

Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report

Draft for Consultation

February 2016



Derby City Council

Revision History

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Schedule of Revisions

Revision	Issue Date	Description
Version 1 draft	10 July 2015	
Version 2 draft	31 July 2015	Plain English check performed, objectives amended.
Version 3 draft	21 November 2015	Air quality and Population issues added to the scoping proposal.
Version 4 draft	16 February 2016	Key Environmental Issues Update.

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1 Introduction

Derby City Council is responsible for producing the Strategic Environmental Assessment, known from now on as the SEA. The SEA is required under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, called the SEA Regulations ¹.

A SEA is a statutory assessment process which involves the evaluation of the environmental impacts of a strategy. Its main objectives are:

- to integrate environmental considerations within policy development
- to provide an “audit” trail of option development and environmental mitigation made to demonstrate that the strategy has, as far as is practicable, met environmental concerns.

SEA is a high level strategic exercise which can only be undertaken at a comparatively coarse level. It should not be confused with a project-based Environmental Impact Assessment.

1.1 SEA Scoping Report

This document sets out the framework for producing the SEA for the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS or ‘the Strategy’). It describes the scope of the SEA, the evidence base and a review of related plans and policies that inform the assessment.

This scoping report will be sent to the following organisations for their comments:

- Derby City Council
- Environment Agency
- Natural England
- English Heritage
- Other non-statutory organisations

1.2 Commenting on the report

You can comment on the report in sections three and five. Responses may be made directly using the link at each question or by email or post as follows:

Email: flooddefence@derby.gov.uk

Postal address:
Flood Risk Manager
Projects Water and Flood Risk Management Team
Derby City Council
Council House
Corporation Street
Derby DE1 2ES

¹ SEA Regulations: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1633/pdfs/ukxi_20041633_en.pdf

1.3 Overview of Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS)

Derby City Council is required by the Flood and Water Management Act (2010) to produce and maintain a LFRMS². The SEA will identify any significant effects on the implementation of the strategy the environment.

The objectives of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy are shown below:

Objective 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve our knowledge of existing Flood Risk Management assets.
Objective 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop economical, risk-based flood risk management schemes and infrastructure maintenance regimes that form a sustainable approach to reducing flood risk.
Objective 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Educate and engage with communities and politicians to raise awareness of flood risk.
Objective 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimise the risk of flood from new developments.• Avoiding development that puts more people at risk of flooding.
Objective 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote flood risk management activities that consider climate change, enhance the natural environment, improve water quality and provide amenity.
Objective 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work in partnership with Risk Management Authorities and other key stakeholders to share a common understanding of flood risk.
Objective 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote riparian responsibilities for the maintenance of watercourses.

² [Link to LFRMS doc](#)

2 Production of the SEA

2.1 Methodology

The methodology for undertaking the SEA follows the guidance described in:

1. Local Government Association Framework to assist the development of the Local Strategy for Flood Risk Management (2011)³
2. A practical guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2006)⁴

The five stages in the SEA Process are:

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.

Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects.

Stage C: Preparing the Environmental Report.

Stage D: Consulting on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report.

Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan or programme on the environment.

For more detail on the tasks in each stage see appendices B and C.

2.2 Meeting the SEA Requirements

The SEA must meet the SEA Environment Report Requirements⁵

2.3 Identification of key themes

2.3.1 Core Strategy policies.

The main objectives from the policies, plans and programmes review that are relevant to the SEA are taken from the Derby Local Plan Review: Chapter 2 Strategy (2006)⁶ and Derby City Local Plan Part I – Draft Core Strategy October 2013⁷. They are summarised below:

- Development of brownfield sites and existing buildings is favoured. Unnecessary extension of development into green areas should be avoided.
- Urban living to be made more attractive, safer and with better services to improve business and social activity.
- Public transport, cycle paths and walking routes to be developed to improve accessibility and reduce use of the car.
- Promote social inclusion and meet housing needs. Reduce poverty, ill health and the effects of disability.
- Reduce water and air pollution.

3 www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategic-environmental-assessment-directive-guidance

4 www.local.gov.uk/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=ac7cd7c8-3388-4707-b4c2-10a7ab0f0940&groupId=10180

5 <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm>

6 www.derby.gov.uk

7 <http://www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbycitycouncil/contentassets/documents/policiesandguidance/planning/Full%20doc%20complete%20compressed.pdf>

- Encourage inward investment into Derby by helping new SMEs⁸ get established and existing businesses expand.
- Ensure the conservation of Derby's natural and cultural resources, its heritage and community identity.
- Promote a strong and diverse economy by promoting learning and encouraging development of the University, Derby College, schools and nurseries
- Make use of best practice in land use planning for water management and flood protection

2.3.2 Flood Risk Key Issues

- Significant parts of Derby, including parts of the city centre, are at increased risk from flooding which is constraining the potential to develop the river corridor.
- A significant proportion of the land that could be developed for employment is constrained by flooding and infrastructure requirements.
- The need for new housing will place additional pressures on greenfield land in and around Derby.

2.3.3 Responding to Climate Change

- Ensure that development takes account of the need to provide access to watercourses.
- Apply the sequential test⁹ when considering proposals for development in areas at risk of flooding. Where a development is proposed in an area at risk, it should be demonstrated why it cannot be located in an area at a lower risk of flooding. When considering compliance with the sequential test, the Council will take account of the availability and suitability of alternative sites.
- Ensure that development is flood resilient and resistant, and that harm would not be caused to people or property through flooding.
- New development will not lead to an increased risk of flooding elsewhere.
- Derby City Council and the Environment Agency have jointly issued a master-plan called 'Our City Our River', which sets out the strategy to reduce flood risk, protect the city's heritage and promote economic development. This document has been submitted for validation and is expected to be approved in the autumn of 2015. A high level summary of this project is included in Appendix H.
- Require developments to be designed to incorporate sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and to ensure that water run-off is directed to areas where it does not cause harm to people or property.

2.3.4 Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure is made up of the local countryside, green belt, green wedges, nature reserves and wildlife sites, parks, allotments, outdoor sports facilities, playing fields, cemeteries, graveyards, amenity green space, trees, woodland and green corridors such as rivers, canals and multiuser routes. The Council manages these resources.

⁸ Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

⁹ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6000/2115548.pdf

3 Scope of the SEA

The SEA regulations require the assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the plan or programme on issues such as:

- Air
- Biodiversity
- Climate
- Cultural Heritage
- Human Health
- Landscape
- Material assets
- Population
- Soil – Superficial deposits and solid geology (bedrock)
- Water
- Interrelationship between above factors

3.1 Related Plans and Programmes

Derby City Local Plan Part 1 – Draft Core Strategy www.derby.gov.uk

This contains the following draft policies with respect to the environment:

1. To reduce Derby's contribution to Climate Change and manage its effects, including flooding.
2. To minimise traffic and the length of journeys travelled by people and goods.
3. To minimise pollution.
4. To manage and conserve natural resources and minimise the production of waste.
5. To reduce deprivation and inequalities.
6. To reduce crime and promote safer and more cohesive communities.
7. To ensure that the existing and future housing supply meets the needs of the city.
8. To improve levels of education and skills and reduce education inequalities.
9. To improve health, reduce health inequalities and increase levels of physical activity.
10. To protect and enhance Derby's cultural heritage including its townscape and archaeology.
11. To create and maintain a prosperous and economically vibrant City that meets the varying needs of its residents.
12. To maximise people's accessibility to services and facilities.
13. To protect and enhance green infrastructure, biodiversity, geodiversity and the natural environment

3.2 Scoping Environmental Issues

3.2.1 Items outside the scope

The following topics are scoped out of the assessment because they are considered unlikely to be affected by the strategy:

Solid Geology - the strategy does not include any likely detriment to the characteristics of the bedrock solid geology beneath Derby. The superficial deposits may be affected by the increased use of infiltration drainage.

