

Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan

Basic Conditions Statement

October 2017

Introduction

This is a 'Basic Conditions Statement', prepared to accompany the submission of the Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan. This plan is being submitted by Doveridge Parish Council, the qualifying body.

The Neighbourhood Plan proposal contains policies relating to the use and development of land and has been prepared in accordance with the statutory requirements and processes set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012 (as amended).

The Neighbourhood Plan proposal states the period for which it is to have effect. This is a period until the end of 2030.

The Neighbourhood Plan proposal does not deal with excluded development (mineral extraction, waste development, nationally significant infrastructure or any other matters set out in Section 61K of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990).

The Neighbourhood Plan proposal relates to the *Doveridge* Neighbourhood Area and to no other area. There are no other Neighbourhood Plans relating to that Neighbourhood Area.

The Neighbourhood Plan proposal meets the basic conditions set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. This is covered in more detail in the next part of this statement.

The Basic Conditions

The Basic Conditions that Neighbourhood Plans must meet are as follows:

- They must have appropriate regard to national policy;
- They must contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;
- They must be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the development plan for the local area; and
- They must be compatible with EU obligations.

In order to consider the requirements to be compatible with EU obligations, two further basic conditions are set out in regulations. They are that a plan or order must not have a significant adverse effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site and where a Neighbourhood Development Order proposes certain types of development, an assessment of the effects of the order on the environment must be undertaken and its findings taken into account. These additional basic conditions do not apply to the Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan.

In addition, Neighbourhood Plans must be compatible with human rights law.

The outcome of the recent referendum on membership of the EU makes no immediate difference to the requirement on EU obligations, until such a time as Parliament passes relevant legislation.

Regard to National Policy

The Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan (DNP) has been prepared against the context of national policy, in particular the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG).

The central theme of the NPPF is the presumption in favour of sustainable development. Sustainable development is described as having three dimensions: economic, social and environmental.

NPPF Core Principles

There are 12 core principles put forward in the NPPF (Paragraph 17). The following table lists these core principles, against the DNP Key Aims.

NPPF Core Principle	DNP Aims	Policies
... be genuinely planned, empowering local people to shape their surroundings ...	All DNP aims apply.	The Plan has been developed to provide a vision, framework and policies to guide development in the village (Introduction).
... creative exercise in finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which people live ...	All DNP aims apply.	The Plan seeks to accommodate housing growth in a sustainable manner (Policies R1 and H1), ensure good design (Policy D1), and improve community facilities (Policies CF1 and CF2).
... proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs ...	<p>To create a sustainable, thriving and prosperous parish that supports an excellent quality of life for all its residents whilst maintaining its sense of community and welcoming newcomers and visitors.</p> <p>To promote the parish of Doveridge as a long-term living and working settlement that meets the needs of all ages of residents and encourages businesses and employment opportunities.</p>	The Plan seeks to accommodate housing growth (Policies R1 and H1), address appropriately scaled economic growth (Policies BE1 and BE3) and improve infrastructure and community facilities (Policies BE2, CF1, CF2, and T1).
... take account of the different roles and character of different	To create a sustainable, thriving and prosperous parish that supports an excellent	The plan seeks to accommodate growth in a sensitive manner (Policies R1, D1, BE1, BE3 and

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<p>areas, promoting the vitality of our main urban areas, protecting the Green Belts around them, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and supporting thriving rural communities within it ...</p>	<p>quality of life for all its residents whilst maintaining its sense of community and welcoming newcomers and visitors.</p> <p>To preserve the high quality natural environment and protect nature and wildlife interests and green space.</p> <p>To promote the parish of Doveridge as a long-term living and working settlement that meets the needs of all ages of residents and encourages businesses and employment opportunities.</p>	<p>NE1), and address local housing needs across the Parish (Policy H1).</p>
<p>... take account of the different roles and character of different areas ... recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and supporting thriving rural communities within it ...</p>	<p>To create a sustainable, thriving and prosperous parish that supports an excellent quality of life for all its residents whilst maintaining its sense of community and welcoming newcomers and visitors.</p> <p>To preserve the high quality natural environment and protect nature and wildlife interests and green space.</p> <p>To promote the parish of Doveridge as a long-term living and working settlement that meets the needs of all ages of residents and encourages businesses and employment opportunities.</p>	<p>The plan seeks to encourage high quality development (Policy D1), and seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment (Policy NE1).</p>
<p>... support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk ...</p>	<p>All aims apply.</p>	<p>The plan seeks to accommodate growth in a sustainable manner (Policies R1, D1, BE1, and BE3), whilst addressing a range of environmental factors (Policies T1 and NE1).</p>
<p>... conserving and enhancing the natural</p>	<p>To preserve the high quality natural environment and</p>	<p>The plan seeks to protect and enhance the natural</p>

