Table 1.1 - Scores of site allocation policies showing performance against SA objectives

SA objective	Housing[1]	South Stanton Housing Allocation	Acorn Way Housing Allocation	North of Spondon Housing Allocation	South West of Kirk Hallam Housing Allocation	North of Cotmanhay Housing Allocation
Housing (SA1)	-	+4	+3	+2	+4	+2
Employment and Jobs (SA2)	-	+2	+2	-1	+4	0
Economic Structure and Innovation (SA3)	-	0	0	0	+4	0
Shopping Centres (SA4)	-	+1	+2	+1	+1	+1
Health and Wellbeing (SA5)	-	+5	+3	+3	+5	+5
Community Safety (SA6)	-	+2	-2	-2	-2	-1
Social Inclusion (SA7)	-	+7	+3	+2	+7	+2
Transport (SA8)	-	+5	+3	+2	+6	+3
Brownfield Land (SA9)	-	+3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Energy and Climate Change (SA10)	-	+2	0	+1	+1	+1
Pollution and Air Quality (SA11)	-	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
Flooding and Water Quality (SA12)	-	0	-4	-2	-4	-2
Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure (SA13)	-	+4	0	-2	-1	-1
Landscape and Built Environment (SA14)	-	+3	-3	-4	-2	-2
Heritage (SA15)	-	+3	0	+2	+2	+1
Natural Resources and Waste Management (SA16)	-	-3	-5	-5	-5	-5

[1] Housing policy (Strategic Policy 1) sets out the distribution of housing over the Plan period and was influenced by the work of **Sustainability Appraisal 1 (SA1)** which assessed the sustainability of delivering growth in different locations around the Borough.

Table 1.2 - Scores of site allocation policies showing performance against SA objectives

	Employment	Stanton North Employment Allocation[2]	Town, Local and Village Centres	Transport	Strategic Green Infrastructure Zones	Total Impact[3]
Housing (SA1)	+2	-	+3	+8	+3	+31
Employment and Jobs (SA2)	+3	-	+4	+7	+1	+22
Economic Structure and Innovation (SA3)	+5	-	+3	-3	0	+9
Shopping Centres (SA4)	+1	-	+2	+3	+1	+13
Health and Wellbeing (SA5)	0	-	+3	0	+3	+27
Community Safety (SA6)	+2	-	+2	-2	+1	-2
Social Inclusion (SA7)	+2	-	+2	+8	+1	+34
Transport (SA8)	0	-	+5	+5	+6	+35
Brownfield Land (SA9)	+3	-	+3	0	0	-3
Energy and Climate Change (SA10)	+3	-	-1	+1	0	+8
Pollution and Air Quality (SA11)	-1	-	0	-1	0	-6
Flooding and Water Quality (SA12)	-2	-	0	-6	+1	-19
Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure (SA13)	+5	-	-5	-12	+9	-3
Landscape and Built Environment (SA14)	+2	-	-1	-1	0	-8
Heritage (SA15)	+1	-	+3	0	0	+12
Natural Resources and Waste Management (SA16)	-1	-	-5	-11	+1	-39

[2] This site allocation policy was not independently tested, but instead formed part of the Employment policy option which considered four separate approaches to managing employment and economic growth (see **Table 5** in the main document).
[3] These scores also incorporate the scores of corresponding SA objectives presented within **Table 1.1**.

Table 2 – Assessment of Total, Cumulative and Synergistic Effects

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
Housing (SA1) **+31**	The policies will make a significant impact on increasingly the availability of housing and widening of housing opportunities in the Borough.	New house building will be necessary to achieve housing requirement targets. A consistent scale of new house building is likely to occur across most years of the Plan's coverage.	Introducing new housing is necessary across the plan period to ensure the population's ongoing housing needs are met. Once homes are developed, these will form the Borough's expanded and established housing stock.	Delivering high numbers of homes will increase use of energy and the use of natural resources. Additional car trips will be generated due to the need for travel and access jobs and services. The addition of a significant number of new homes will help to free up existing stock, creating additional fluidity in the local market with greater choice.	Building Regulations will deliver improved efficiency of new homes, whilst the development of an improved Green Infrastructure network should provide greater modal choice for travel.	The scale of new housing is set by national planning guidance. The Plan's policies provide a framework in which large-scale development can be pursued in sustainable locations. As a result of the policies, greater diversity will occur in the Borough's housing stock.
Employment and Jobs (SA2) **+22**	The emerging policies have demonstrated a	The higher score is dependent on the delivery of	Though the plan can promote positive	There may be a shift in movement of	No significant impacts are envisaged as	Overall the effect is positive but is