Climate – flood risk does not have an effect on climate. However climate change does have an impact on flood risk. Therefore, there is not a separate heading for climate, instead the potential effects of climate change is covered in the sections on material assets and water.

3.2.1.1 Consultation Question 1

Do you agree with the items outside the scope? If not please provide additional information giving reasons.

<https://www.surveymonkey.net/r/?sm=kxQGNaweBSf9BveRwN5KN3e99XrvTZdE1%2bhV2u5jBGznv600t%2fdweWMt2BVSJLzmjL8PQfukxMXVZb%2fuKntPhBEHmAZzAlelGNV9Dw4rTs%3d>

3.2.2 Air

3.2.2.1 Policy Context

The quality of the air in Derby is deemed to have an effect on the health and well-being of the people who both live and work in the City. Derby City Council has a duty to manage and where possible reduce the amount of air pollution from vehicles and the burning of waste and fossil fuels where possible.

3.2.2.2 Environmental protection Objectives

Some of the European Union legislation covering air quality and defining the objectives includes: The 2008 ambient air quality directive (2008/50/EC)¹⁰ The 1999 Gothenburg protocol¹¹. The Protocol sets national emission ceilings for 2010 up to 2020 for four pollutants: sulphur (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and ammonia (NH₃).

¹⁰ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:152:0001:0044:EN:PDF>

¹¹ http://www.unece.org/env/lrtap/multi_h1.html

3.2.2.3 Baseline Review

Derby is a busy centre at the junction of a number of major routes. Historically the City has a strong manufacturing industry base and, although diminished, the service sector in the City is growing. There are a number of air quality management areas (AQMA) for the highways and industrial areas in Derby¹². The following AQMA have been declared by Derby City Council.

These are listed with most recent first.

AQMA	Description	Date Declared	Date Amended	Date Revoked	Pollutants
Derby NO2 Aqma No.1 Ring Roads	An AQMA encompassing the Inner and Outer Ring-Roads in the city, as well as some sections of radial roads and the entire length of Osmaston Road.	23/10/2006	-	-	Nitrogen dioxide NO ₂
Derby NO2 AQMA No.2 A52	Sections of the A52, Derby Road and Nottingham Road in Spondon.	23/10/2006	-	-	Nitrogen dioxide NO ₂
Derby PM10 AQMA	An AQMA of 54 dwellings at the southern end of Victory Road, adjacent to the former QDF foundry site.	01/08/2001	-	-	Particulate Matter PM ₁₀

3.2.2.4 Future conditions

The consequences of the LFRMS may be to alter the viability of development in areas of Derby and redistribute or increase the volume of traffic or scale of industrial pollution that exists at the present time.

3.2.2.5 Key Environmental issues

Increased emissions to air from vehicles and industries could adversely affect the health of people in Derby.

3.2.2.6 Consultation Question 2

Do you agree with the air quality baseline items for consideration? If not please provide additional information giving reasons.

<https://www.surveymonkey.net/r/?sm=kxQGNaweBSf9BveRwN5KN3e99XrvTZdE1%2bhV2u5jBGznv600t%2fdweWMt2BVSJLzmjL8PQfukxMXVZb%2fuKntPhBEHmAZzAlElGNV9Dw4rTs%3d>

¹² <http://maps.derby.gov.uk/?x=434135.35538068&y=335361.17790001&resolution=17.63887936&baselayer=Col-our&datalayers=Air%20Quality%20Zones>,

3.2.3 Biodiversity



Kedleston Road Marsh

3.2.3.1 Policy Context

Derby City Council is under a duty to protect and promote biodiversity since the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)¹³. In March 2010 the European Council issued six main targets and 20 actions with the aim of halving the loss of biodiversity and degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. The key targets are:

- Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity.
- Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure.
- Tighter control on invasive alien species.
- A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.

3.2.3.2 Environmental Protection Objectives

The following objectives are relevant to biodiversity:

- Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, 1979¹⁴
- Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC¹⁵
- Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979¹⁶
- Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, 1992¹⁷
- The EU Seventh Environmental Action Plan¹⁸
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981¹⁹

¹³ www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents

¹⁴ www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/default_en.asp

¹⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm

¹⁶ www.cms.int/

¹⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm

¹⁸ <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/>

¹⁹ www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69

3.2.3.3 Baseline Review

Derby has many natural and semi-natural areas including river corridors, parks, woodlands and post-industrial land. Around 65% of Derby is urban in nature. Of the remaining land the following features exist:

One nationally important Site of Special Scientific Interest²⁰

65 geological and biological Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation²¹ made up of 58 Wildlife Sites and seven Regionally Important Geological Sites²².

10 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and one nature area in Derby

- Chaddesden Wood, Oakwood
- West Park Meadows, Spondon
- Allestree Park, Allestree
- The former Chellaston Brick Works, Chellaston
- Sunnysdale Park, Littleover
- The Sanctuary, Bird and Wildlife Reserve, Pride Park
- Darley and Nutwood, Darley Abbey
- Sinfin Moor Park and Nature Reserve, Sinfin
- Chaddesden Park Nature Area, Chaddesden
- Elm Wood, Allenton
- Mickleover Meadows, Mickleover
- In addition the Elvaston Castle Local Nature Reserve abuts the City's boundary to the south west.

An audit in 1991 identified 99 Woodlands covering 1% of Derby²³. Two areas are classed as ancient woodland by English Nature: Chaddesden Wood and Elm Wood.

Many rare species of animals, birds, plants, insects and fish have been found in Derby. Some are given full legal protection and two, the dark bush cricket and broomrape, are found nowhere else in Derbyshire.

There are around 1300 hedgerows, 43% of which are identified as 'biologically species rich'. There are less than 10 ha of unimproved semi-natural grassland.

The River Derwent and tributaries support a variety of important species and are attractive features in themselves. Half of the ponds surveyed in 2004/5 showed significant biological value.

Derby retains a network of green wedges and wildlife corridors that link the city to the countryside. These areas are used for walking, cycling, farming, education and parkland. See Appendix E for maps showing wildlife conservation sites.

20 <http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteList.aspx?siteName=&countyCode=10&responsiblePerson=>

21 Sometimes called sites of local biodiversity and geological importance. Area of land or water that because of its particular value to natural history has been identified by the Local Planning Authority as in need of particular protection from development. They are made up of Wildlife Sites and RIGS.

22 Areas shown to have reached a certain level of importance for natural history at a local level. The Derbyshire Wildlife Sites Panel have reviewed sites against set criteria to produce a list of 'Wildlife Sites', previously called County Wildlife Sites. Regionally Important Geological Sites are designations used by councils for sites of substantive geological value.

23 www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbycitycouncil/contentassets/documents/reports/localdevelopmentframework/DerbyCityCouncil-Sustainability-Appraisal-Scoping-Report.pdf

3.2.3.4 Future conditions

The pressure upon green space will increase as development increases.

3.2.3.5 Key Environmental issues

- There is strong pressure to construct buildings closer together and build on brownfield sites.
- After industrial use on site has stopped, a brownfield site may become a habitat for wildlife.
- Planning procedures need to conserve and enhance biodiversity and take into account the needs of protected species.
- Increasing population means more people accessing green space for leisure or commuting.
- More intensive farming and changes to land drainage.
- The occurrence of non-native species such as Mink, Indian Balsam, Japanese Knotweed, American Signal Crayfish and the Asian Harlequin Ladybird.
- Loss of private gardens to hardstanding, decking and extensions leading to loss of greenery and more rain water going into sewer systems.
- Climate change is affecting biodiversity.