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environment ...	protect nature and wildlife interests and green space.	environment (Policy NE1).
... promote mixed use developments, and encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas, recognising that some open land can perform many functions (such as for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, carbon storage, or food production) ...	All aims apply.	The plan recognises the need to provide for growth in a sustainable manner (Policies R1, D1, BE1, BE2, and BE3), whilst providing and improving a range of community infrastructure (Policies CF1 and CF2), and protecting and enhancing the natural environment (Policy NE1).
... conserve heritage assets ...	To create a sustainable, thriving and prosperous parish that supports an excellent quality of life for all its residents whilst maintaining its sense of community and welcoming newcomers and visitors.	The plan seeks to ensure that high standards of design are achieved (Policy D1).
... actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling ...	<p>To create a sustainable, thriving and prosperous parish that supports an excellent quality of life for all its residents whilst maintaining its sense of community and welcoming newcomers and visitors.</p> <p>To promote the parish of Doveridge as a long-term living and working settlement that meets the needs of all ages of residents and encourages businesses and employment opportunities.</p>	The plan seeks to accommodate growth in a sustainable manner (Policies R1, BE1 and BE2), addresses a range of environmental issues (Policy NE1), and seeks to improve infrastructure (Policies CF1, CF2 and T1).
... to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all ...	All aims apply.	Collectively, the policies cater for growth and encourage a balanced mix of uses. At the same time they address character and environmental quality. In addition, they address connectivity, which is essential

		for both domestic and employment users.
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NPPF Policies

1. Building a strong, competitive economy

NPPF Para. 19: The Government is committed to ensuring that the planning system does everything it can to support sustainable economic growth. Planning should operate to encourage and not act as an impediment to sustainable growth. Therefore significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth through the planning system.

Policy R1 provides for housing growth.

3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy

NPPF Para. 28: Planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development. To promote a strong rural economy, local and neighbourhood plans should:

- *support the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well designed new buildings;*
- *promote the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses;*
- *support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments that benefit businesses in rural areas, communities and visitors, and which respect the character of the countryside. This should include supporting the provision and expansion of tourist and visitor facilities in appropriate locations where identified needs are not met by existing facilities in rural service centres; and*
- *promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.*

Policy R1 caters for housing growth, Policies BE1, BE2, and BE3 address economic growth, and Policies CF1, CF2 and T1 address a range of infrastructure issues.

4. Promoting sustainable transport

NPPF Para 29: Transport policies have an important role to play in facilitating sustainable development but also in contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. Smarter use of technologies can reduce the need to travel. The transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes, giving people a real choice about how they travel. However, the Government recognises that different

policies and measures will be required in different communities and opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary from urban to rural areas.

Policy BE3 seeks to encourage homeworking, and minimise issues associated with car usage.

Policy T1 requires the needs of pedestrians to be considered, car parking to be well integrated into development proposals and secure storage to be provided for cycles, and sustainable transport measures to be considered.

6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes.

NPPF Para. 55: To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.

Policies R1 and H1 seek to accommodate housing growth in a sustainable manner, through promoting sustainable patterns of development, and addressing identified local housing needs.

7. Requiring good design.

NPPF Para 56: Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, is indivisible from good planning, and should contribute positively to making places better for people.

NPPF Para 57: It is important to plan positively for the achievement of high quality and inclusive design for all development, including individual buildings, public and private spaces and wider area development schemes.

NPPF Para 64: Permission should be refused for development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions.

Policy D1 responds to these paragraphs by setting out clear expectations for new development to ensure that it is sustainable, responsive to its context, creates a clear sense of place and provides for the needs of the community.

8. Promoting healthy communities

NPPF Para. 69: The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see.

Policy NE1 addresses a range of environmental factors which are key to enhancing Doveridge's rural context, which will be vitally important to enabling recreational activities, and Policy D1 is designed to ensure that new development can enhance the local environment and ensure that it is responsive to the needs of the community. Policies CF1 and CF2 are designed to enable the provision and enhancement of community assets and facilities.

9. Protecting Green Belt land

The Neighbourhood Area does not include any designated Green Belt.

10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change

The NPPF states:

NPPF Para 93: Planning plays a key role in helping shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure. This is central to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

Climate change is addressed through Policy NE1 (which addresses a range of environmental factors and issues), and Policy D1 which seeks to achieve good design, and Policy T1 which seeks to promote sustainable transport measures.

11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

NPPF Para. 111: Planning policies and decisions should encourage the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value.

The plan looks to encourage sustainable patterns of development (Policy R1).

Policy NE1 addresses impacts on wildlife habitats, and the local environment generally.

12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.

