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	West of Sandiacre Housing Allocation
Housing (Obj. 1)	-	+4	+3	+2	+4	+1
Employment and Jobs (Obj. 2)	-	+2	+2	-1	+4	0
Economic Structure and Innovation (Obj. 3)	-	0	0	0	+4	0
Shopping Centres (Obj. 4)	-	+1	+2	+1	+1	+1
Health and Wellbeing (Obj. 5)	-	+5	+3	+3	+5	+2
Community Safety (Obj. 6)	-	+2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Social Inclusion (Obj. 7)	-	+7	+3	+2	+7	+1
Transport (Obj. 8)	-	+5	+3	+2	+6	-1
Brownfield Land (Obj. 9)	-	+3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Energy & Climate Change (Obj. 10)	-	+2	0	+1	+1	+1
Pollution and Air Quality (Obj. 11)	-	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
Flooding & Water Quality (Obj. 12)	-	0	-4	-2	-4	-1
Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure (Obj. 13)	-	+4	0	-2	-1	0
Landscape and Built Environment (Obj. 14)	-	+3	-3	-4	-2	+1
Heritage (Obj. 15)	-	+3	0	+2	+2	+1
Natural Resources and Waste Management (Obj. 16)	-	-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 1.1 (continued)

SA objective	Breadsall Hilltop Housing Allocation SGA3	South of West Hallam Housing Allocation	North of West Hallam Housing Allocation	East of Breaston Housing Allocation	South West of Draycott Housing Allocation	West of Borrowash Housing Allocation
Housing (Obj. 1)	+2	+1	+1	+1	+1	+2
Employment and Jobs (Obj. 2)	-1	0	0	0	-1	+1
Economic Structure and Innovation (Obj. 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shopping Centres (Obj. 4)	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+2
Health and Wellbeing (Obj. 5)	+1	+2	+1	-1	+2	+7
Community Safety (Obj. 6)	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Social Inclusion (Obj. 7)	+2	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1
Transport (Obj. 8)	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Brownfield Land (Obj. 9)	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	0
Energy and Climate Change (Obj. 10)	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1
Pollution & Air Quality (Obj. 11)	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Flooding & Water Quality (Obj. 12)	-3	+1	+1	+1	0	0
Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure (Obj. 13)	-3	+1	0	+1	+2	+5
Landscape and Built Environment (Obj. 14)	-2	-2	0	0	+3	+1
Heritage (Obj. 15)	+2	0	+1	+1	+1	0
Natural Resources and Waste Management (Obj. 16)	-4	-3	-3	-4	-3	-5

Table 1.1 (continued)

SA objective	North of Borrowash Housing Allocation
Housing (Obj. 1)	+1
Employment and Jobs (Obj. 2)	0
Economic Structure and Innovation (Obj. 3)	0
Shopping Centres (Obj. 4)	+1
Health and Wellbeing (Obj. 5)	+2
Community Safety (Obj. 6)	-2
Social Inclusion (Obj. 7)	+1
Transport (Obj. 8)	0
Brownfield Land (Obj. 9)	-1
Energy & Climate Change (Obj. 10)	+1
Pollution & Air Quality (Obj. 11)	-1
Flooding & Water Quality (Obj. 12)	-1
Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure (Obj. 13)	+3
Landscape and Built Environment (Obj. 14)	0
Heritage (Obj. 15)	+1
Natural Resources and Waste Management (Obj. 16)	-3

