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Amber Valley Local Plan: Adopted 2006

https://www.ambervalley.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/adopted-local-plan/

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Policy EN16 Planning permission will not be granted for development that would be likely to lead to a material increase in levels of air, water, noise, light or other forms of pollution. Where potentially polluting development is permitted in response to economic and wider social needs, conditions will be imposed on planning permissions to ensure that pollution levels created by development can be minimised. Potentially polluting development will not be permitted in proximity to existing residential or other sites sensitive to pollution, where such uses cannot reasonably co-exist	N/A

Bolsover District Council: Adopted 2020

https://www.bolsover.gov.uk/p/207-planning-policy/planning-policy-documents/90-development-plan

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Policy Framework for the Local Plan **1.16** Crucially, the NPPF (2012) stated that there are three key dimensions to 'sustainable development', namely **National Policy c)** An environmental role: contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment: and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.	11
Local Plan Vision **Environmental Role-** The high quality of design in new developments will have helped to address climate change and reduced the potential for anti-social behaviour. It will also have helped to create places where people want to live and reinforced the distinctive character of settlements in the District.	28
Local Plan Objectives **Objective B: Climate Change** To mitigate against and adapt to the impacts of climate change through a) The increased use of renewable energy resources b) Energy reduction to minimise pollution including greenhouse gas emissions c) Minimising carbon emissions in new development d) Promoting sustainable design that takes account of more extreme weather patterns and reduces the demands placed upon ecosystem services e) Avoiding inappropriate development in flood risk areas f) Promoting the efficient use of water resources, and water efficiency measures in new development to reduce the demand placed on water resources g) Protecting and supporting the ability of wildlife to respond and adapt to change h) Protecting, enhancing, extending, and the better integration of, green infrastructure and ecological networks	29
Policy SS1: Sustainable Development In order to contribute to sustainable development in Bolsover District, development proposals should: **I)** Play a positive role in adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change to contribute to the health and wellbeing of the community and the environment, through the location, design and operation of the development and the use of sustainable drainage	38

systems to ensure that new development is not affected by, and does not increase elsewhere, flood risk	
Policy SS4: Strategic Site Allocation - Bolsover North As part of the growth requirement for Bolsover set out in Policy SS3, land at Bolsover North as defined on the Policies Map is allocated as a Strategic Site within the Local Plan. Proposals for the development of this strategic site will be permitted where they are guided by the approved masterplan for the site (see Figure 4B) or any subsequent approved document and **o)** Contribute towards the efforts to tackle climate change through its approach to sustainable construction, renewable energy and energy conservation within the site's general layout, design and orientation	46
Policy SS5: Strategic Site Allocation - Clowne Garden Village As part of the growth requirement for Clowne set out in Policy SS3, land at Clowne Garden Village as defined on the Policies Map is allocated as a Strategic Site within the Local Plan. Proposals for the development of this strategic site will be permitted where they are guided by the indicative masterplan for the site (see Figure 4C) or any subsequent approved document and **n)** Contribute towards the efforts to tackle climate change through its approach to sustainable construction, flood risk reduction, sustainable drainage systems, renewable energy and energy conservation within the site's general layout, design and orientation	48
Policy SS6: Strategic Site Allocation - Former Whitwell Colliery site To deliver the growth requirement for Whitwell set out in Policy SS3, land at the former Whitwell Colliery site is allocated as a Strategic Site. Proposals for the development of this strategic site will be permitted where they are guided by the indicative masterplan for the site (see Figure 4D) and **j)** Contribute towards the efforts to tackle climate change through its approach to sustainable construction, renewable energy and energy conservation within the site's general layout, design and orientation	50
Policy WC7: Shirebrook Edge of Town Centre Allocations As part of the regeneration and redevelopment of Shirebrook town centre, the area known as Ashbourne Street /Portland Road, as indicated in Figure 6B and defined on the Policies Map is allocated as an edge of town centre allocation within the Local Plan. Proposals for the development of this area will be permitted where they provide for retail in respect of Site A, Portland Road (West), and town centre uses that could include retail, office, leisure, residential or other suitable town centre uses or community facilities in respect of Site B, Portland Road (East). Such proposals should also	94