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
	highly positive impact on the employment and job prospects in the Borough. The Stanton Employment Allocation has played a significant role in achieving benefits for this objective.	the South West of Kirk Hallam Housing Allocation as presently there is a limited range of job providers in Kirk Hallam. The site's delivery is expected to provide notable improvements in the diversity and quality of jobs locally in the long term. The protection and promotion the retail centres plays a vital role too. The village centres already informally exist, with their new protection in retail policy which will likely safeguard benefits to employment and	influences on employment and job prospects in the borough, economic factors will persist which may impact the success of the policies. For instance the COVID-19 pandemic, global competition and consumer habits. The flexibility of opportunities also impacts durability. For instance a mix of sectors will be more resilient than one single dominant industry leading to enhanced employment and job opportunities.	goods from typically HGV vehicles to rail freight, supported by the Stanton Park development which includes industrial and warehouse units with a dedicated rail link. Positive rates of employment and jobs can increase spending in the borough, contributing to the vitality and vibrancy of local businesses. The attraction of jobs and employment may result in residents from further afield residing in	the main effects should be positive. To ensure maximum benefits to this objective, there should be flexibility in this area, for instance a mix of employment sectors (service, retail, industry, education and so on) to maximise opportunities and eliminate threats as employment diversity is more resilient.	subject to the delivery of housing and employment allocations in the Local Plan.

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
		jobs. The delivery of the retail centre at south Stanton and south west Kirk Hallam are dependent on the housing allocations being developed.		Erewash. With the availability of new homes also being promoted in the local plan, there could be a knock on effect of increased community diversity and increased desire to live and work in Erewash.		
Economic Structure and Innovation (SA3) **+9**	Policies will enable a continuation of the Borough's economic profile and through the protection of key employment zones and provision of a strategic-scale employment site. This will offer opportunities for business growth and attracting	The scale of new employment space at Stanton North allows for significant inward investment and growth. This will endure through most of the early stages of the plan period as land becomes available for a range of economic uses.	The availability of land to support a diversification of economic structure will accelerate through the latter years of the plan period. Once new businesses locate upon the site, this will heavily influence the permanence of a re-enforced structure and	The creation of strategic-scale employment opportunities will generate additional traffic to and from the site. The scale of building across the land will also see the heightened use of natural resources and energy.	Policy provision for the reopening of a rail link into the Stanton site can contribute to a reduced amount of industrial traffic using local roads, also limiting HGV movements. New industrial stock will expect to be	The plan overall performs positively against this objective. Effects on the SA framework of objectives is largely positive, with the exception of traffic generated by the development of a strategic-

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
	new industries to diversify Erewash's economy.		offer scope for longer-term innovation.		constructed to a heightened specification to boost energy efficiency.	scale employment site, but rail-access offers sizeable scope for diversity of uses across the site.
Shopping Centres (SA4) **+13**	The emerging policies have demonstrated a positive impact on shopping centres and retail conditions.	The delivery of benefits is partly the result of the proposed housing allocations. Development at these site would result in additional populations that will use nearby facilities, contributing to the vitality and vibrancy of existing centres. Some of the allocations also warrant development of	Because of the largely positive performance, the Plan will continue to deliver benefits across the duration of the Plan's period. It's important that the shopping centres provide for the needs of residents to ensure longevity and vibrancy.	The approach to shopping centres will help protect and promote the local economy and also stimulate regeneration in and around the centres. The Long Eaton Town Deal was recently secured which will have a positive impact on the designated centre, surrounding area and community.	The vitality and viability of shopping centres is fragile to external conditions, such as the Covid 19 pandemic, online competition and the rising dominance of supermarkets in the retail market. To reduce risk and damage from external factors,	The conclusions from SA4 demonstrate that the policies in the Local Plan are set to have a beneficial impact on shopping centres.