3.2.3.6 Consultation Question 3

Do you agree with the biodiversity baseline items for consideration? If not please provide additional information giving reasons.

<https://www.surveymonkey.net/r/?sm=kxQGNaweBSf9BveRwN5KN3e99XrvTZdE1%2bhV2u5jBGznv600t%2fdweWMt2BVSJLzmjL8PQfukxMXVZb%2fuKntPhBEHmAZzAlElGNV9Dw4rTs%3d>

3.2.4 Culture, Architectural and Archaeological Heritage



Photo of Pickfords House, Grade I listed building

3.2.4.1 Policy context

Heritage assets are defined by Government as 'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest'.

Cultural heritage is divided into three key areas:

- Archaeology
- Historic buildings
- Historic landscapes

3.2.4.2 Environmental Protection Objectives

- World Heritage Convention (1972)²⁴
- The convention for the Protection for the Architectural Heritage of Europe (The Granada Convention)²⁵
- The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (The Valetta Convention)²⁶
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)²⁷
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)²⁸

24 <http://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/>

25 <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/121.htm>

26 <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/143.htm>

27 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/contents>

28 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>

3.2.4.3 Baseline Review

The heritage of Derby includes:

- The southern end of a World Heritage Site
- Two grade I listed churches
- Historic parks and gardens
- Conservation areas
- Scheduled monuments.

Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site

- The site runs from Matlock to The Silk Mill in Derby, including Duffield and Darley Abbey.

Within Derby there are a number of designated heritage assets:

- Approximately 400 Listed buildings²⁹ including 7 Grade I listed
- 16 Conservations areas
- Seven Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 - St Mary's Bridge
 - Darley Abbey, remains of
 - Roman hypocaust under school playing field, Little Chester
 - Little Chester Roman site
 - Derby Racecourse Roman vicus and cemetery
 - Two sections of Rykneld Street Roman Road
 - Anglo-Scandinavian high cross shaft, St Werburgh's Church, Spondon
- Historic Parks and Gardens

There are three entries on Historic England's Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest.

- Derby Arboretum
- The Old Cemetery, Uttoxeter New Road
- Nottingham Road Cemetery, Chaddesden

As well as the statutory list of listed buildings the Council maintains a local list of buildings³⁰. These are defined as:

'The entries on the list may be buildings of merit in their own right or buildings of merit as part of a group of buildings. Other features judged worthy of inclusion because they improve the local historic environment, including street furniture, are also included on the list.'

See Appendix F for maps showing the locations of the listed buildings, conservation areas and historic gardens.

3.2.4.4 Future Considerations

Heritage conservation and cultural heritage assets are likely to remain an important feature of Derby in economic, social and environmental value.

²⁹ <http://maps.derby.gov.uk/>

³⁰ www.derby.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/conservation/listed-buildings-register/#what-is-local-list

3.2.4.5 Key Environmental Issues

- 77 listed buildings are at risk of flooding from surface water³¹.
- Any proposed flood alleviation measures have the potential to impact on the historic environment in either a positive or negative way.

3.2.4.6 Consultation Question 4

Do you agree with the cultural, archaeological and architectural baseline items for consideration?
If not please provide additional information giving reasons.

<https://www.surveymonkey.net/r/?sm=kxQGNaweBSf9BveRwN5KN3e99XrvTZdE1%2bhV2u5jBGznv600t%2fdweWMt2BVSJLzmjL8PQfukxMXVZb%2fuKntPhBEHmAZzAlelGNV9Dw4rTs%3d>

³¹ Derby City Council Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment <http://cmis.derby.gov.uk/cm5/>

3.2.5 Human Health



Photo of Nordic Walking in the Arboretum with Derbyshire MIND

The National Planning Policy Framework states that ‘access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of people in the community’.

Flooding can result in the risk of drowning, injuries or acute illness. After the flood mental health can be adversely affected. For example, due to stress of organising repairs or loss of employment if business badly affected by flooding.

3.2.5.1 Baseline Review

The population of Derby is approximately 248,700 (2011 census³²) and this may rise to 261,800 in 2015 and 275,700 in 2020³³.

The Executive Summary is reproduced below from the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2011³⁴.

- Derby has:
 - More young people participating in sport per week than the national average.
 - More young people gaining at least 5 GCSE passes (grades A* - C) than the national average.
 - Excellent quitting smoking rates.
 - Decreasing mortality rates from cardiovascular disease.
- Derby’s population is growing in terms of size and diversity and has a changing age profile.
- Derby remains comparatively deprived – ranked 88th of 326 most deprived local authority.
- Around a third of private sector dwellings are classed as ‘non-decent’ and there were over 7,000 applicants for social housing in March 2011.
- Derby has a higher than average:
 - Proportion of people smoking.
 - Alcohol-related harm.

32 <http://www.derby.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/statistics-and-census-information/census-information/>

33 https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/images/bn4_pop_proj_2010-2035_tcm44-206619.pdf

34 <http://www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbycitycouncil/contentassets/documents/DerbyCityCouncil-JS-NA-2011-12-April-2014.pdf>

- Number of problematic drug users.
- The numbers of people in the city who are blind, partially-sighted or have a visual impairment are predicted to increase year-on-year, as are the number of people with physical disabilities.
- Mortality rates from cardiovascular disease have reduced substantially but remain higher than the national average.
- Premature mortality from cancer had been reducing since 1999, but increased in 2007 and 2008 and is now significantly higher than the national rate.
- There are increasing numbers of:
 - children on child protection plans
 - referrals relating to safeguarding and family support
 - looked after children.
- There are wide variations in deprivation, needs and outcomes across the city's wards.

3.2.5.2 Likely Next Steps

The Council aims to tackle deprivation and the wider determinants of health by delivering:

- Prevention activities in early years
- Early detection of and intervention in diseases such as cancer
- Support for lifestyle and behaviour change.

Detailed needs assessment work will be carried out on identified gaps, particularly mental health and workplace health.

3.2.5.3 Key Environmental Issues

- Flooding can have a negative effect on health. Repeated flooding is particularly damaging to mental health and well-being.
- Flooding can generate obstacles to emergency services and aid workers getting access to people in need.

3.2.5.4 Consultation Question 5

Do you agree with the human health baseline items for consideration? If not please provide additional information giving reasons.

<https://www.surveymonkey.net/r/?sm=kxQGNaweBSf9BveRwN5KN3e99XrvTZdE1%2bhV2u5jBGznv600t%2fdweWMt2BVSJLzmjL8PQfukxMXVZb%2fuKntPhBEHmAzzAlelGNV9Dw4rTs%3d>

3.2.6 Material Assets



Photo of the new Derby bus station

3.2.6.1 Policy Context

The National Planning Policy Framework states that 'the most valued townscapes and landscapes should be given a high level of protection, particularly those with national or international designation. Local plans should apply a sequential, risk based approach to the location of development to avoid new development increasing risk to existing assets.'

3.2.6.2 Baseline Review

Significant Material Assets in Derby include:

- Infrastructure including the railway, railway station, bus station and highway network.
- Elements of Local Government and the Law System.
- Hospitals, Police and fire stations.
- Schools and Institutions of further and higher education.
- Water Supply and Sewerage Systems.
- Energy and Telecommunications.
- Heritage assets.

3.2.6.3 Likely Future Considerations

It is predicted that the material assets in Derby will continue to develop.

3.2.6.4 Key Environmental Issues

- These assets will be put under more pressure due to development and increased population, so they might need to be developed to cope with the increased demand.
- Any urban development that removes surface area to store or attenuate pluvial³⁵ or fluvial³⁶ flow may add to the risk of flooding.
- Where possible new developments must use Sustainable Drainage Systems.
- Transport infrastructure must be developed to favour pedestrians, cyclists and public transport.
- Development close to heritage locations must be designed to complement the existing buildings.