Table 1.2 - Scores of Topic-based 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 (Obj. 1)	+2	-	+3	+8	+3	+39 (+31)
Employment and Jobs (Obj. 2)	+3	-	+4	+7	+1	+21 (+22)
Economic Structure and Innovation (Obj. 3)	+5	-	+3	-3	0	+9 (+9)
Shopping Centres (Obj. 4)	+1	-	+2	+3	+1	+20 (+13)
Health and Wellbeing (Obj. 5)	0	-	+3	0	+3	+38 (+27)
Community Safety (Obj. 6)	+2	-	+2	-2	+1	-15 (-2)
Social Inclusion (Obj. 7)	+2	-	+2	+8	+1	+41 (+34)
Transport (Obj. 8)	0	-	+5	+5	+6	+26 (+35)
Brownfield Land (Obj. 9)	+3	-	+3	0	0	-9 (-3)
Energy & Climate Change (Obj. 10)	+3	-	-1	+1	0	+14 (+8)
Pollution & Air Quality (Obj. 11)	-1	-	0	-1	0	-13 (-6)
Flooding & Water Quality (Obj. 12)	-2	-	0	-6	+1	-19 (-19)
Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure (Obj. 13)	+5	-	-5	-12	+9	+7 (-3)
Landscape and Built Environment (Obj. 14)	+2	-	-1	-1	0	-5 (-8)
Heritage (Obj. 15)	+1	-	+3	0	0	+18 (+12)
Natural Resources and Waste Management (Obj. 16)	-1	-	-5	-11	+1	-64 (-39)

[2] This site allocation policy was not independently tested, but instead formed part of the Employment policy option which considered five separate approaches to managing employment and economic growth (see **Tables 4 & 5** in the main SA document).
[3] These scores also incorporate the scores of corresponding SA objectives presented within **Table 1.1** and form the basis for commentary within Table 2. Scores in brackets indicate the score of the objective as presented by the Publication version SA.

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 (Obj.1) **+39**	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, with clear diversity in the size of allocations

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
						around Erewash.
Employment and Jobs (Obj.2) **+21**	The emerging policies have demonstrated a 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 higher score is dependent on the delivery of 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	Though the plan can promote positive 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	There may be a shift in movement of goods from typically HGV vehicles to rail freight, supported by the Stanton Park development which makes provision for a mix of industrial and warehouse units, and employment land in general, served by a dedicated rail link. Positive rates of employment and jobs can increase spending in the Borough, contributing to	No significant impacts are envisaged as 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.	Overall the effect is positive but is 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
		protection in retail policy which will likely safeguard benefits to employment and jobs. The delivery of the retail centre at south Stanton and south-west Kirk Hallam are dependent on the housing allocations being developed.	employment and job opportunities.	the vitality and vibrancy of local businesses. The attraction of jobs and employment may result in residents from further afield residing in 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 (Obj.3) **+9**	Policies will enable a continuation of the Borough's economic profile and through the	The scale of new employment space at Stanton North allows for significant inward	The availability of land to support a diversification of economic structure will	The creation of strategic-scale employment opportunities will generate additional traffic	Policy provision for the reopening of a rail link into the Stanton North	The plan overall performs positively against this objective.

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
	protection of key employment zones and provision of a strategic-scale employment site. This will offer opportunities for business growth and attracting new industries to diversify Erewash's economy.	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.	accelerate through the latter years of the plan period. Once new businesses locate upon the site, this will heavily influence the permanence of a reenforced structure and offer scope for longer-term innovation.	to and from the Stanton North site. The scale of building across the site will also see an increased use of natural resources and energy, particularly through earlier phases of construction.	site can contribute to a reduced amount of industrial traffic using local roads, also limiting HGV movements. New industrial stock will expect to be constructed to a heightened specification to boost energy efficiency, and development of the Nutbrook & Erewash Strategic G&BI corridors will offer non-motorised modal options to access Stanton North.	Effects on the SA framework of objectives is largely positive, with the exception of traffic generated by the development of a strategic-scale employment site, but rail-access and Stanton North's proximity to the G&BI network offers sizeable scope for diversity of uses across the site.
Shopping Centres (Obj.4)	The emerging policies have demonstrated a	The delivery of benefits is partly the result of the	Because of the largely positive performance, the	The approach to shopping centres will help protect	The vitality and viability of shopping	The conclusions from SA4