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
		new retail centres (south Stanton and south west Kirk Hallam).			diversity and flexibility in retail centre uses should be promoted.	
Health and Wellbeing (SA5) **+27**	Assessment has shown the draft portfolio of policies perform exceedingly well against this objective with benefits largely derived at the proposed housing allocation sites through the introduction of new open space, access to green and blue infrastructure and improved access to facilities.	The effects are dependent on housing development of taking place at identified locations. Should these happen, the effects listed would gradually increase in a sustained frequency.	Effects are likely to last across the duration of the plan period from the point in which allocations begin to see development and the introduction of infrastructure that supports health and wellbeing, particularly the creation of new green spaces. At such time, effects would not be reversible, but would see benefits supporting a healthier local population.	The policies are expected to compliment work developing a HMA-based Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy for Greater Nottingham. The creation of new spaces/improved GI through strategic housing and employment development will provide greater opportunities for residents to lead healthier lifestyles by increasing access to new assets and offering	Whilst the positive nature of the policies effects on the objective are clearly defined, Strategic Policy 1.1 requires new strategic housing sites to demonstrate a number of design-orientated elements that can further advance performance of policies on SA5.	The conclusions derived from SA5 demonstrates that policies are set to play a beneficial role in delivering sustainability in regards to health and wellbeing.

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
				alternative modals choices to travel.		
Community Safety (SA6) **-2**	The overarching negative impact of this objective relates to the strategic housing sites urbanising the Green Belt, which would initially impede community safety. Though rural areas do suffer from crime, the creation of new neighbourhoods will provide opportunity for criminal activity to occur. Overall the development of housing can still have an eventual positive impact on community	Though negative impacts have been associated with the development of the housing allocations, it does not necessarily mean community safety is jeopardised because of development. There are mitigation measures that can be implemented to avoid risk to community safety. Though it is still evident that through housing delivery, community safety will be	Changing design that encourages community safety would be hard to reverse as the principles would be embedded in new development, therefore it is best to embed design from the very beginning. Urban planning and design can govern community safety to a certain point though it should be noted that humanistic behaviour can be hard to fully control in terms	The impact on community safety at the proposed housing allocations could have a knock-on-effect for existing neighbouring housing and communities.	Strategic Policy 1.1 will govern design principles which can be used to alleviate community safety issues. Good design principles include walkable streets, well lit areas and creating a sense of eyes overlooking secluded areas. For example taller buildings by alleyways. During the planning application	Despite presenting a negative score, community safety issues can be mitigated through good design so overall a positive outcome can be generated, post-development.

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
	safety through the creation of more vibrant and busier neighbourhoods.	altered with the land use change.	of committing crimes and impeding community safety.		stage of the allocations, development management can influence good design to help alleviate community safety issues.	
Social Inclusion (SA7) **+34**	Assessment predicts strong sustainability benefits through the implementation of the site-based and topic-based policies.	The assessed benefits would only be delivered with the implementation of strategic housing development via site policies. Once development commences, the benefits of greater access to local services and facilities will begin to occur.	The positive outcomes from the policies implementation will persist throughout the Plan period once construction begins. The increased access to services and greater scope for participation in localised activities is unlikely to be reversed, although this is dependent on the continued	The increase in local facilities likely as a result of this set of policies should see benefits in terms of how the population access local services. Greater access offers the population more scope to use non-motorised means to reach facilities resulting in improved air quality and healthier communities, in turn, helping to	An absence of negative scores assessed throughout SA7's appraisal reaffirms the sustainability of the policy framework. The locating of strategic development on public transport corridors, with close proximity to existing centres or with new facilities	Similarly to SA5, the strong positive contribution policies would have on furthering the levels of social inclusion demonstrates that policies would help strengthen the Plan's social credentials across Erewash.