The plan does not have specific heritage policies, but does contain design requirements (Policy D1) which will help to ensure that new development enhances the character and appearance of the settlement.

13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals

Mineral extraction is excluded development for Neighbourhood Plans.

Achievement of Sustainable Development

The National Planning Policy Framework states a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The term is defined in the Ministerial Forward as:

Sustainable means ensuring that better lives for ourselves don't mean worse lives for future generations.

Development means growth. We must accommodate the new ways by which we will earn our living in a competitive world. We must house a rising population, which is living longer and wants to make new choices. We must respond to the changes that new technologies offer us. Our lives, and the places in which we live them, can be better, but they will certainly be worse if things stagnate.

In addition, the NPPF states:

International and national bodies have set out broad principles of sustainable development. Resolution 24/187 of the United Nations General Assembly defined sustainable development as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy *Securing the Future* set out five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly.

Growth

The Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan delivers growth by:

- Focusing development on sustainable sites within the village enveloped (Policy R1);
- Addressing identified local housing needs (Policy H1);
- Encouraging sustainable economic growth (Policies BE1, BE2 and BE3);
- Ensuring a high-quality, well designed environment, which is essential to attracting investment and population (Policy D1); and
- Protecting and enhancing the local environment (Policy NE1).

Sustainability

The Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan will address sustainability in various ways. The plan goals and aims include:

Activity	Comment	Policy Ref.
Encourage the development of sustainable sites within the village	The policy address the need for housing growth.	Policy R1

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envelope.		
Rural character and context.	A range of environmental issues are addressed.	Policy NE1
Provision of additional community facilities, and enhancement of existing.	Helps to reduce car journeys by expanding local facilities.	Policy CF1 Policy CF2
Opportunities for sustainable economic growth.	Opportunities for sustainable economic growth are encouraged, alongside supporting infrastructure improvements	Policy BE1 Policy BE2 Policy BE3
Sustainable transport considerations.	A range of sustainable transport measures are considered.	Policy T1
Landscape and wildlife habitats.	New development must respond to landscape, trees and plants, and consider impact on wildlife habitats.	Policy NE1

General Conformity with Strategic Local Policy

The Neighbourhood Plan will be tested against adopted strategic local policies.

Strategic local policy is contained within the **Derbyshire Dales Local Plan 2005, and Saved Policies from that Plan**.

Strategic local policies relevant to the Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan are as follows:

From the Derbyshire Dales Local Plan 2005, and Saved Policies

Policy SF1 – Development Within Settlement Framework Boundaries

The Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan responds to Policy SF1 by focusing development on sustainable sites within the village envelope (Policy R1).

Policy SF2 – Protection of Important Open Spaces

The Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan responds to Policy SF2 by focusing development on sustainable sites within the village envelope (Policy R1), and through protecting and enhancing important green space and wildlife habitats (Policy NE1).

Policy SF4 – Development in the Countryside

The Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan responds to Policy SF4 by focusing development on sustainable sites within the villager envelope (Policy R1), and through protecting and enhancing important green space and wildlife habitats (Policy NE1).

Policy SF5 – Design and Appearance of Development

The Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan responds to Policy SF5 by seeking to ensure that good design is achieved (Policy D1).

Policy SF6 – Protection of the Best Agricultural Land

The Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan responds to Policy SF4 by focusing development on sustainable sites within the villager envelope (Policy R1), and through protecting and enhancing important green space and wildlife habitats (Policy NE1).

Policy SF8 – Catering for the Needs of People with Disabilities in Development

The Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan responds to Policy SF8 through requiring good design (Policy D1).

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In addition, Derbyshire Dales District Council are currently preparing a new Local Plan, which is currently at **Pre-Submission Draft** stage.

The proposed Strategic Policies within the emerging new Local Plan have been a consideration in the development of the policies within the Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan.

The following proposed Strategic Policies are relevant to the Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan, as follows:

S1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

The Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan considers Policy S1 through focusing development in sustainable locations within the village envelope (Policy R1).

S2 – Sustainable Development Principles

The Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan considers Policy S2 through focusing development in sustainable locations within the village envelope (Policy R1), requiring good design (Policy D1), and encouraging sustainable economic growth (Policies BE2 and BE3).

S3 – Settlement Hierarchy

The Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan considers Policy S3 through focusing development in sustainable locations within the village envelope (Policy R1).

S4 – Development Within Defined Settlement Boundaries

The Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan considers Policy S4 through focusing development in sustainable locations within the village envelope, thus defining the settlement boundary.

S5 – Development in the Countryside

The Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan considers Policy S5 through focusing development in sustainable locations within the village envelope.

S10 – Rural Parishes Development Strategy

The Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan considers Policy S10 through focusing development in sustainable locations within the village envelope, and Policy NE1, which seeks to preserve and enhance important green space, landscape and features, and wildlife habitats.