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
+20	positive impact on shopping centres and retail/trading conditions in general.	proposed housing allocations. Development at these sites would result in additional populations that will use nearby retail facilities, contributing to the vitality and vibrancy of existing centres, including newly-defined Village Centres around the Borough. Some of the allocations also warrant development of new retail centres (south Stanton and south-west Kirk Hallam).	Plan will continue to deliver benefits across the duration of the Plan's period. It is important that the shopping centres provide for the needs of residents to ensure longevity of trade and continued vibrancy.	and promote the local economy, whilst also stimulating regeneration opportunities in and around the various centres. The implementation of the Long Eaton Town Deal will have a positive impact on the designated Town Centre, surrounding areas and wider community.	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, continued diversity and flexibility in retail centre uses should be promoted.	demonstrate that the policies in the Local Plan are set to have a beneficial impact on the Borough's shopping centres.
Health and Wellbeing (Obj.5) **+38**	Assessment has shown the draft portfolio of	The effects are dependent on housing	Effects are likely to last across the duration of the	The policies are expected to compliment work	Whilst the positive nature of the policies	The conclusions derived from

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
	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.	development of taking place at identified locations around the Borough. Should allocations be implemented, the effects listed would gradually increase in a sustained frequency.	plan period from the point in which allocations begin to see development commence and the introduction of supporting infrastructure to health and wellbeing, particularly the creation of new green spaces. At such time, effects would not be reversible, but would see benefits resulting in a healthier local population.	developing a HMA-based Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy for Greater Nottingham. The creation of new spaces/improved GBI through a number of strategic housing developments and the Stanton North site will provide greater opportunities for residents to lead healthier lifestyles by increasing access to new assets and offering alternative modals choices to travel.	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 the positive performance of policies on SA5.	SA5 demonstrates that policies are set to play a beneficial role in delivering sustainability in regard to health and wellbeing.
Community Safety (Obj.6) **-15**	The overarching negative impact of this objective	Although negative impacts have been	Changing design that encourages community	The impact on community safety at each of	Strategic Policy 1.1 will govern design	The shift from land with little, if any, human

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
	relates to many of the strategic housing sites urbanising parts of the Green Belt, which would initially conflict with achieving community safety. Though rural areas do suffer from crime, the creation of new neighbourhoods will provide opportunity for more common forms of criminal activity to occur. Overall the development of housing can still have an eventual positive impact on community safety through the creation of more vibrant	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. Although it is still evident that through housing delivery, community safety will be altered with the stark change in land-use, urbanising areas which have previously had no (or little)	safety would be hard to reverse as the principles would be embedded in new development, therefore it is best to embed layouts which design out (or substantially reduce) crime from the very outset. 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 of carrying out crimes and impeding	the proposed housing allocations could have a knock-on-effect for existing neighbouring housing and communities.	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 in more secluded areas. For example taller buildings by alleyways. During the planning application stage of the allocations, development management can influence good design to help alleviate	interaction to a developed area with a mass of new population will always cause an effect insofar as this objective is concerned. So 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
	and busier neighbourhoods.	interaction with the wider population.	community safety.		community safety issues.	
Social Inclusion (Obj.7) **+41**	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 availability of facilities close to, or as part of, new strategic-scale development.	The increase in local facilities likely as a result of this collection of policies should see benefits in terms of how the population is able to 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 strengthen centres roles in serving local populations.	An absence of negative scores assessed throughout SA7's appraisal reaffirms the sustainability of the policy framework in regard to this objective. The locating of strategic development on public transport corridors, with close proximity to existing centres or with new facilities as part of proposals help to confirm the positive impact	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 through implementing.