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
			availability of facilities close to, or as part of, new strategic development.	strengthen centres roles in serving local populations.	as part of proposals help to confirm the positive impact of Plan policies.	
Transport (SA8) **+35**	A very positive outcome for transport is expected from the Local Plan from a combination of the housing allocations and individual policies (Town, Local and Village Centres, Transport and Strategic Green Infrastructure Zones). This is despite the HS2 option scoring negatively, with very few benefits being highlighted in the assessment.	Joint venture partnership working with relevant agencies such as Derbyshire Highways Authority and Derbyshire County Council's Public Right of Way Team and local groups who manage pathways will be necessary for the proposed allocations and green corridor routes. The allocation of key Strategic Green Infrastructure Zones will	Once a road is created, it will form a vital part of the surrounding road network, this is applicable to the proposed Kirk Hallam Relief Road. Strategic Green Infrastructure Zones should be flexible to allow new developments to connect onto the network though all will become permanent fixtures of the Borough's Green Infrastructure	The proposed Kirk Hallam Relief Road will relieve traffic stress off retrospective networks. Though air pollution from traffic will be created. Enhanced Strategic Green Infrastructure Zones will promote non-motorised transport routes which will benefit the environment and user's health and wellbeing.	A bus route may be instigated on Kirk Hallam Relief Road to allow sustainable travel and provide an alternative to private car transport. The Kirk Hallam Relief Road can be positioned in a location that poses the least risk to environment harm in terms of damage to	Overall this object will benefit greatly from the Local Plan policies. The Kirk Hallam Relief Road will evidently provide great benefits to connectivity across the Borough and help relieve current traffic and congestion in the neighbouring villages and town.

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
		enhance existing sustainable transport infrastructure through the long term protection and enhancement of key zones and provide an alternative to using motor vehicles to get to a destination. Benefits will likely be excelled from investment from the developers of the housing allocations. The delivery of HS2 is subject to Central Government's agenda and plans.	network in order to promote connectivity and accessibility.	HS2 is expected to deliver economic benefits in terms of connectivity to London and job opportunities for local populations due to the location of the East Midlands Gateway Station.	local biodiversity. Buffer zones can be placed around the Relief Road to combat noise and air pollution of nearby communities. Landscaping surrounding the road can also be implemented to aid integration with the landscape and also aid biodiversity enhancements.	
Brownfield Land (SA9)	The use of brownfield land	The use of greenfield land	The use of greenfield land	The use of greenfield land	The policies encourage a	Overall, it is important to

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
-3	to accommodate strategic new development is likely to impact on the effective use of such land and the biodiversity interests/value which currently exist. Policies do maximise the use of brownfield land across the Borough, although insufficient amounts exist to avoid greenfield development from being necessary.	to accommodate housing development will be required to deliver a sizeable component of Erewash's new homes. The commencement of construction will see the need for greenfield land to deliver housing figures, although assessment of biodiversity value at this locations will occur. The frequency of use of greenfield land for allocations will be persistent and sustained throughout construction.	to accommodate strategic housing development will endure throughout the plan period. Once construction commences then this will impact upon the efficiency of how brownfield land is managed across the Borough and will be irreversible.	will impact sustainability in a number of ways. Construction on largely undeveloped land will introduce aspects such as energy use, newly-created traffic and increase the use of natural resources, whilst also altering the ability of land to absorb rainwater and impacting on ground drainage. Site conditions which support wildlife habitats are also inevitably likely to face pressure.	significant amount of new housing in urban areas on brownfield land. Regular updating of the Brownfield Land Register encourages new opportunities to minimise greenfield development. Where development on greenfield sites is necessary, provision is made for good quality design, both in terms of layout, connectivity to surrounding development, provision of open/green space etc. Any	state that policies aim to direct as much of the Borough's housing requirements to brownfield land as possible. Where greenfield development is unavoidable, policies will oversee the creation of good quality housing schemes which link well to Green Infrastructure to help minimise car usage, whilst creating new green spaces at site allocations