Compatible with EU Obligations and Human Rights

The draft Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan has been screened by Derbyshire Dales District Council for SEA. The screening response is included at Appendix 1. This confirms that SEA is not required.

There are no sites that would make the habitat Regulation apply. An equalities impact assessment has been undertaken and this is included in Appendix 2.

Appendix 1 – Screening Outcome

See document provided by Derbyshire Dales District Council.

DOVERIDGE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL AND STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SCREENING REPORT

Prepared by Derbyshire Dales District Council

On behalf of

Doveridge Parish Council

January 2017

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This screening report is designed to determine whether or not the contents of the Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan (hereafter known as DNP) requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment in accordance with European Directive 2001/42/EC and the associated Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.
- 1.2 Doveridge has resolved to support the preparation of a Neighbourhood Plan that will guide development and land use in the whole of the Parish of Doveridge for the period 2016-2033. The Neighbourhood Plan is intended to complement the policies in the adopted Derbyshire Dales Local Plan and the emerging Revised Derbyshire Dales Local Plan.
- 1.3 The Doveridge Neighbourhood Area is the same as the area defined by the Doveridge Parish Boundary; however as the majority of the population live within the village of Doveridge, the Neighbourhood Plan focuses mostly on the settlement itself. The designation of the area as a Neighbourhood Area was approved under the District Council's Scheme of Officer Delegation on 8th October 2015.
- 1.4 The Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared by Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group (NPSG) and aims to provide the Parish Council and local community with a greater and more positive influence upon how the area develops over the plan period to 2033. The Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group has undertaken consultations with the local community throughout the preparation of the DNP to ensure that local views can shape and influence the scope and content of the Plan. The DNP has been drafted in the context of the outcomes of public consultation and evidence gathering and also within the context of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and National Planning Policy Practice Guidance (NPPG), the saved policies of the 2005 Derbyshire Dales Local Plan and the evidence base reports used to support the emerging revised Derbyshire Dales Local Plan.
- 1.5 The purpose of the Neighbourhood Plan is to seek to positively influence the land use planning policies in the Parish of Doveridge. As a result of community engagement and consultation the key issues and themes for the Neighbourhood Plan were identified which have informed the vision and aims for the Plan. The vision for the Neighbourhood Plan is:

"To enable sustainable growth and development, preserve and enhance the quality of life for the community, and protect and enhance environmental quality, including special historical and natural characteristics of the neighbourhood."

1.6 The Neighbourhood Plan aims are as follows:

- To create a sustainable, thriving and prosperous parish that supports an excellent quality of life for all its residents whilst maintaining its sense of community and welcoming newcomers and visitors;
- To ensure the area is safe from flood risk, is adaptable to climate change and has the lowest carbon dependence possible;
- To preserve the high quality natural environment and protect nature and wildlife interests and green space;
- To promote the parish of Doveridge as a long term living and working settlement that meets the needs of all ages of residents and encourages businesses and employment opportunities.

1.7 Further information on the DNP and work undertaken by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group (NPSG) is available on the Neighbourhood Plan tab of the Doveridge Parish Council web site at <http://www.doveridge-village.org/doveridge-neighbourhood-plan/>

1.8 Derbyshire Dales District Council is in the process of preparing a revised Derbyshire Dales Local Plan. The Derbyshire Dales Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination on 19th December 2016. The emerging Derbyshire Dales Local Plan has been subject to both Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). The emerging Local Plan and accompanying assessments are available to view from the following link: <http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/planning-a-building-control/local-plan-2015-16/evidence-base>

1.9 The legislative background set out in the following section outlines the Regulations that require the need for a screening exercise to be undertaken. Section 4 provides a screening assessment of the likely significant effects of the DNP and determines whether a full SEA is required. Section 5 outlines the outcomes of the screening exercise and sets out whether a SEA is deemed necessary.

2. Legislative Background

- 2.1 The basis for Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal legislation is European Directive 2001/42/EC, which was transposed into English Law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 or SEA Regulations.
- 2.2 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Local Authorities to produce Sustainability Appraisals (SA) for all local development documents to meet the requirements of the EU Directive on SEA.
- 2.3 However, the 2008 Planning Act amended the requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal for only development plan documents (DPD's), but did not remove the requirement to produce a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). A Neighbourhood Plan is not a development plan document and therefore does not legally require a sustainability appraisal. Where appropriate, however an SEA assessment still needs to be undertaken in line with the SEA regulations.
- 2.4 The SEA Directive only requires SEA where plans and programmes are likely to have significant environmental effects, screening is therefore needed to determine whether such plans are likely to have significant environmental effects. Advice within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) reaffirms that it is considered best practice to incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive into an SA. The NPPF further advises that assessments should be proportionate and should not repeat policy assessment that has already taken place.
- 2.5 Guidance contained within the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) states that there is no legal requirement for a neighbourhood plan to have a sustainability appraisal, however where a neighbourhood plan is likely to have significant environmental effects, it may fall within the scope of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and require a strategic environmental assessment. The NPPG further advises that whether a neighbourhood plan requires a strategic environmental assessment, and (if so) the level of detail needed will depend on what is proposed, a strategic environmental assessment may be required, for example where:
 - A neighbourhood plan allocates sites for development
 - The neighbourhood area contains sensitive natural or heritage assets that may be affected by proposals in the Plan
 - The neighbourhood plan is likely to have significant environmental effects that have not already been considered and dealt with through a sustainability appraisal of the Local plan.