3.2.6.5 Consultation Question 6

Do you agree with the material assets baseline items for consideration? If not please provide additional information giving reasons.

<https://www.surveymonkey.net/r/?sm=kxQGNaweBSf9BveRwN5KN3e99XrvTZdE1%2bhV2u5jBGznv600t%2fdweWMt2BVSJLzmjL8PQfukxMXVZb%2fuKntPhBEHmAZzAlelGNV9Dw4rTs%3d>

35 Directly associated with rainfall

36 Directly associated with a stream, brook or river

3.2.7 Landscape



Aerial image of Derby from Google Earth

3.2.7.1 Policy Context

The National Planning Policy Framework states that 'planning should contribute to sustainable development and commits to protect and enhance the quality of the natural environment, in both rural and urban areas'.

3.2.7.2 Environmental Protection Objectives

- European Landscape Convention (2000)³⁷
- Planning (Listed buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)³⁸
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)³⁹

3.2.7.3 Baseline Review

Derby City Council looks after 300 parks and open spaces across the city, covering 700 hectares. There is a wide variation of footfall, quality of facilities and security.

See Appendix G for a map of the parks.

3.2.7.4 Likely Future Considerations

Pressure on open spaces is likely to increase as development and population increase.

³⁷ www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/default_en.a

³⁸ www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents

³⁹ www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents

3.2.7.5 Key Environmental Issues

The need for new housing will place additional pressures on greenfield land in and around Derby.⁴⁰

3.2.7.6 Consultation Question 7

Do you agree with the landscape baseline items for consideration? If not please provide additional information giving reasons.

<https://www.surveymonkey.net/r/?sm=kxQGNaweBSf9BveRwN5KN3e99XrvTZdE1%2bhV2u5jBGznv600t%2fdweWMt2BVSJLzmjL8PQfukxMXVZb%2fuKntPhBEHmAZzAelGNV9Dw4rTs%3d>

⁴⁰ www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbycitycouncil/contentassets/documents/policiesandguidance/planning/Full%20doc%20complete%20compressed.pdf

3.2.8 Population

3.2.8.1 Policy Context

The population of Derby is approximately 248,700 (2011 census⁴¹) and this may rise to 261,800 in 2015 and 275,700 in 2020⁴². Any increase in population has to be met with increased provision of healthcare, housing and welfare and amenity provision. The LFRMS may have some influence on the rate of population growth through effects on the viability of land for development.

3.2.8.2 Likely Future Considerations

Pressure on resources in Derby is likely to increase as development and population increase.

3.2.8.3 Key Environmental Issues

- The need for new housing will place additional pressures on greenfield land in and around Derby⁴³.
- Increasing numbers of people travelling through and within the City would tend to adversely affect the air quality in parts of Derby.

3.2.8.4 Consultation Question 8

Do you agree with the population baseline items for consideration? If not please provide additional information giving reasons.

<https://www.surveymonkey.net/r/?sm=kxQGNaweBSf9BveRwN5KN3e99XrvTZdE1%2bhV2u5jBGznv600t%2fdweWMt2BVSJLzmjL8PQfukxMXVZb%2fuKntPhBEHmAZzAlElGNV9Dw4rTs%3d>

41 www.derby.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/statistics-and-census-information

42 [www.derbyshire.gov.uk/images/Derbyshire Population Projections](http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/images/Derbyshire%20Population%20Projections)

43 [www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbycitycouncil/Derby City Local Plan - Part 1](http://www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbycitycouncil/Derby%20City%20Local%20Plan%20-%20Part%201)

3.2.9 Water



Photo of weirs at Darley Abbey

3.2.9.1 Policy Context

The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)⁴⁴ promotes an 'integrated and coordinated approach' to water management at the river basin scale. One of its key objectives is to achieve at least 'Good' ecological status for inland waters and prevent deterioration in status.

The River basin Management Plan for Humber River Basin District⁴⁵ describes the status of the River Derwent. Key statistics at a glance for the Derbyshire Derwent catchment:

River and lake water bodies	2009	Predicted in 2015
% at good ecological status or potential	28	30
% assessed at good or high biological status, 31 water bodies assessed	40	43
% assessed at good chemical status, 8 water bodies assessed	88	88
% at good status overall, chemical and ecological	28	30
% improving for one or more element in rivers	N/A	24

44 www.wfduk.org/

45 www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/297488/gene0910bsqr-e-e.pdf

3.2.9.2 Legislation influencing Environmental Protection Objectives

- Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive 1991⁴⁶
- Groundwater (England and Wales) Regulations 2009⁴⁷
- Water Framework Directive 2000⁴⁸
- Waterways for tomorrow 2000⁴⁹
- Making Space for Water (2004)⁵⁰
- Flood and Water Management Act (2010)⁵¹
- Derby Surface Water Management Plan (2011)⁵²
- Derby Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010)⁵³

3.2.9.3 Baseline review

The Derby City Council Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010)⁵⁴ identified the following flood risks in Derby and neighbouring districts and boroughs:

- Fluvial flood risks to Derby from the River Derwent.
- Reservoir Risks from the Derwent Valley reservoirs and also Allestree Park reservoir.
- Fluvial flood risks to the city from the minor tributary watercourses including:
 - Markeaton Brook affecting the city centre, Raynesway area and Alvaston.
 - Wood Brook, Lees Brook and Chaddesden Brook affecting Oakwood and Chaddesden.
 - Cotton Brook affecting Normanton and Peartree.
 - Littleover Brook affecting Littleover, the Derby Royal Hospital and the city centre.
 - Bramble Brook affecting Mickleover and areas south west of the city centre.
 - Hell Brook and Cuttle Brook affecting areas of Mickleover, Pastures Hill, Sunny Hill and Sinfin.
- Pluvial flood risks affecting Oakwood, Littleover, Peartree, Normanton, Spondon and the city centre.

The most frequent flood risk in Derby is flooding from heavy rainfall, which can often happen and quickly impacts a number of high risk properties. Surface water flooding is made worse by:

- Changes to surfacing due to loss of gardens or reuse of brownfield sites
- Large urban areas of impermeable paving or tarmac
- Soils, such as clay, that do not easily allow water to pass through them.

In urban areas, pluvial flood water can become polluted with domestic sewage when combined foul sewers overflow. This can lead to human health problems and environmental damage.

Fluvial flood risk is less likely, but if it were to occur it could have a significant and possibly devastating effect. This type of flooding can often involve greater depths of flood water with greater risk to people.

46 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-urbanwaste/index_en.html

47 www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2009/9780111480816/contents

48 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html

49 <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100104171600/http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/documents/country-side/waterways/waterways-for-tomorrow.pdf>

50 [www.Making Space for Water](http://www.making-space-for-water.org/)

51 www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents

52 <http://cmis.derby.gov.uk/CMIS5/default.aspx>

53 [https://cmis.derby.gov.uk/CMIS5/Document/Surface Water Management Plan](https://cmis.derby.gov.uk/CMIS5/Document/Surface%20Water%20Management%20Plan)

54 [www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbycitycouncil/Strategic Flood Risk Assessment](http://www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbycitycouncil/Strategic%20Flood%20Risk%20Assessment)

When surface water flows through urban environments it picks up pollutants toxic to aquatic and/or riparian life. The use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems is recommended to reduce pollution inputs to sensitive watercourses. The combined sewers overflow into watercourses when they become too full. This sewage then bypasses any treatment and pollutes the environment. Combined sewer overflows are a necessity to protect properties from sewage flooding; however, their occurrence should be minimised by reducing the surface water flows into combined sewers.