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
					of Plan policies.	
Transport (Obj.8) **+26**	A highly positive outcome for transport is expected from policies in the Core Strategy Review 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 – although HS2 will now not serve Erewash,	Joint venture partnership working with relevant agencies such as Derbyshire Highways Authority and Derbyshire County Council's Public Rights 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 enhance existing sustainable transport infrastructure	Once a road is constructed, 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 network in order to promote connectivity and accessibility.	The proposed Kirk Hallam Relief Road will relieve traffic stress off retrospective networks, although air pollution from traffic using the route will be created. Enhanced Strategic Green Infrastructure Zones will promote non-motorised transport routes which will benefit the environment and the health and wellbeing of the user.	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 local biodiversity. Buffer zones can be placed	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. Other housing allocations also have opportunities to support the existing

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
	with services now likely terminating south of the Borough.	through the long term protection and enhancement of key zones and provide an alternative to using motor vehicles for travel. Benefits will likely be delivered by investment from those bringing forward housing allocations.			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.	transport network, utilising current bus routes and providing additional patronage.
Brownfield Land (Obj.9) **-9**	The use of brownfield land to accommodate strategic new development is likely to impact on the effective use of such land and the biodiversity interests/value which currently	The use of greenfield land to accommodate housing development will be required to deliver a sizeable component of Erewash's housing requirements.	The use of greenfield land to accommodate strategic housing development will endure throughout the plan period. Once construction commences then this will impact	The use of greenfield land will impact sustainability in a number of ways. Construction on largely undeveloped land will introduce aspects such as additional energy	The policies encourage a significant amount of new housing in urban areas on brownfield land. Regular updating of the Brownfield Land Register encourages	Overall, it is important to state that policies aim to direct as much of the Borough's housing requirements to brownfield land as possible.

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
	exist. Policies do maximise the use of brownfield land across the Borough, although insufficient amounts of such land exist to avoid greenfield development from being necessary.	The commencement of construction will see the need for greenfield land to deliver housing figures, with surveying of biodiversity value at allocation sites needing to occur. The frequency of use of greenfield land for allocations will be persistent and sustained throughout construction.	upon the efficiency of how brownfield land is managed across the Borough and will be an irreversible action.	use, newly-created traffic and increase the use of natural resources, whilst also altering the ability of land to absorb rainwater with impacts on ground drainage. Site conditions which support wildlife habitats are also inevitably likely to face pressure.	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 identifiable biodiversity loss will need to be compensated, with net gain achieved via the provisions of the	Where greenfield development is unavoidable, policies will oversee the creation of good quality housing schemes which link well to Green Infrastructure assets to help minimise car usage, whilst creating new open/green spaces at site allocations which contribute positively to environmental performance.

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
					Environment Act 2021.	
Energy and Climate Change (Obj.10) **+14**	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 most housing allocations and the strategic employment policy. The development of a sizeable number of new employment premises as part of an allocation at Stanton North will contribute to the delivery of more energy efficient stock, in line with current Building Regulations. The construction of the largest housing allocation (south-west Kirk	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 energy benefits. It is important to reduce impacts on climate change as much as possible as it generates long-term negative impacts that are irreversible.	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 energy sources the employment policy, via the Stanton North site flags opportunities for community energy systems and to harness	The mitigation relies on the use of building design, better standards and renewable energy adoption.	Using good, responsive design principles will ensure development conforms with climate change targets. Overall there should be a positive outcome, as long as developers embrace the latest standards in 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
		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 1% of the current number of dwellings in Erewash.		renewable energy. This would reduce reliance on fossil fuels and consequently benefit the environmental impacts of opting for a renewable source of energy.		
Pollution and Air Quality (Obj.11) **-13**	Effects are slightly negative when assessed across all policies, both general and site-specific. New	Such effects are only likely to occur in the event that development of strategic housing sites	Predicted effects are anticipated to last across the respective construction phases of new housing	The impacts of several strategic-scale housing schemes are likely to lead to secondary & synergistic	The construction of the KHRR, whilst necessary to adequately link the South-	Whilst new development on a strategic scale will always create forms of pollution, it is