Policy WC8: South Normanton Edge of Town Centre Allocations As part of the regeneration and redevelopment of South Normanton town centre, the areas as indicated in Figure 6C and defined on the Policies Map are allocated as edge of town centre allocations within the Local Plan. Proposals for the development of this area will be permitted within: **b)** Contribute towards the efforts to tackle climate change through its approach to sustainable construction, renewable energy and energy conservation within the site's general layout, design and orientation	96
Chapter 7 – Sustainable Communities **Introduction- 7.1** In accordance with the NPPF, the issue of sustainability is central to the plan as is clear within Chapter 4 on the Spatial Strategy. Policy SS1 within Chapter 4 provides the overarching policy in relation to the Sustainable Development of the District. This chapter focuses on the need for development to take place in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. It sets out the Council's proposed policies in relation to sustainable new development and design, climate change, and the district's natural and historic assets.	101
Sustainable Development **7.8** The sustainability of a design relates to the materials used, the resources required and the way in which the development will meet the challenges of climate change. To achieve sustainable development, the development industry needs to implement sustainable design and construction practices. It is generally acknowledged that designing-in sustainability measures at the outset of a development's design can minimise any additional perceived costs.	102
Policy SC2: Sustainable Design and Construction The Council will permit proposals for new development, including extensions, where it **b)** Mitigates and adapts to the effects of climate change	103
Delivering Quality Place **7.10** Successful places tend to be those that have a distinct identity or sense of place. Good design and the creation of attractive places are not just about how buildings look. It is also about taking the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of the area as well as the way it functions as a place. Respect needs to be given to local character and context, the quality of the buildings and the spaces around them, both public and private. Good design can also help to improve quality of life, equality of opportunity and economic growth. All development should contribute positively to the creation of well-designed buildings and spaces and aid resilience to the impacts of climate change.	104
Renewable And Low Carbon Energy **7.28** Climate change is now a widely accepted scientific fact, and everyone has a part to play in reducing its impact. The Government wants to increase the amount of energy from renewable and low carbon technologies to make sure that the UK has a secure energy	109

supply, reduce greenhouse gas emissions to slow down climate change and stimulate investment in new jobs and businesses. Renewable energy sources are key to a sustainable, economic and environmental future. The development of clean sources of electricity is essential to cutting down carbon dioxide emissions, a major contributor to climate change and global warming.	
Flood Risk And Sustainable Drainage Techniques **7.36** National policy is clear that planning policy should minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to impacts arising from climate change. As a principle, inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk.	111
Policy SC7: Flood Risk All development proposals will be required to consider the effect of the proposed development on flood risk, both on-site and off-site, commensurate with the scale and impact of the development. All developments shall have regard to Environment Agency standing advice for flood risk assessment. This should be demonstrated through a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA), where appropriate. Development will not be permitted unless: **e)** Part of the development site is set aside for surface water management and uses measures to contribute to flood risk management in the wider area. Such measures should supplement green infrastructure networks, contributing to mitigation of climate change and flooding, as an alternative or complementary to hard engineering.	112-113
7.60 The Local Plan can best support biodiversity by ensuring that robust protection is given to natural heritage through measures to encourage, promote and facilitate better management, habitat enhancement and site expansion and improved site connectivity. Policy SC9 aims to improve the physical and natural sustainability of the area in the face of biodiversity loss and climate change. It will also improve the attractiveness of the area for people to live, work, study and visit.	117

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Policy SC9: Biodiversity and Geodiversity Development proposals should seek to conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the District and to provide net gains where possible. Proposals for development must include adequate and proportionate information to enable a proper assessment of the implications for biodiversity and geodiversity. Development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity or geodiversity and deliver a net gain for such objectives will be supported in principle where this accords with other policies in the Local Plan. To secure opportunities for biodiversity improvement, including features that will help wildlife adapt to climate change, relevant development proposals will be required to include proportionate measures to	118