3.2.9.4 Likely Future Conditions

Flood risk is likely to increase with climate change because the intensity of rainfall is forecast to increase by up to 30%. It is assumed that due to the Water Framework Directive, the ecological status of the waterbodies in Derby will improve in order to meet targets set for 2027.

3.2.9.5 Key Environmental Issues

Local flooding or flood risk mitigation works can result in:

- High levels of nutrients and pollutants in waterbodies and watercourses
- Poorer surface water quality
- Poorer groundwater quality
- Changes in shape, dimensions and boundaries of waterbodies and watercourses.

More development projects using Sustainable Drainage Systems could result in greater amounts of groundwater flowing through the city. The effects of this are not fully known at this stage.

3.2.9.6 Consultation Question 9

Do you agree with the water baseline items for consideration? If not please provide additional information giving reasons.

<https://www.surveymonkey.net/r/?sm=kxQGNaweBSf9BveRwN5KN3e99XrvTZdE1%2bhV2u5jBGznv600t%2fdweWMt2BVSJLzmjL8PQfukxMXVZb%2fuKntPhBEHmAzzAlelGNV9Dw4rTs%3d>

4 SEA Objectives

These objectives have been developed in consultation with Flood Risk Management Authorities⁵⁵ and will be used to measure the effectiveness of flood risk management options. The measures of success for each SEA objective are described in Appendix D.

SEA Topic	Environmental Objective	How the Local Flood risk management strategy might impact on this. Assessment of the following:
1. Air	To improve air quality by reductions in emissions of pollutants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing congestion caused by flooding incidents. • Reducing emissions through passive flood defences rather than actions such as pumping or emergency interventions.
2. Biodiversity	To conserve and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the strategy cause damage or degradation to wildlife sites? • Are there opportunities to enhance biodiversity through habitat changes? • What are the effects on the ecology of water-bodies⁵⁶? • Does the strategy improve control of invasive species?
3. Culture, Architectural and Archaeological Heritage	Conserve, protect and enhance the assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the strategy damage or threaten the assets or their setting? • Does it provide any opportunities to enhance the assets?
4. Human Health	Protect and enhance general health and minimise risks to health through flooding risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the strategy include measures to avoid pollution? • Are there measures in the strategy to improve amenity? • Does the strategy have measures to avoid flood risk to dwellings and also to health infrastructure? • Does the strategy plan for the reduction of potential sewage overflows?

⁵⁵ www.gov.uk/flood-risk-management-information-for-flood-risk-management-authorities-asset-owners-and-local-authorities

⁵⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html

5. Material Assets	Minimise flood risk to infrastructure and buildings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the strategy protect transport routes and critical services such as gas, electric, telecoms and water supply? • In what way will the strategy reduce flood risk to private property? • Will the strategy reduce flood risk to commercial assets, to minimise economic impact?
6. Landscape	Protect and enhance the landscape of Derby.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the strategy cause any detriment to the setting of important features? • Can the strategy provide enhancements to Derby amenity areas, including visual enhancements?
7. Population	Facilitate the City Council in developing infrastructure to match growth predictions for population whilst minimising environmental impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can the strategy provide flood-secure housing on brownfield sites? • Can the strategy assist with the management or reduction of flood risk in densely populated areas?
8. Water quality and hydromorphology (shape, size, materials, character of waterbodies and watercourses)	Improve the quality of the water bodies in Derby. Minimise the risk to these from flooding or pollution. Restore waterbodies and watercourses to their natural hydromorphology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the extent of the potential changes to watercourses. Can they improve or enhance them? • Does the strategy consider the removal of culverts? • Does the strategy identify the potential to restore earth walls to watercourses? • Does the strategy recommend the promotion of natural flow regimes?

5 Proposed Methodology

The appraisal process that Derby City Council use is designed to enable an objective assessment of the options for civil engineering or other works to reduce a particular flood risk.

For instance, a flooding risk from overland flows from an existing development to a group of houses constructed downstream might require consideration of a number of options including:

- Do nothing
- Construction of a balancing pond to store and control excess flows
- Diversion of the flows into an enlarged sewer or watercourse.

Each of these will have environmental benefits and disadvantages as well as the economic arguments therefore an objective comparison is required in order to consider if mitigation measures are required as a part of any proposed scheme.

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
SEA Objective 1	Discussion of effects	Discussion of effects	Discussion of effects
SEA Objective 2	Discussion of effects	Discussion of effects	Discussion of effects
SEA Objective 3	Discussion of effects	Discussion of effects	Discussion of effects

Key

Very Positive	Positive	No Effect	Negative	Very Negative
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5.1.1.1 Consultation Question 10

Do you agree with the proposed methodology of comparison of options and effects? If not please provide additional information giving reasons.

<https://www.surveymonkey.net/r/?sm=kxQGNaweBSf9BveRwN5KN3e99XrvTZdE1%2bhV2u5jBGznv600t%2fdweWMt2BVSJLznmjL8PQfukxMXVZb%2fuKntPhBEHmAzzAlelGNV9Dw4rTs%3d>

6 Next Steps

Element	Date
Scoping Consultation	November 2016 to January 2016
Preparation of final LFRMS and SEA report	January 2017 to February 2017
Publish reports	March 2017

7 Appendices

7.1 Appendix A: Relevant Legislation and Guidance from the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy

National legislation and guidance

Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework⁵⁷
Environment Agency (2011) National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy⁵⁸
HM Government (2011) Water White Paper⁵⁹
HM Government (2011) Localism Act⁶⁰
HM Government (2010) Flood and Water Management Act⁶¹
HM Government (2010) Building Regulations Approved Document H – Drainage and Waste Disposal⁶²
HM Government (2009) Flood Risk Regulations⁶³
HM Government (2008) Climate Change Act⁶⁴
CIRIA (2007) The SuDS Manual (C697)⁶⁵
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2004) Making Space for Water⁶⁶
HM Government (2004) Civil Contingencies Act⁶⁷
European Union (2001) Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive⁶⁸
European Union (2000) Water Framework Directive⁶⁹
HM Government (1991) Land Drainage Act⁷⁰
Met Office (2009) UK Climate Projections 2009⁷¹

57 www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

58 www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-strategy-for-eng-land

59 www.gov.uk/government/publications/water-for-life-market-reform-proposals

60 www.gov.uk/government/publications/decentralisation-and-the-localism-bill-an-essential-guide--2

61 www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents

62 www.planningportal.gov.uk/buildingregulations/approveddocuments/parth/

63 www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/3042/pdfs/uksi_20093042_en.pdf

64 www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents

65 www.ciria.org/Resources/Free_publications/the_suds_manual.aspx

66 www.gov.uk/government/publications?departments%5B%5D=department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs

67 www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/36/contents

68 <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-support.htm>

69 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html

70 www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/59/contents

71 <http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/>

Local policy and guidance

The City of Derby Local Plan Review (2006)⁷²
Derby City Council (2011) Derby City Surface Water Management Plan⁷³
Derby City Council (2012) Aligned Core Strategy⁷⁴
Derby City Local plan (2013) Part 1: Draft Core Strategy Consultation⁷⁵
Derby City Council (2010) Water Cycle Study^{76 77}
Derby City Council (2011) Local Transport Plan⁷⁸
Derby City Council (2011) Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment⁷⁹
Derby City Climate Change Strategy (2013)⁸⁰
Environment Agency (2009) Humber River Basin Management Plan⁸¹
Derby City Council / Environment Agency (2013) Our City Our River⁸²

72 www.derby.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-policy/

73 <http://tinyurl.com/pnZRff6>

74 www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbycitycouncil/contentassets/documents/reports/localdevelopmentframework/DerbyCityCouncil-Education-Position-Statement-Oct-2012.pdf