(NPPG ID Reference 11-046-20150209)

- 2.6 To fulfil the legal requirement to identify whether the DNP requires a SEA a 'screening' assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements set out in Regulation 9 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. Annex II of the European Directive 2001/42/EC provides the criteria for determining the likely significance of the environmental effects of plans to be implemented in the screening exercise. Screening of the DNP has been undertaken and the outcomes provided in section 5. It is recognised best practice that the findings of the screening exercise must be subject to consultation with the SEA bodies – Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency. The views of the SEA bodies have been sought on the conclusions of the screening exercise of the DNP.
- 2.7 It is demonstrated through the assessment against the significance criteria in the SEA Directive and Regulations set out in section 4 of this report that the impacts of the DNP will not result in significant environmental effects.

3. Criteria for Assessing the Effects of Neighbourhood Plans

- 3.1 To determine whether the DNP may have significant environmental effects, its scope and content should be assessed against the criteria set out in Schedule 1 to the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, these regulations implement the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive in England. Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects referred to in Article 3(5) of Directive 2001/42/EC are set out below:

The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular to:

- The degree to which the plan or programmes sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources
- The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy
- The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development
- Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programmes
- The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection)

Characteristics of the effects, and of the area likely to be affected, having regard in particular, to:

- The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects
- The cumulative nature of the effects
- The trans- boundary nature of the effects
- The risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents)
- The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected.)
- The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to – special natural characteristics or cultural heritage, exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values, intensive land use, the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, community or international protection status.

(Source: Annex II of SEA Directive 2001/42/EC)

4. Assessment

- 4.1 Table 1 below sets out the criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment and the results of the assessment of the DNP. The table below has been used to determine whether the DNP is likely to have significant effects on the environment. If the plan is not likely to have significant effects, SEA is not required under the Directive.

Significance Criteria set out in SEA Directive (Annex ii) and Schedule 1 of Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004	Impact of the Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan
1. The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular, to:	
(a) The degree to which the plan or programmes sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;	The DNP would, if adopted, form part of the Statutory Development Plan and as such would contribute to the framework for future development consents for projects. Should the DNP be adopted its policies would form part of the Development Plan and be used to inform decisions on development proposals and planning applications. However, the DNP would sit within a wider framework set by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF); National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG); the emerging revised Derbyshire Dales Local Plan; and the adopted Local Plan.
(b) The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;	In a number of instances the DNP policies complement strategic aims and policies contained within the emerging revised Derbyshire Dales Local Plan. The DNP is considered unlikely to influence other Plans or Programmes within the Statutory Development Plan.
(c) The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;	The DNP aims to provide sustainable development, seeking to preserve and enhance the character of the natural, built and historic environment within the DNP area. The DNP includes ten key policies which seek to deliver the aims and vision of the Neighbourhood Plan. Three of the policies directly relate to and seek to address the environmental impact of development, particularly housing development (R1, D1, NE1). These policies