contribute, where possible, to a net gain in biodiversity and/or geodiversity, through the creation, restoration, enhancement and management of habitats and features including measures that help to link key habitats.	
Green Infrastructure 8.5-Green Infrastructure is the network of natural and semi-natural features which provide vital support to a healthy natural environment on which both people and wildlife depend. Green Infrastructure is capable of delivering a wide range of benefits, not just to biodiversity, but to recreation, landscape, sustainable drainage, walking, cycling, and climate change mitigation to name but a few. **8.6-**In relation to the key recreational destinations, the Strategic Green Infrastructure Study (2008) identified a number of locations, such as Creswell Crags and Hardwick Park, which provide important nodes within the development of a green infrastructure network. Whilst this evidence dates from 2008, it is considered to still be relatively up-to-date in this sense. The Study also notes that the green infrastructure resource in the District is important in supporting the biodiversity, landscape and natural systems during times of significant growth and pressure on the local environmental resource due to climate change.	134
Policy ITCR1: Strategic Green Infrastructure Network The District's Strategic Green Infrastructure Network will be preserved and wherever feasible enhanced. Proposals for new development will be permitted where they conserve the Strategic Green Infrastructure Network or assets within it and where feasible expand their extent and multi-functionality. New links will be supported where they: **a)** Enhance biodiversity and mitigate against climate change by providing opportunities for species to move or migrate.	136

Chesterfield Borough Local Plan: Adopted July 2020

https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/media/1312966/chesterfield-borough-local-plan-2018-2035.pdf

Summary	Page
1.Vision and Strategic Objectives 1.11. Our buildings and spaces are designed to adapt to climate change, minimise energy use and planting is used to promote urban cooling. All new development contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions through design measures that lower the energy used. Proposals for renewable and low carbon energy generation are supported. Good physical planning, high standards of design and proper management of the public realm are essential features of a sustainable urban environment. 1.12. The borough's overall contribution to climate change is reduced through tree planting in areas of poorer biodiversity where it would not adversely affect the landscape character or habitat availability for ground-nesting birds and other wildlife.	10
CLP12 Renewable Energy The Council will support proposals for renewable energy generation particularly where they have wider social, economic and environmental benefits, provided that the direct and cumulative adverse impacts of the proposals on the following assets are acceptable, or can be made so: a) the historic environment including heritage assets and their setting; b) natural landscape and townscape character; a) the historic environment including heritage assets and their setting; b) natural landscape and townscape character; c) nature conservation; d) amenity – in particular through noise, dust, odour, and traffic generation. Proposals will be expected to i. reduce impact on the character and appearance of the open countryside by locating distribution lines below ground where possible. ii. include provision to reinstate the site if the equipment is no longer in use or has been decommissioned. iii. incorporate measures to enhance biodiversity. **Wind Energy** Proposals for wind energy development will be supported where they: 1) are within an area defined as being suitable for wind energy development within an adopted Neighbourhood Plan; and 2) are able to demonstrate, following public consultation, that all material planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been adequately addressed; and 3) meet criteria a) to d) above.	54-55

In addition to meeting criteria 1. to 3. above, where wind energy development located within the Green Belt would constitute inappropriate development, planning permission will not be granted unless very special circumstances (as set out in the NPPF) can be demonstrated. **Renewable Heat** New developments will connect to or be designed for future connection to community heating networks where appropriate. Where no district heating scheme exists or is proposed in the proximity of a major new development, the potential for developing a new scheme on the site should be explored and pursued where feasible. Priority sites for district heating include Staveley and Rother Valley Corridor, Town Centre Northern Gateway, and South of Chatsworth Road. **Hydro Power** Developments along the river and canal corridors (watercourses) will be expected to investigate the feasibility of using small scale hydro power. Preapplication advice from the Environment Agency is advised.	
CLP13 Managing the Water Cycle **<u>Flood Risk</u>** The council will require flood risk to be managed for all development commensurate with the scale and impact of the proposed development so that developments are made safe for their lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Development proposals and site allocations will: a) be directed to locations with the lowest probability of flooding as required by the flood risk sequential test; b) be directed to locations with the lowest impact on water resources; c) be assessed for their contribution to reducing overall flood risk, taking into account climate change. Within areas of functional floodplain, development is expected to preserve or enhance the contribution of the area to water management / reducing flood risk. Outside flood zone 1, the redevelopment of previously developed land for uses not allocated in this Local Plan land will be permitted where proposals can demonstrate that: i. the development will deliver the economic, social and environmental regeneration of the borough that outweighs the risk of flooding and reduces flood risk overall; ii. the safety of the development and users from flooding can be achieved and, as a minimum, there will be no increase in on- or off-site flood risk demonstrated through a site-specific flood risk assessment; iii. the proposed uses are compatible with the level of flood risk, and; iv. a sequential approach to the location of uses has been taken within the site itself, including matching the vulnerability of uses to the risk of flooding.	57-58