75 www.derby.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/consultations/your-city-your-say-consultations-2013/derby-city-draft-core-strategy/

76 www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbycitycouncil/contentassets/documents/reports/localdevelopmentframework/DerbyCityCouncil-2010Watercyclestudypart1.pdf

77 www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbycitycouncil/contentassets/documents/reports/localdevelopmentframework/DerbyCityCouncil-Water-cycle-study-part2-2010.pdf

78 www.derby.gov.uk/transport-and-streets/transport-policy/planning-transport-policy/

79 <http://tinyurl.com/nj23nnp>

80 www.derby.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/climate-change-and-energy-management/climate-change-strategy/

81 www.gov.uk/government/publications/river-basin-management-plan-humber-district

82 www.ourcityourriver.co.uk/

7.2 Appendix B: Stages in the SEA Process

Stages in the SEA Process	
SEA stages and tasks	Purpose
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	
Identify other relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives	To establish how the plan or programme is affected by outside factors, to suggest ideas for how any constraints can be addressed and to help identify SEA objectives
Collecting baseline information	To provide an evidence base for environmental problems, prediction of effects and monitoring; to help in the development of SEA objectives
Identifying environmental problems	To help focus the SEA and streamline the subsequent stages, including baseline information analysis, setting of the SEA objectives, prediction of effects and monitoring
Developing SEA objectives	To provide a means by which the environmental performance of the plan or programme and alternatives can be assessed
Consulting on the scope of SEA	To ensure that the SEA covers the likely significant environmental effects of the plan or programme
Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects	
Testing the plan or programme objectives against the SEA objectives	To identify potential synergies or inconsistencies between the objectives of the plan or programme and the SEA objectives and help in developing alternatives
Developing strategic alternatives	To develop and refine strategic alternatives
Predicting the effects of the plan or programme, including alternatives	To predict the significant effects of the plan or programme and alternatives
Evaluating the effects of the plan or programme, including alternatives	To evaluate the predicted effects of the plan or programme and its alternatives and assist in the refinement of the plan or programme
Mitigating adverse effects	To ensure that adverse effects are identified and potential mitigation measures are considered
Proposing measures to monitor the environmental effects of plan or programme implementation	To detail the means by which the environmental performance of the plan or programme can be assessed

Stage C: Preparing the Environmental Report

Preparing the Environmental Report	To present the predicted environmental effects of the plan or programme, including alternatives, in a form suitable for public consultation and use by decision-makers
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Stage D: Consulting on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report

Consulting the public and Consultation Bodies on the draft plan or programme and the environmental report	To give the public and the Consultation bodies an opportunity to express their opinions on the findings of the Environmental Report and to use it as a reference point in commenting on the plan or programme.
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To gather more information through the opinions and concerns of the public

Assessing significant changes	To ensure that the environmental implications of any significant changes to the draft plan or programme at this stage are assessed and taken into account
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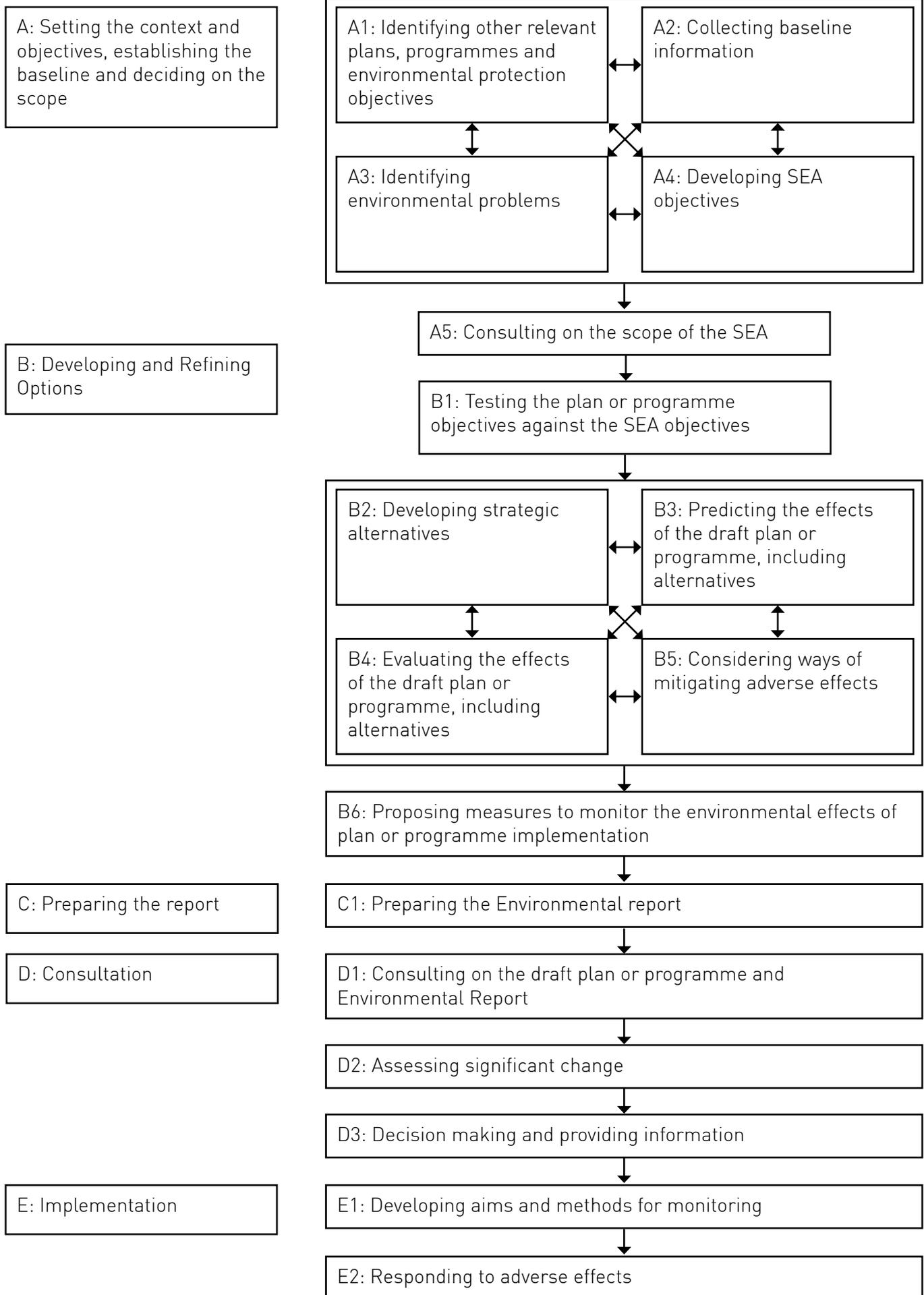
Making decisions and providing information	To provide information on how the Environmental Report and consultees' opinions were taken into account in deciding the final form of the plan or programme to be adopted
--	---

Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan or programme on the environment

