - Minimise ultimate waste separation facilities in new and existing developments in order to encourage more recycling? - Encourage the reusing and refurbishing of buildings, instead of demolition?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Neutral	N/A	No	N/A	N/A