Improving the drainage network The council will seek opportunities to increase the capacity of the floodplain safely, make space for water across the whole borough, and to remove problems from the drainage network, particularly in connection with new development. Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and clear arrangements for their ongoing maintenance over the lifetime of the development should be incorporated into all major development, unless it can be demonstrated that this is not appropriate in a specific location. The council will seek the maximum possible reduction in surface water run-off rates based on the SFRA or most recent national guidance. **Protecting the Water Environment** Development proposals will be expected to demonstrate that water is available to support the development proposed and that they will meet the optional Building Regulation water efficiency standard of 110 litres per occupier per day.	
Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Geodiversity 7.7. Green infrastructure offers a range of direct and indirect benefits which are termed ecosystem services. These include: • improved resilience to climate change; • enhanced quality of place; • benefits to physical and mental health and wellbeing; • sustained economic growth and investment; • opportunities for local food production; • enhanced landscape character and setting of heritage assets 7.8. The council will aim to maintain and improve the green infrastructure network in the borough on a landscape scale, by protecting, enhancing, creating, linking, and managing multifunctional greenspace within and around the urban area and settlements. This will ensure that everyone has access to high quality natural and semi-natural habitats, open space and sport and recreation facilities, whilst providing resilience to the impacts of climate change. Whilst individual elements of the green infrastructure network can serve a useful purpose without being connected, connectivity between different green infrastructure assets can help maximise the benefits that they generate. Well-connected green infrastructure assets create a network that allows and encourages the movement of people and wildlife, helping to maximise the ecosystem service provided whilst supporting adaptation and resilience to a changing climate, such as potentially dramatic increases in rainfall. 7.16. The Chesterfield Greenprint aims to increase the tree cover in the borough for the benefit of both people and wildlife as well as improve both landscape and air quality. Increased tree and woodland planting will help the borough to respond to climate change, provide an urban cooling effect, mitigate against some forms of air pollution, provide flood alleviation and enhance biodiversity. It can also improve levels of amenity, outdoor activity levels and health and well-being.	61-64

8. Design and the Built Environment **Reducing Emissions** 8.8. The Borough Council is working towards a long-term goal of reducing the Borough's carbon footprint in line with a national target set out in the Climate Change Act 2008. The Act aims to encourage the transition to a low-carbon economy in the UK through unilateral legally binding emissions reduction targets. This means a reduction from 1990 levels of at least 34 percent in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 and at least 80 percent by 2050. Each carbon budget covers a five-year period. The 9fifth, running from 2028-2032, was set in law at the end of June 2016. The council will also work towards the target for bringing all UK greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050. A key component of the government's approach to achieving these targets is the Energy Hierarchy which primarily aims to reduce the need for energy followed by being more energy efficient, then using renewable energy. The Energy Hierarchy is shown in Diagram 6 below. **Adapting to a changing climate** 8.10. As well as warmer, wetter winters and more intense episodes of rainfall, climate change will bring with it hotter, drier summers, intensification of the urban heat island effect and more occasions of high wind speeds. All these trends have implications for the way we should design and use our buildings and spaces. For example, designing buildings to keep them cool without using power will become very desirable, and conservation of water will be more and more important. Landscape planting may need to use different species and increasing tree cover will bring many benefits. Water is a precious resource and the impacts of climate change will place pressure on the demand for water and its quality. Minimising water use will not only reduce the environmental impacts of climate change but also reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with water abstraction, treatment, transport, use and disposal.	73-74
CLP20 Design All development should identify and respond positively to the character of the site and surroundings and respect the local distinctiveness of its context. The Council will support outstanding or innovative designs which promote high levels of sustainability or help raise the standard of design more generally in an area, provided that they complement the character and appearance of their surroundings. All development will be expected to: n) be able to withstand any long-term impacts of climate change **Reducing Emissions** Major development should, as far as is feasible and financially viable minimise CO2 emissions during construction and occupation, and also maximise both the use of and the generation of renewable energy. Planning applications for major new development should be accompanied by a statement (as part of or in addition to a design and access statement) which sets out how the development would do this in terms of:	75-77