Developing aims and methods for monitoring	To track the environmental effects of the plan or programme to show whether they are as predicted; to help identify adverse effects
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Responding to adverse effects	To prepare for appropriate responses where adverse effects are identified
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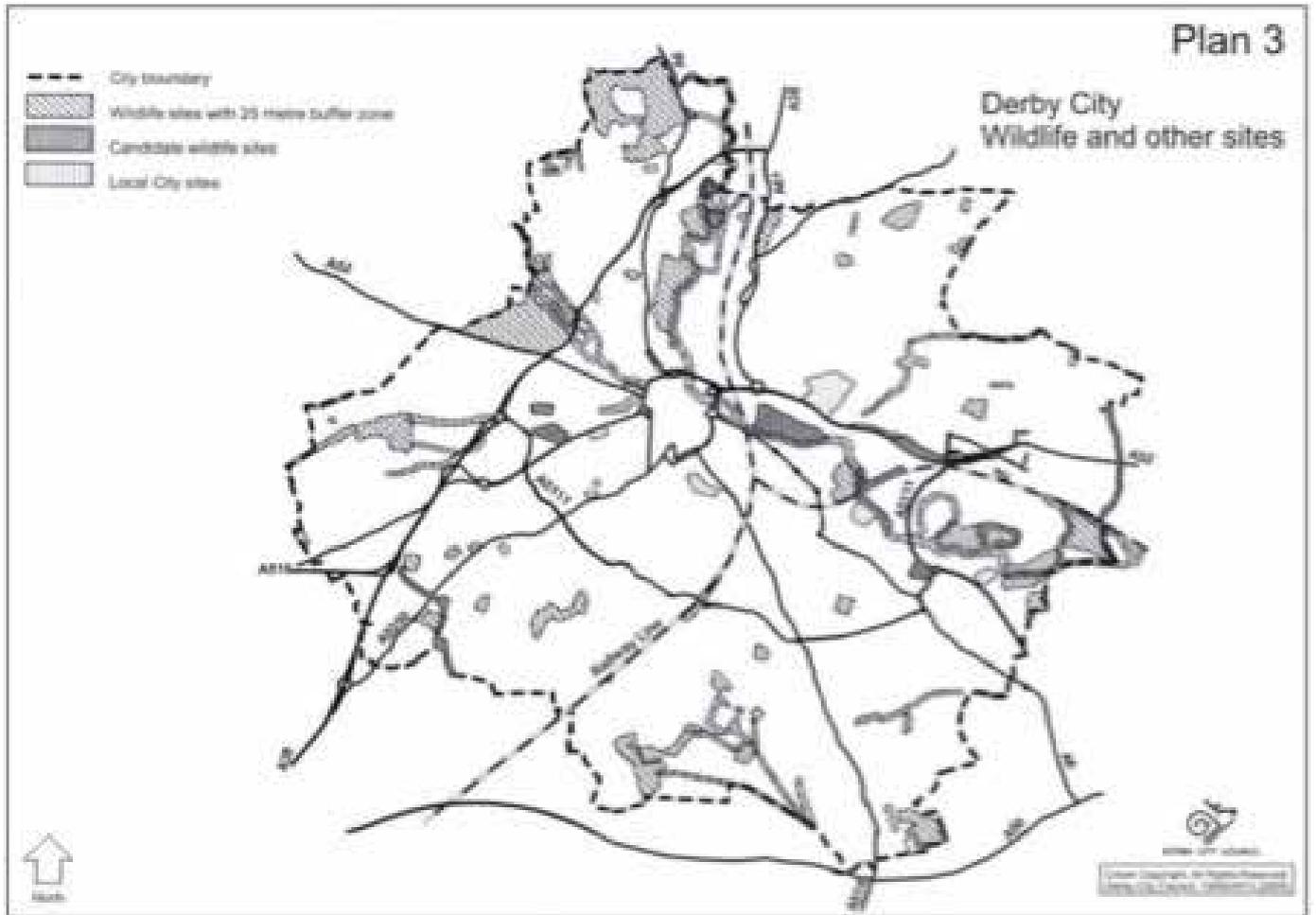
7.3 Appendix C: Relationships between SEA tasks



7.4 Appendix D: SEA Objectives and Measures of Success

Objective	Measure of Success
To conserve and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna.	Increase wetland habitat or natural watercourse habitat by 10% by 2020
Conserve, protect and enhance the cultural, archaeological and architectural assets.	Average, annually, remove 1% of defined assets from one flood zone to another by mitigation measures to reduce flood risk.
Protect and enhance general health and minimise risks to health through flooding risks.	Average annually, remove 1% of population within a flood zone from one flood zone to a lower one by mitigation measures to reduce flood risk.
Minimise flood risk to infrastructure and buildings.	Average annually, remove 1% of defined assets from one flood zone to another by mitigation measures to reduce flood risk.
Protect and enhance the landscape of Derby.	Annually, remove 1% of defined assets from one flood zone to another by mitigation measures to reduce flood risk.
<p>Improve the quality of the water bodies in Derby. Minimise the risk to these from flooding or pollution due to flooding.</p> <p>Improve waterbodies and watercourses where possible through restoration to natural hydromorphology where possible or practicable.</p>	<p>Average annually, improve 1% of defined assets from below 'good' standard into the higher quality standard.</p> <p>Average annually, improve 1% of defined assets by restoring natural watercourses or de-culverting.</p>

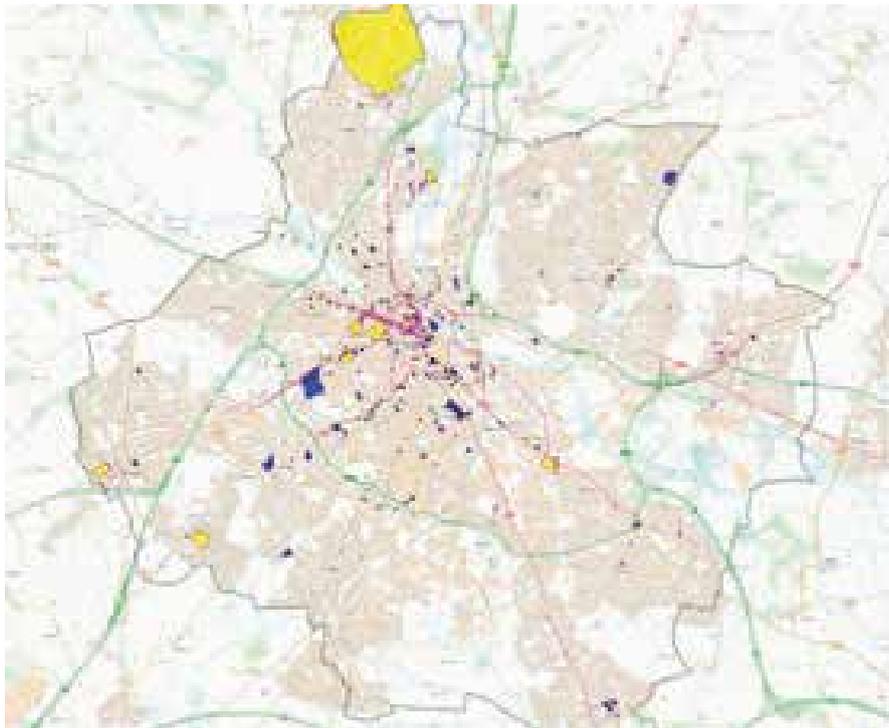
7.5 Appendix E: Map of Wildlife Conservation sites



<http://data.gov.uk/dataset/derby-city-council-listed-buildings>

7.6 Appendix F: Maps of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Historic gardens

Listed Buildings



Statutory
Listed



Locally
Listed

Map of listed buildings across whole city area
<http://data.gov.uk/dataset/derby-city-council-listed-buildings>