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
					identifiable biodiversity loss will need to be compensated, with net gain achieved via the provisions of the Environment Act 2021.	which contribute positively to environmental performance.
Energy and Climate Change (SA10) **+8**	An overall positive outcome with benefits expected to be delivered from the employment policy and Stanton housing allocation in particular.	The positive outcome is the accumulation of the delivery of all of the housing allocations bar Acorn Way and the employment policy. The development of a sizeable number of new employment premises as part of an allocation at Stanton will contribute to the delivery of more energy efficient	Once the employment areas and homes are built they will continue to deliver benefits to energy efficiency and mitigating climate change. It is important to ensure standards in buildings are maintained to promote optimum benefits. It is important to	Building energy efficient buildings and to better standards will contribute a positive impact on climate change mitigation at a local level but will contribute alongside regional, national and international efforts to combat climate change. In terms of achieving more sustainable	The mitigation relies on the use of building design, better standards and renewable energy adoption.	Using good, responsive design principles will ensure development is line with climate change targets. Overall there should be a positive outcome, as long as developers embrace the latest standards in

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
		units, in line with current Building Regulation. The construction of the largest housing allocation (south west Kirk Hallam) will deliver a large number of new homes and other supporting community facilities which would make a notable contribution to the energy efficiency of building stock within the plan area as proposed development size would be in excess of 2% of the current number of dwellings in Erewash.	reduce impacts on climate change as much as possible as it generates long term negative impacts that are irreversible.	energy sources the employment policy, via the Stanton site discusses opportunity for community energy systems and to harness renewable energy. This would reduce reliance on fossil fuels and consequently benefit the environmental impacts of opting for a renewable source of energy.		relation to climate change and wish to reduce dependency on non-renewable energy sources.

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
Pollution and Air Quality (SA11) **-6**	Effects are slightly negative when assessed across all policies, both general and site-specific. New development is likely to exacerbate all forms of pollution, particularly at greenfield locations – where little, if any, established development exists. Human behaviour will increase air pollution through car usage, with the construction of the Kirk Hallam Relief Road (KHRR) potentially impacting on air quality. The construction and	Such effects are only likely to occur in the event that development of strategic housing sites commences. Should this occur, then there is a high likelihood of modest increases across all spectres of pollution (air, noise and light). Strategic-scale developments will see short-term increases, largely connected to the construction phases of homes and supporting infrastructure. It is hoped once developments are completed, pollution levels	Predicted effects are anticipated to last across the respective construction phases of new housing developments (and construction of the KHRR). Once complete, some reductions in pollutions would be expected although it is unlikely that wholesale reversibility could be achieved owing to the influence of human behaviour through energy usage for example.	The impacts of several strategic-scale housing schemes are likely to lead to secondary & synergistic effects. The most notable effect will be traffic generated by each allocation. Whilst these are geographically separated, the nature of the road network will lead to some pockets of congestion where air quality is likely to worsen.	The construction of the KHRR, whilst necessary to adequately link the South-West Kirk Hallam site to the road network, will also help contribute to ensuring the flow of traffic on local roads and at junctions – preventing congestion and the resulting air pollution from standing traffic. The heightened role of Green Infrastructure near to most site allocations is also key in promoting	Whilst new development on a strategic scale will always create forms of pollution, it is shown through the overall assessment of SA11 that this is minor and can be off-set through enhancing technology which is seeing growth in electric car ownership and improved energy efficiency in domestic homes. The need for sites to be in locations with good connections to public

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
	occupation of domestic dwellings will see increased emissions.	will reduce as a consequence of energy efficient homes and the establishment of sustainable travel movements.			more sustainable travel. Building regulations will also work in conjunction with the Plan's policies to ensure new homes are constructed using more efficient materials and technology.	transport and existing (or new) retail centres should also reduce the need for motorised travel and prevent cars contributing to emissions.
Flooding and Water Quality (SA12) **-19**	The proposed development at the housing and employment allocations would increase flood risk and impacts on water quality. This is because of altered hydraulics on greenfield sites and building nearby areas of	This is dependent on the development of the allocations and avoiding higher flood risk areas and areas nearby watercourses.	Impacts would be difficult to reverse. Flooding will be taken fully account of in the planning application stage of the allocations. The Flood Authority will be consulted and any flooding issues will be resolved and	Development which is on higher risk flood zones could result in flooding nearby. Development nearby watercourses could alter run off rates and influence flooding further downstream. Altered water	The ultimate mitigation method is to avoid developing areas of increased flood risk and those areas located close to water courses. Other mitigation methods	Ultimately the impact of the proposed Local Plan policies is expected to have a negative impact on flooding and water quality, largely related to the development of the housing