i. following the steps in the energy hierarchy by seeking to use less energy, source energy efficiently, and make use of renewable energy before efficiently using fossil fuels from clean technologies: ii. optimising the efficient use of natural resources; iii. reducing emissions through orientation and design. When considering the feasibility and viability of reducing emissions and also use of renewable energy in any major development, the council will take into When considering the feasibility and viability of reducing emissions and also use of renewable energy in any major development, the council will take into account matters such as the development's scale and nature, its operational requirements, any site-specific constraints and also the need to meet other planning policy requirements.	

Derby City Local Plan – Part 1 Core Strategy: Adopted January 2017

https://www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbycitycouncil/contentassets/documents/policiesandguidance/planning/Core-Strategy_ADOPTED_DEC-2016_V3_WEB.pdf

Summary	Page
Spatial Vision Derby will be more resilient to the impacts of climate change and new development will contribute to reducing carbon emissions and energy use. The 'Our City Our River' programme will have been implemented creating a new river corridor that offers leisure and regeneration opportunities with improved visibility and access to the river, combined with new and realigned flood defences reducing overall flood risk in Derby.	8
Spatial Objectives: 3. To reduce Derby's impact on climate change by promoting more sustainable forms of development, especially through the location and design of new development, the promotion of low carbon technologies, renewable forms of energy, recycling, the careful use of resources and minimising waste 8. To enhance the role of Derby's Green Wedges by recognising and protecting them in terms of their contribution towards creating a network of Green Infrastructure that improves access to open spaces and the countryside, brings the countryside into the city, defines the character of our neighbourhoods and providing opportunities for supporting education, sport, recreation, healthy lifestyles, biodiversity and adapting to climate change.	9
Delivering Growth 4.11 All development will be expected to deliver high levels of sustainability, adaption to the effects of a changing climate and to contribute to the strategic objectives of reducing carbon emissions and energy use. A major new flood risk alleviation scheme will be delivered within the Derwent Valley that will also help regenerate key riverside sites	11
General Approach 4.14 The Plan's Strategy is about harnessing the opportunities of sustainable growth to secure positive benefits for the City's residents and employers. This means using development as a means of delivering not just much needed homes and business accommodation, but also other important community benefits where they are most needed such as developing brownfield land, supporting local shops and services, improving the local environment, providing required infrastructure and addressing the causes and effects of climate change	12
CP2 - Responding to Climate Change: **See Pages 19-21** https://www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbycitycouncil/contentassets/documents/policiesandguidance/planning/Core Strategy_ADOPTED_DEC-2016_V3_WEB.pdf	19-21