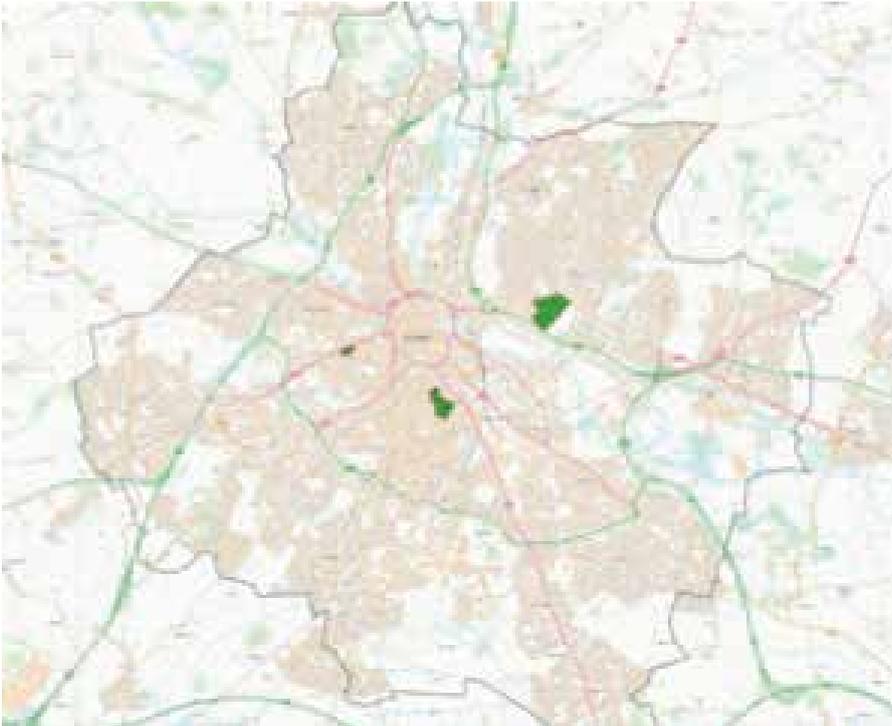
Conservation areas



Conservation

Map of conservation areas
<http://data.gov.uk/dataset/derby-city-council-conservation-areas>

Historic Gardens



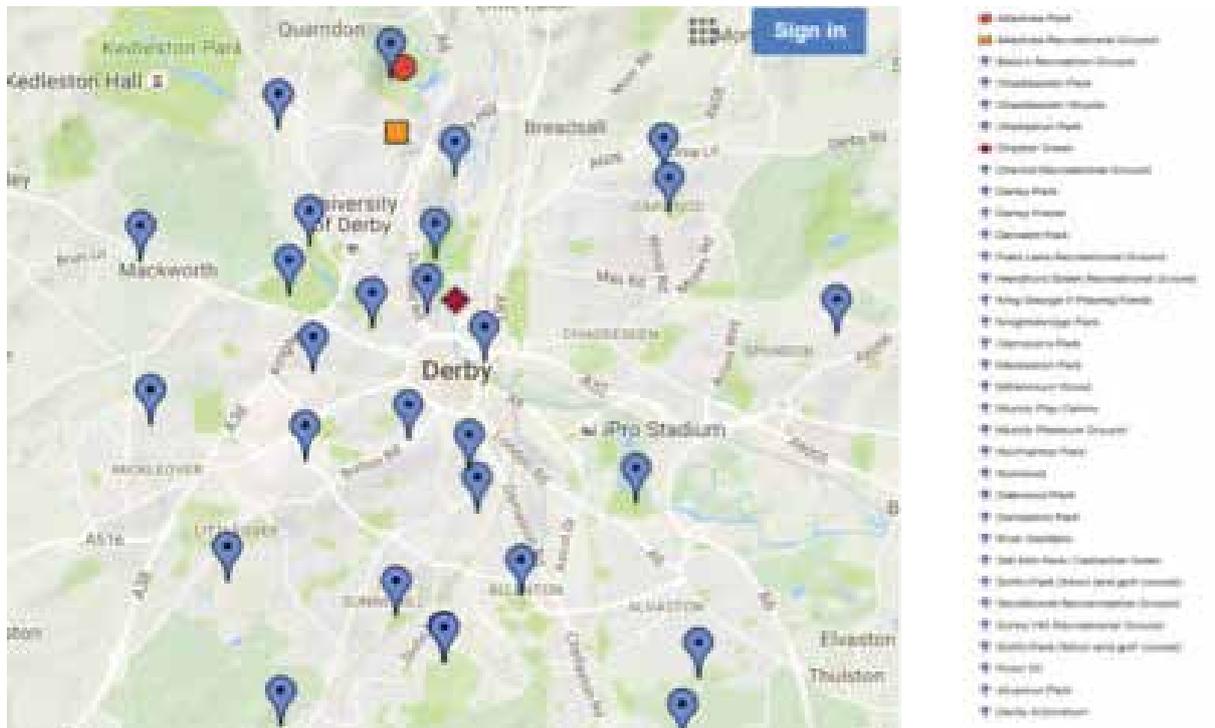
Historic
Gardens

Map of historic gardens

<http://data.gov.uk/dataset/derby-city-council-historic-parks-and-gardens>

7.7 Appendix G: Maps of Parks in Derby

Parks



Location Plan for Parks in Derby

<http://www.derby.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/parks-and-open-spaces/>

7.8 Appendix H: 'Our City Our River'

Derby City Council and the Environment Agency are working together to reduce flood risk in Derby, while protecting the city's heritage and promoting appropriate development along the river. This will help create attractive and vibrant areas along the river where people want to live, work and visit.

In 2012 Derby City Council presented a master-plan entitled 'Our City Our River' which presents an outline of the plans. Following public consultation, this document was adopted by Derby City Council in July 2012. The master-plan represents the Council's commitment to:

- reduce flood risk in Derby
- protect the city's heritage
- and promote sustainable economic development.

The delivery of the project will be split into three packages and will be delivered between 2015 and 2021.

The three packages are;

Package 1:

All sites 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.

Package 2:

Sites 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.

Package 3:

All sites between Chaddesden Sidings and Raynesway on the north side of the river, plus Alvaston Park on the south side of the river.

Due to the complexity and scale of the project, a great deal of preparation work has been needed to ensure that

- all regulatory and planning consents are met
- any sensitive historical or archaeological areas have been correctly identified and mapped
- the outline proposal for each stage of the project has been carefully considered.

You can now view the detailed planning application drawings along with the full planning application on the Derby City Council website www.derby.gov.uk/eplanning. The application reference number is DER/02/15/00210.

We can give you this information in any other way, style or language that will help you access it. Please contact us on: 01332 641789
Minicom: 01332 640666

Polish

Aby ułatwić Państwu dostęp do tych informacji, możemy je Państwu przekazać w innym formacie, stylu lub języku.

Prosimy o kontakt: 01332 641789 Tel. tekstowy: 01332 640666

Punjabi

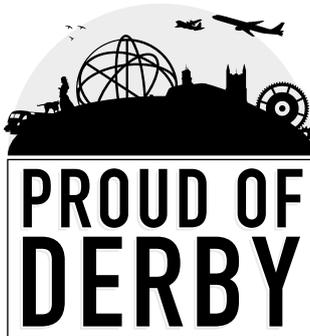
ਇਹ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਹੋਰ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ, ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਹੋਰ ਰੂਪ ਜਾਂ ਬੋਲੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ, ਜਿਹੜੀ ਇਸ ਤੱਕ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੋਵੇ। ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਨਾਲ ਟੈਲੀਫੋਨ 01332 641789 ਮਿਨੀਕਮ 01332 640666 ਤੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

Slovakian

Túto informáciu vám môžeme poskytnúť iným spôsobom, štýlom alebo v inom jazyku, ktorý vám pomôže k jej sprístupneniu. Skontaktujte nás prosím na tel.č.: 01332 641789 Minicom 01332 640666.

Urdu

یہ معلومات ہم آپ کو کسی دیگر ایسے طریقے، انداز اور زبان میں مہیا کر سکتے ہیں جو اس تک رسائی میں آپ کی مدد کرے۔ براہ کرا
منی کام 01332 640666 پر ہم سے رابطہ کریں۔



Derby City Council

Derby City Council The Council House Corporation Street Derby DE1 2FS
www.derby.gov.uk