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
	increased flood risk.		mitigated prior to development commencing.	dynamics could also negatively impact local wildlife. Sustainable urban drainage systems can be designed to be aesthetically pleasing and benefit a sense of place. For instance the creation of pocket parks. These can create benefits to health and wellbeing of new residents.	include developing sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS) including developing buffer zones and utilising green infrastructure to mitigate flood risk. Developing SuDS can benefit the landscape of new development by providing high quality amenity space.	and employment allocations. As they are new developments, the developers will have to satisfy the requirements set by the Lead Flood Authority for Derbyshire in order mitigate negative impacts on flooding and water quality.
Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure (SA13) **-3**	Overall, the effects of the draft policies have been assessed as broadly neutral. However, the	As with other effects, impacts on biodiversity, tree coverage & woodland would begin to occur through the	Effects to biodiversity and tree coverage would likely be short-term throughout the construction	The heightened role of Green Infrastructure zones across the Borough will likely see greater usage for those	Mitigation for the effects set out span a number of mechanisms. Provisions of the	With the overall effects of policies marginally negative, a number of aspects such

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
	main impacts are likely to arise from development effects on biodiversity and tree coverage that construction and the urbanising of undeveloped greenfield land would cause.	commencement of development at strategic growth sites. Construction would look to minimise impacts on biodiversity and habitat that contributed value to ecological networks, although the beginning of development would see a one-off occurrence of potential displacement of assets.	phases of development at each of the strategic growth locations. Whilst exact habitats and biodiversity would be subject to change/loss, the requirement for biodiversity net gain would see impacts reversed over time as new habitats mature and contribute to the Borough's ecology.	moving via non-motorised means. Increased numbers travelling through sometimes sensitive parts of the Borough's environment could result in damage to biodiversity and ecology. This is likely to be countered by a more desirable network that encourages the population to travel without reliance on motor vehicles. The creation of new areas of open and green spaces as part of development will also lead to	Environment Act (2021) now set in law the need to secure biodiversity net gain where development affects ecology and wildlife. Additionally, strategies such as the N'ham Core Blue & Green Infrastructure Strategy will help offer sound guidance on achieving the correct balance between encouraging greater numbers of users to rural settings whilst protecting sensitive areas of Erewash's natural	as replacement and enhanced biodiversity (through net gain), the creation of new green spaces and greater legibility of the Borough's Blue and Green Infrastructure network, help to show that the Plan's policies can deliver positive elements against this objective.

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
				pockets of biodiversity.	environment. This Strategy will complement the work of a County-based Nature Recovery Strategy which is due to be produced over the next year.	
Landscape and Built Environment (SA14) **-8**	Negative impacts are associated with this objective, largely as a result of the proposed housing allocations in the Green Belt and delivery of the retail policy.	This will be subject to the allocations being built out. The sites are located in the Green Belt are large-scale and will undoubtedly alter the landscape character evident in these areas of the Borough. This is also applicable to the new proposed	Once the landscape is altered, it is largely irreversible. However over time the development will create its own local value within the landscape as communities settle and develop in the allocations.	The landscape character of Erewash is defined by the Landscape Character Area assessments. The proposals in the Local Plan do deviate away from the landscape character areas set out in the document. Through time, the development will positively	Development could be sympathetic to the landscape character area. This should be achieved on a site by site basis. The housing policy can develop suitable principles. This is supported by Policy 1.1 which includes setting good landscape	Overall the proposed policies have a negative impact on this sustainability appraisal objective though as discussed, appropriate mitigation measures can reduce the overall negative impact. Though it