	<p>of the DNP seek to ensure that future development preserves and enhances the rural character of the settlement, responds to the distinct character of Doveridge and strives to ensure that high design standards are adhered to, for instance that new development takes advantage of topography, landscape and site orientation. Policy NE1 of the DNP relates solely to the natural environment and aims to preserve and enhance the natural assets and wildlife of the area in order to protect the areas distinctive local character. In addition to policy D1 which requires development to have good access to public transport and other measures to reduce car dependency, Policy T1 promotes sustainable transport requiring development proposals to facilitate choice, including sustainable means of transport, in the interests of sustainability.</p> <p>The DNP also includes policy CF1 and CF2 which seek to maintain and improve community facilities within the parish and ensure that new development does not adversely impact upon the valuable existing community facilities such local allotments, village hall, local shop etc. The principle of seeking to protect and enhance community facilities will contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development and contribute towards the social well-being of the community.</p> <p>The proposed neighbourhood plan policy on housing mix (H1) aims to ensure that new development meets the housing needs of the local community, thus ensuring that a range of homes are provided. Policy BE1 and BE3 seek to address the economic and social dimensions of sustainable development, aiming to sustain and enhance the range of employment opportunities within the parish through support for the growth of existing and new businesses and encouraging homeworking.</p> <p>The proposed policies draw upon the work undertaken through consultation on the</p>
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	<p>Neighbourhood Plan and also from the evidence base documents prepared to support the preparation of the Local Plan, notably the Landscape Sensitivity Study (Wardell Armstrong 2015). It is considered that the DNP is likely to support policies in the emerging revised Derbyshire Dales Local Plan which has been subject to comprehensive Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment and therefore promote sustainable development.</p>
(d) Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme; and	<p>Doveridge is situated to the south of the District and approximately 3kms to the east of Uttoxeter. The village is quite rural in character despite its proximity to the A50. The surrounding landscape is predominantly flat; however it falls towards the River Dove to the west and south west of the village. Land surrounding the village is considered to be of high landscape sensitivity.</p> <p>The estimated resident population of Doveridge is 1,350 (2011 Census). It is estimated that there are less than six employment generating premises providing employment within the village and from this perspective the village acts as a commuter village primarily to Uttoxeter. The village has a reasonable level of services and facilities including a community hall, convenience store, post office, primary school and public house. There are no GP or pharmacy facilities within the village. Consequently a degree of out commuting to nearby Uttoxeter and Ashbourne is required to access a wider range of services and facilities and employment opportunities. Public transport services operate 7 days a week.</p> <p>The River Dove provides a dominant feature within the Neighbourhood Plan area, and comprises a prominent feature of the landscape on the western and southern sides of the village where the associated flood plain extends to the settlement boundary.</p>

	<p>The A50 dual carriageway runs east to west to the north of the settlement through a substantial cutting. Noise and amenity issues have been raised as a result of the settlements location and proximity to the A50.</p> <p>Doveridge is a settlement with a long history, the oldest parts of the village are in the west extending eastwards along High Street. The village does not include a designated Conservation Area but includes a number of listed buildings with historical importance. The evolution of the village has seen more recent housing development to its periphery, however the centre of the village remains relatively compact and clustered around a network of narrow lanes particularly on the southern side of Derby Road. Many of the narrow lanes are flanked by mature hedgerows and numerous Tree Preservation Orders are present within the village.</p>
(e) The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (for example, plans and programmes linked to waste management of water protection)	The Neighbourhood Plan is not directly relevant to the implementation of European legislation.
2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular to:	
(a) The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;	The DNP if adopted is considered likely to have modest and longstanding positive environmental effects. Positive effects are predicted to be achieved through particular policies in the Plan, notably upon the design and appearance of development, the protection and enhancement of valuable community services and facilities and promoting and enhancing sustainable transport options, through walking, cycling and public rights of way, and ensuring provision is made for pedestrians and cyclists to access key services and facilities in the village. The policy on the natural environment will have associated beneficial effects, through the requirement for new

	development to maintain or improve biodiversity and wildlife, and the protection and enhancement of natural assets to protect the distinctive local character of the area. Further positive effects are predicted through the requirement for housing schemes to provide a mix of housing types and tenures to meet local needs and also the policy to sustain and enhance employment opportunities within the village. The requirement to incorporate high speed broadband connectivity will further provide positive social and economic benefits for the plan area.
(b) The cumulative nature of the effects;	It is intended that the environmental effects will have positive, cumulative benefits for the area, for example through the protection and enhancement of the areas distinctive local character – with associated benefits for biodiversity, promoting energy efficiency and the protection of the countryside through policies to ensure development preserves and enhances the areas local distinctiveness (i.e. landscape and settlement character and patterns).
(c) The trans boundary nature of the effects;	There are no trans-boundary issues across member states. Any effects on adjoining Derbyshire Dales parishes are likely to be positive, for instance through the protection of countryside, open spaces, settlement and landscape character and through the promotion of high quality design in new development.
(d) The risks to human health or the environment (for example due to accidents);	In undertaking the screening exercise no significant risks to human health or the environment have been identified. The vision and policies of DNP are likely to have positive effects and improve human health by supporting the protection and enhancement of open spaces, community facilities and promoting walking and cycling and access to the countryside. The policy requirement for new development to ensure streets, spaces and paths are overlooked by active frontages to provide natural surveillance (D1) will ensure that the design and layout of new development creates safe and attractive communities.
(e) The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects	The DNP area covers the parish of Doveridge, which at the 2011 census had a

(geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);	<p>population of 1,350. The DNP area includes the settlement of Doveridge and the surrounding countryside, which is predominately in agricultural use.</p> <p>The DNP is predicted to directly affect the immediate population of the designated neighbourhood area, accordingly the magnitude, spatial extent and geographical area likely to be affected by the DNP is comparatively small, particularly when compared to the scale likely to be effected by the emerging revised Derbyshire Dales Local Plan for instance.</p>
<p>(f) The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:</p> <p>(i) Special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;</p> <p>(ii) Exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or</p> <p>(iii) Intensive land use; and</p>	<p>The DNP covers the civil parish of Doveridge, comprising the settlement of Doveridge, and surrounding countryside. The parish is rich in natural, environmental and heritage assets. With regard to the historic environment the area does not include a designated Conservation Area, however there are 25 listed buildings in Doveridge settlement itself, notably including St Cuthbert's Church which is Grade I and four Grade II* buildings comprising Dove Bridge, Home Farmhouse, Lower Street Farmhouse and The Manor House. All listed entries are recognised for the contribution they make both individually and to the street scene. In respect of other environmental assets the DNP area does not include any areas designated as SSSI's, however local wildlife sites are present within the designated area, notably at Eaton Wood and near Sedsall Rough. These sites have been designated by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust as they provide areas of ecological significance and importance for natural habitats. Numerous individual and group Tree Preservation Orders are present within the village, seeking to protect local tress, woodland and hedgerows that make an important contribution to the beauty, diversity and distinctiveness of the area. The emerging Derbyshire Dales Local Plan and saved Local Plan policies include policies for the protection and enhancement of landscape character, biodiversity, geological interests and the built and</p>

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	historic environment. The proposed policies within the DNP will reinforce these policies with no significant negative effects. Environmental quality is not predicted to be exceeded or negatively impacted.
(g) The effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, community or international protection status.	The DNP area comprises the settlement of Doveridge which has a history dating back to before the Domesday Book. The surrounding countryside includes areas of high landscape sensitivity. The landscape character of the area contributes significantly to the distinctive and visual amenity of the DNP area and surrounding hinterland. The DNP area falls within the Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands and Trent Valley Washlands landscape character type. In addition there are numerous Derbyshire Local Wildlife Sites in the neighbourhood area. The emerging Derbyshire Dales Local Plan and saved Local Plan policies include policies for the protection of landscape character, the countryside, natural, heritage environmental assets. The DNP will reinforce these policies with no significant negative effects.

Table 1 – Determination of the likely significance of environmental effects

5. Screening Outcome

- 5.1 As a result of the assessment set out in Section 4 - Table 1 it is considered unlikely there will be any significant environmental effects arising from the Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan as submitted and assessed as part of this screening exercise (DNP – Submission Version October 2016), that have not been covered in the Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment of the emerging Revised Derbyshire Dales Local Plan, which has recently been submitted to the Secretary of State for examination. As such it is concluded that the DNP does not require a full SEA to be undertaken. **The assessment shows, that in the view of the District Council, the impacts of the DNP will not result in significant environmental effects and therefore there is no need for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and European Directive 2001/42/EC.**
- 5.2 This screening assessment has been sent to the three statutory SEA consultation bodies – Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency. The screening outcome is subject to comment from the SEA Bodies. The response received from the SEA bodies will be provided to the DNP group and may result in revisions to this screening exercise being necessary.
- 5.3 It should be noted that if the issues, policies and objectives of the DNP should change from those within the October 2016 version of the DNP as screened then a new screening process will need to be undertaken to determine whether such revisions and amendments result in a SEA being required.
- 5.4 Despite the screening outcome concluding that a SEA of the DNP is not required, the neighbourhood plan group may wish to carry out a 'sustainability appraisal' of the plan and its policies. As part of the assessment of the DNP the qualifying body must demonstrate how the plan will contribute to achieving sustainable development, and a sustainability appraisal may be a useful approach for doing this.
- 5.5 A sustainability appraisal may help DNP group to demonstrate the neighbourhood plan is sustainable and may make it more likely that it will be supported by the Examiner who will check it for compliance. The key stages for sustainability appraisal involve; considering whether the plan has been prepared to take account of effects on the environment and economy and improves the area for the community. Further information and advice on sustainability appraisal can be obtained from

the Planning Advisory Service and from the online National Planning Practice Guidance.

Appendix 2 – Equalities Impact Assessment

Legal Requirements

The Equality Act 2010 places a duty on all public authorities in the exercise of their functions to have regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity, and to foster good relations between persons who have a “protected characteristic” and those who do not. Protected characteristics are defined in the Equality Act as age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.

Equality Impact Assessment is a systematic analysis of a policy or policies in order to scrutinise the potential for an adverse impact on a particular group or community, in particularly those with a protected characteristic.