CP16 – Green Infrastructure: **See pages 53-55** https://www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbycitycouncil/contentassets/documents/policiesandguidance/planning/Core Strategy_ADOPTED_DEC-2016_V3_WEB.pdf	53-55
CP18 – Green Wedges **See Pages 58-59** https://www.derby.gov.uk/media/derbycitycouncil/contentassets/documents/policiesandguidance/planning/Core Strategy_ADOPTED_DEC-2016_V3_WEB.pdf	58-59
CP20 - Historic Environment: The Council recognises the historic environment as one of Derby's greatest resources and will protect it through the preservation, enhancement, restoration and repair of heritage assets. (g) encourage opportunities to enhance the tourism potential of heritage assets, particularly within the City Centre and the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site (DVMWHS) as part of the Our City Our River programme. Opportunities to adapt heritage assets to make them more resilient to climate change will also be supported in principle, provided they do not impact upon the significance of the asset 5.20.15 The concentration of heritage assets within the upper River Derwent corridor provides opportunities to adapt and mitigate the risks associated with climate change. Projects involving preservation, enhancement and restoration of historic assets may also provide opportunities to implement new flood defences in line with the OCOR programme.	62-64
CP21 – Community Facilities: 5.21.4 The Core Strategy can also help to address ill health in a number of ways, including delivering high quality, mixed tenure housing and helping to reduce overcrowding and poor living conditions. The green infrastructure policies of this plan seek to address health by protecting and providing high quality open space to provide safe and accessible opportunities for exercise, recreation and quiet contemplation improving the health and mental well-being of the community. In addition, policies on design and climate change will help to address the energy efficiency causes of fuel poverty by securing more energy efficient homes.	66
CP23 – Delivering a Sustainable Transport Network 5.23.1 The maintenance of an efficient, comprehensive and sustainable transport system is an essential element in supporting the City. Excellent transport services, facilities and connections are vital in supporting a growing population, supporting existing and new businesses, providing access to jobs, education, leisure, retail and community facilities. Furthermore, a well-connected City can help to foster community cohesion and equality, improve health and help to address issues of climate change.	69
AC7 – The River Derwent Corridor: The most significant constraint on the Council's ability to forge a new relationship with the River Derwent has been the issue of flood risk, particularly once the impact of climate change is taken into account. The River Derwent is a complex system that requires a	92

comprehensive, joined up approach if flood risk is to be appropriately managed without prejudicing economic potential. The Council has been working in partnership with the Environment Agency (EA) for a number of years in order to develop a masterplan that does just this. Our City Our River (OCOR) is a comprehensive programme that will deliver realigned flood defences, creating more space for flood waters, whilst helping to unlock the economic, recreational and ecological potential of the river. The OCOR programme forms the centrepiece of the Council's approach to re-establishing the relationship between the city and the river. Development Management mechanisms to enable the implementation of the OCOR programme are outlined in Policy AC8.	

Derbyshire Dales Local Plan: Adopted December 2017

https://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/images/L/DDDC_Planning_Doc_2018_vweb2.pdf

Summary	Page
Key Issues for the Local Plan **KI 3 Addressing the Challenges of Climate Change** 2.43 Given that the area has high levels of per capita carbon emissions and national targets are seeking an 80% reduction on 1990 levels by 2050, it is necessary to ensure that this issue is addressed.	19
Protecting Derbyshire Dales' Character SO5: To address, mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change on people, wildlife and places. **Promoting Healthy and Sustainable Communities** SO10: To support development that minimises risks to safety and health as a result of crime (or fear of crime), flooding, pollution and climate change.	24
POLICY S1: Sustainable Development Principles All developments should seek to make a positive contribution towards the achievement of sustainable development by improving the economic, environmental and social conditions of the area wherever possible. This will be achieved by: Taking into account the impacts of climate change by following a sequential approach to flood risk that seeks to direct development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere (Policy PD7).	30
Design and Place Making 5.6 New development must be durable and should take account of the challenges of climate change and natural hazards such as flood risk and contaminated or unstable land. The use of sustainable design and construction methods will be supported as means of reducing the direct and indirect impacts on the natural environment.	50
POLICY PD1: Design and Place Making The District Council will require the layout and design of new development to create well designed, socially integrated, high quality successful places, where people enjoy living and working. All developments should respond positively to both the environment and the challenge of climate change, whilst also contributing to local distinctiveness and sense of place.	51

Biodiversity and the Natural Environment 5.22 The impact of climate change on biodiversity will need to be addressed. Evidence from the UK Climate Change Impacts Programme is that some species are already adapting to changes in climate. However, there is also an increasing recognition that adaptation to climate change should consider the wider landscape. By improving connectivity between habitats it is anticipated that species will become more resilient to the impacts of climate change.	54
POLICY PD4: Green Infrastructure The District Council will through partnership working, develop, protect, enhance and secure the long term management of green infrastructure networks. This will be achieved by**:** • Where appropriate, ensuring that green infrastructure helps mitigate the effects of climate change including through management of flood risk. • Seeking opportunities for the creation of habitats that allow for the mitigation of the effects of climate change on species, including the enhancement of opportunities for species to migrate, establishing links between habitats and preventing habitat losses in line with Biodiversity Action Plans.	60
POLICY PD7: Climate Change In addressing the move to a low carbon future for the Derbyshire Dales, the District Council will promote a development strategy that seeks to mitigate global warming, adapts to climate change and respects our environmental limits. This will be achieved by: • Requiring new development to be designed to contribute to achieving national targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by using land-form, layout, building orientation, tree planting, massing and landscaping to reduce likely energy consumption and resilience to increased temperatures. • Supporting the generation of energy from renewable or low-carbon sources provided that the installation would not have significant adverse impact (either alone or cumulatively). • Ensuring that renewable energy installations minimise any adverse impact on the landscape and landscape setting of the Peak District National Park and that any wind turbine developments demonstrate that they will not have any adverse effect on the integrity of any European sites (including project-level HRA where appropriate), wildlife sites, protected species or habitats. • Promoting the use of sustainable design and construction techniques (including flood resistance/resilient measures). • Ensuring that renewable/low carbon energy generation developments and	66-67