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
		additions to the retail hierarchy (mainly south west Kirk Hallam). South Stanton is expected to also have a negative impact on landscape character as a village centre would differentiate greatly from the existing landscape of the area.		contribute to local character and establish its place within the local setting and value placed on it by communities.	principles to integrate development. This is further supported by the individual allocation policies to soften impact on surrounding landscape.	should be noted that this is the result of other positive aspects of the local plan including building the required additional homes and suitable employment space that will benefit the Borough.
Heritage (SA15) - **+12**	Overall, the impacts from policies on this objective is largely positive. This results from the improvements that development sites are able to make in	Positive effects will occur in the event that development of strategic sites commence. This will see access improvements between sites and the rural right of way network allowing	The described effects are likely to occur once strategic growth sites are developed and new connections to local paths and Green & Blue Infrastructure are established.	The policies provide scope for new development within the identified retail centres. Growth nearby to existing centres where large concentrations of heritage assets	Scheduled updating and review of CA management plans for retail centres containing conservation areas to ensure that proposed growth is in	Overall, the effects against this objective are positive. Whilst some concerns exist about the exposure existing heritage assets might be subjected

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
	strengthening connections with rights of way and Blue & Green Infrastructure that enhance access to statutory and non-statutory heritage assets. A new strategy for managing development within village, local and town centres (where large concentrations of assets exist) will also manage the pressures between growth proposals and the need to protect local heritage.	greater access to heritage assets distant to the urbanised parts of Erewash. Once improved access is implemented, the positive effects arising from the policies will become permanent.	Once these connections and new links are established, enhanced relationships with heritage assets will gain permanence.	exist will increase the population in close proximity to these areas of historic interest. Care will therefore be needed to ensure the greater human activities around heritage assets do not diminish and adversely impact their character and settings.	harmony with core groupings of heritage assets. The production of a Heritage Impact Assessment, as advised by Historic England, has enabled impacts from development to be carefully appraised with scope for drafting policies which aim to reduce and remove harm to assets. The Kirk Hallam Relief Road should act as mitigation to additional traffic generated in the vicinity to	to in the face of new development pressures in highly-connected, accessible locations (mainly designated centres) there are ample safeguards in place to ensure harm is avoided. Much of the positive effect of policies on SA15 is derived from the greater access to heritage assets that strategic development would bring.

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
					major growth sites, particularly in preventing high volumes of traffic from routing through conservation villages (Dale Abbey & Stanton-by-Dale).	
Natural Resources and Waste Management (SA16) **-39**	A major negative impact is predicted, which largely relates to the housing allocations, transport policy and retail centre policy. This development will increase the use of raw resources, utilise some good quality agricultural land for alternative	The use of greenfield land to accommodate housing development will be required. The construction will see the need for greenfield land to deliver housing figures, although assessment of biodiversity value at this locations will occur. Nevertheless	The duration of the impact on natural resources will be more severe in the construction phases of the development proposed in the Local Plan in addition to the impact of developing greenfield sites being immediately when construction	Increase in population of housing sites will result in the consumption of natural resources and higher levels of waste. Construction and management of new dwellings and stock can have impacts which include on water and air quality,	Homes can be constructed to a good specification, with Planning Policy supporting new development which aims to reduce impact on natural resources and minimised waste. Management practices can be introduced	Whilst waste is inevitable from this development, mitigation and management practices can be introduced to reduce the use of natural resources and waste management.

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
	uses other than food production to support the proposal of just under 6,000 new homes. The sites are largely greenfield which has maximum impact on natural resources. The Kirk Hallam Relief Land is located in greenfield land and will require raw resources for construction and will also support private motorised transport, a less sustainable option of travel in terms of impact on natural resources.	this will involve the extensive use of natural resources to deliver new homes and also new communities will undoubtedly increase the use of raw resources. The land where the new retail centres are proposed will also generate a negative impact in correlation with the housing allocations being delivered. Mitigation measures can reduce the overall impact on natural resources and waste management though some	begins. Consumption will reduce once developed though new communities will continue to consume resources and generate waste for the lifetime of the development.	greenhouse gas emissions and damage to natural environment through accessing natural resources for construction and energy.	to reduce impacts. For example, introduction of recycling initiatives and encouraging sustainable construction methods which is supported in current Building Regulations.	

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
		negative impacts are expected to prevail.				