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
	development is likely to exacerbate all forms of pollution, particularly at greenfield locations – where little, if any, established development presently exists. Human behaviour will increase air pollution through car usage, with the construction of the Kirk Hallam Relief Road (KHRR) potentially impacting on altered air quality. The construction and occupation of domestic dwellings will see increased emissions.	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 and provision of supporting infrastructure. It is hoped once development are completed, pollution levels will reduce as a consequence of energy efficient homes and the forming of sustainable	developments (and construction of the KHRR). Once complete, some reductions in varying 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.	effects. The most notable effect will be traffic generated by each allocation. Whilst these are geographically dispersed around the Borough, the nature of the road network will lead to some pockets of congestion at junctions where air quality is likely to worsen.	West Kirk Hallam site to the road network, will also help contribute to ensuring a wider flow of traffic across local roads and at junctions – limiting 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 more sustainable patterns of travel. Building Regulations will also work in conjunction	shown through the overall assessment of SA11 that this is minor and can be off-set through enhancing, improving 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 transport and existing (or new) retail centres should also reduce the need for

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
		travel movements.			with the Plan's policies to ensure new homes are constructed using more efficient materials and technology.	motorised travel and prevent cars contributing to emissions.
Flooding and Water Quality (Obj.12) **-19**	The proposed development at the housing and employment allocations would increase flood risk and impacts on water quality. This is because of altered hydrology on greenfield sites and building nearby to areas of increased flood risk.	This is dependent on the development of the allocations and avoiding higher flood risk areas and areas nearby watercourses, a course of action strongly discouraged by national planning policy guidance.	Impacts would be difficult to reverse. Flooding will be taken fully account of in the planning application stage of each of the allocations. Flood Authorities will be consulted, with any flooding issues being resolved and mitigated prior to development commencing.	Development which is within higher risk flood zones could result in causing flooding nearby. Development nearby to watercourses could alter run-off rates and influence flooding further downstream. Altered water dynamics on sites could also negatively impact local wildlife.	The most effective mitigation method is to avoid developing areas of increased flood risk and those areas located close to water courses. National planning policy guidance offers a strong steer in this respect. 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 and employment allocations. As they are new developments, those

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
				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 incorporating 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 also support new biodiversity.	implementing schemes will have to satisfy the requirements set by the Lead Flood Authority in order to mitigate negative impacts on flooding and water quality.
Natural Environment, Biodiversity, Green and Blue	Overall, the effects of the draft policies have been	As with other effects, impacts on biodiversity, tree coverage &	Effects to biodiversity and tree coverage would likely be	The heightened role of Green Infrastructure zones across the	Mitigation for the effects set out span a number of	With the overall effects of policies marginally

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
Infrastructure (Obj.13) **+7**	assessed as slightly positive. Notwithstanding, the 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.	woodland would begin to occur through the commencement of development at strategic growth sites. Construction would look to minimise impacts on biodiversity and habitat that contributes value to ecological networks, although the outset of development would see a one-off occurrence of potential displacement of assets.	short-term throughout the construction phases of development at each of the allocation sites. Whilst specific habitats and biodiversity assets would be subject to change/loss, the legal requirement for biodiversity net gain (BNG) would see impacts reversed over time as new habitats mature and contribute to the Borough's ecology.	Borough will likely see greater usage for those travelling via non-motorised means. Increased numbers travelling through sometimes sensitive parts of the Borough's environment could result in damage to biodiversity and ecological networks. This is likely to be countered by a more desirable network that encourages local populations to travel with reduced reliance on motor vehicles. The creation of new areas of open	mechanisms. Provisions of the Environment Act (2021) now enshrined in law help secure biodiversity net gain wherever development impacts 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	positive, a number of aspects such 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 positively address the various elements connected to this objective.