An assessment has been made on whether the Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan has a positive, negative or neutral impact on each of the protected characteristics. If the impact is negative, this is given a high, medium or low assessment. The following table describes these:

Impact	Description
High	A significant potential impact, risk of exposure, history of complaints, no mitigating measures in place etc.
Medium	Some potential impact exists, some mitigating measures are in place, poor evidence.
Low	Almost no relevancy to the process, e.g. an area that is very much legislation-led.

Doveridge – General Population Characteristics

By age, Doveridge’s population is not dissimilar to the wider Derbyshire Dales population. An exception to this is for people aged 0-17, where Doveridge has 25.5%, compared to 19.1% for Derbyshire Dales.

By ethnic origin, the following table compares Doveridge to Derbyshire Dales.

	DR	DD
UK	95%	97%
EU	3%	2%
Other non-EU	2%	1%

There are no statistics available on other protected characteristics.

Aims and Policies of the Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan

The aims of the Doveridge Neighbourhood Plan are:

- To create a sustainable, thriving and prosperous parish that supports an excellent quality of life for all its residents whilst maintaining its sense of community and welcoming newcomers and visitors;
- To ensure the area is safe from flood risk, is adaptable to climate change and has the lowest carbon dependence possible;
- To preserve the high quality natural environment and protect nature and wildlife interests and green space; and
- To promote the parish of Doveridge as a long-term living and working settlement that meets the needs of all ages of residents and encourages businesses and employment opportunities.

The policies are:

R1: Doveridge Settlement Boundary
 D1: Design of New Development
 H1: Housing Mix
 BE1: Commercial and Industrial Development
 BE2: High-Speed Connectivity
 BE3: Home Working
 CF1: Community Facilities
 CF2: Provision of New Community Facilities
 T1: Sustainable Transport, Safety and Accessibility
 NE1: Natural Environment

Impact on Protected Characteristics

Age

The plan seeks to accommodate housing need and growth (R1 and H1). This will help to ensure that housing provision caters for all ages, including younger people seeking housing for the first time.

BE1 and BE3 seek to create employment opportunities for people of working age, and alongside BE2, will help to create choice and opportunity for people who have restrictions on their mobility (including the young and the old) by improving access to home-based employment, to online goods and services and to facilities in walking distance.

Policy D1 requires good design, including for people of a range of mobilities.

The impact on all ages will be positive.

Disability

The needs of persons who are disabled or who have limited mobility are addressed in Policy D1, which seeks to create a well-designed and accessible environment.

H1 requires new housing to meet local need, BE1 and BE3 enables local employment, and CF1 and CF2 enables a range of community facilities in the village.

BE2 seeks to improve connectivity, giving good access to the Internet for accessing goods and services from home.

The impact on people with disability will be positive.

Maternity and pregnancy

Key issues for women who are pregnant or who have young children are access to appropriate housing, flexible employment, and access to community facilities. Policies R1, H1, BE1, BE2, BE3, CF1 and CF2 all enable this.

The impact on pregnant women will be positive.

Race

Non-white ethnic groups are a small proportion of the population of Doveridge.

For the most part, the plan will have an equal impact on the local population regardless of race. A public realm designed with safety in mind will minimise opportunities for hate crime (there is no evidence that this is a problem in Doveridge). Policy D1 seeks to create well designed development, which includes safety considerations.

The impact will be positive on people of all races.

Sex (Gender)

The Neighbourhood Plan contains no specific policies or proposals for any particular gender. The policies have been written to provide equal opportunity to both sexes in respect of the provision of development and access to facilities.

Neither sex is disadvantaged by any of the policies and proposals in the Neighbourhood Plan. Both sexes will benefit equally from the implementation of the Neighbourhood Plan. This includes men or women with prams or pushchairs.

The impact will be positive on both sexes.

Religion, Gender re-assignment, Sexual orientation

Key issues for religious groups are discrimination relating to employment, housing and the provision of services, and their portrayal in the media.

Key issues for gender re-assigned people, gays and lesbians are personal relationships, transphobia and/or discrimination, and hate crime.

The Neighbourhood Plan does not and cannot directly address the social attitudes that are involved in these problems. However, it does seek to provide a built environment, that is open to all, with a safe public realm which all social groups can access and use equally.

The impact will be positive on all people, regardless of religion or LGBT status.

Conclusion

The Neighbourhood Plan provides a strategy for the development of the village, and a range of policies and proposals, which will result in positive benefits for many parts of the local community with protected characteristics: older people, young people and young children, disabled people and those with limited mobility, and maternity and pregnancy.

Whilst not explicitly addressing the needs of racial or religious groups, or transgender, gay or lesbian groups, or women, the Neighbourhood Plan does make equal provision for housing and seeks to provide community facilities which will benefit these groups equally. It also seeks to provide a safer environment, particularly a safer public realm.

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