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
				and green spaces as part of development will also lead to the establishment of pockets of biodiversity.	settings whilst protecting sensitive areas of Erewash's natural environment. This Strategy will complement the work of a County-based Nature Recovery Strategy, work of which is ongoing.	
Landscape and Built Environment (Obj.14) **-5**	Negative impacts and effects 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 commencing and being built out. Virtually all allocations are located in the Green Belt, and with most on undeveloped, greenfield land, will undoubtedly alter the	Once the landscape is altered, it is largely irreversible. However over time, the development will create its own local value within the landscape and establish a sense of place as communities	The landscape character of Erewash is defined by the many Landscape Character Area assessments in County-level work. The proposals in the Core Strategy Review would see landscapes alter to differing	Development should be sympathetic to the landscape character area it is set within. This should be achieved on a site-by-site basis. The respective housing allocation policy can	Overall the proposed policies have a negative impact on this sustainability appraisal objective though as discussed, appropriate mitigation measures can reduce the

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
		landscape character evident within these areas of the Borough. This is also applicable to the new proposed additions to the retail hierarchy (mainly south west Kirk Hallam). South Stanton is expected to also have a negative impact on landscape character as the provision of a village centre would differentiate greatly from the existing townscape of the area, albeit rather industrial in character.	grow and develop in the allocations.	degrees against the landscape character areas set out by technical work. Through time, developments will positively contribute to local character and establish its place within the local setting and value placed on it by communities.	develop suitable landscape principles. This is supported by Policy 1.1 which includes setting good landscape principles to integrate development. This is further supported by the individual allocation policies to soften impact on surrounding landscape.	overall negative impact. Though it should be noted that this is the result of other positive aspects of the Core Strategy Review including building the required additional homes and suitable employment space that will benefit the Borough.

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
Heritage (Obj.15) **+18**	Overall, the impacts from policies on this objective is largely positive. This results from the improvements that development sites are able to make in 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	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 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.	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. Once these connections and new links are established, enhanced relationships with heritage assets will gain permanence.	The policies provide scope for new development within the identified retail centres. Growth nearby to existing centres where large concentrations of heritage assets 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 setting.	Scheduled updating and review of CA management plans for retail centres containing conservation areas to ensure that proposed growth is in harmony with core groupings of heritage assets. The production of a Heritage Impact Assessment, as advised by Historic England, for relevant housing allocations has enabled impacts from development to be carefully appraised with	Overall, the effects against this objective are positive. Whilst some concerns exist about the exposure existing heritage assets might be subjected 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

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
	of assets exist) will also manage the pressures between growth proposals and the need to protect local heritage.				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 major growth sites, particularly in preventing high volumes of traffic from routing through conservation villages (Dale Abbey & Stanton-by-Dale).	SA15 is derived from the greater access to heritage assets that strategic development would bring.
Natural Resources and Waste	A major negative impact is predicted,	The use of a sizeable amount of greenfield	The duration of the impact on natural	Increase in population of housing sites will	Homes should be constructed to a good	Whilst waste is inevitable from this

SA Objectives	Main predicted effects	Probability/ frequency	Duration/ reversibility	Secondary/ Synergistic effects	Mitigation	Comments/ Overall Effects
Management (Obj.16) **-64**	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/BMV quality agricultural land for alternative uses other than food production to support several thousand new homes. The sites are largely greenfield which has maximum impact on natural resources. The Kirk Hallam Relief Road will route across	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 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	resources will be more severe at the outset, during the construction phases of allocations proposed in the Local Plan in addition to the impact of developing greenfield sites when construction begins. Consumption of resources will reduce and regularise once developed, although new communities will continue to consume lesser resources and generate waste for the lifetime of the development.	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, greenhouse gas emissions and damage to natural environment through accessing natural resources for construction and energy.	specification, with planning policy supporting new development which aims to reduce impact on natural resources and minimised waste. Management practices can be introduced to reduce impacts. For example, introduction of recycling initiatives and encouraging sustainable construction methods which are supported by current Building Regulations.	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
	greenfield land and will require raw resources for construction and will also give rise to private motorised trips, a less sustainable option of travel in terms of impact on natural resources.	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 negative impacts are expected to prevail.				