associated infrastructure are supported by requiring Design Statements to include an assessment of how any impacts on the environment and heritage assets, including cumulative landscape, noise and visual impacts, can be avoided and/or mitigated through careful consideration of location, scale, design and other measures.

- Securing energy efficiency through building design.

- Unless it can be demonstrated that it would not be technically feasible or financially viable, requiring commercial developments over 1000m2 to be designed to achieve Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) very good standard as a minimum. Pre-assessment (design stage) certificates will be required to be submitted accordingly.

- Supporting a pattern of development that facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport.
- Promoting energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable / low carbon
- energy in new development and through retro-fitting or refurbishment of existing buildings

- Supporting sustainable waste management by provision of space for recycling and composting.

- Supporting the re-use of buildings wherever possible and desirable to do so.

- Supporting the use of sustainable design and construction techniques including the re-use of buildings, use of recycled materials in construction, including where appropriate the local or on-site sourcing of these building materials**.**

- Encouraging the use of green infrastructure to help mitigate the effects of climate change and ensure climate change adaptation and resilience.

- Supporting development that promotes water efficiency measures and incorporates water conservation techniques, including rainwater harvesting and grey water recycling.

Where renewable/low carbon energy development accords with any of the principles listed above, proposals should demonstrate:

a) the impact of the scheme, together with any cumulative impact (including associated transmission lines, buildings and access roads), on landscape character, visual amenity, water quality and flood risk, the historic environment and heritage assets as well as their setting and biodiversity;

b) evidence that the scheme has been designed and sited to minimise any adverse impact on the surrounding area for its effective operation;

c) the nature and extent of any adverse impact on users and residents of the local area, including shadow flicker, air quality and noise; d) the direct benefits to the area and local community. Where appropriate, provision should be made for the removal of the facilities and reinstatement of the site should it cease to be operational. In all cases development will need to demonstrate how any significant adverse impacts on acknowledged biodiversity interests (and the habitats that support them) will be adequately mitigated. The Council will encourage the provision of small-scale renewable energy developments utilising technology such as hydro installations, solar panels, biomass and wood fuel heating, small scale wind turbines and photovoltaic cells. Community renewable energy schemes will be particularly welcomed where they comply with this policy.	

Erewash Core Strategy: Adopted March 2014

https://www.erewash.gov.uk/images/Planning_Policy/ErewashCoreStrategy2011-2028.pdf

Summary	Page
A Vision for Erewash in 2028 2.4.6 Issues of housing provision and housing need will be closely aligned as a consequence of the continued upgrading of existing housing stock and the construction of over 6,000 new homes across Erewash. Good quality family housing will have been provided and the needs of homeless people, households on lower incomes and vulnerable groups such as older and disabled people will have been accommodated. Neighbourhoods will have benefited from clean, green and energy efficient technology with low carbon development in both existing and new communities. This will be as a result of the Borough responding adequately to the challenge of climate change.	11
2.5 Spatial Objectives 2.5.1 The Erewash Core Strategy spatial objectives seek to deliver this vision, and are also consistent and complimentary to the Council's Sustainable Community Strategy and national policies, particularly those on sustainable communities. **i. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change:** to reduce the causes of climate change and to minimise its impacts, through locating development where it can be highly accessible by sustainable transport, requiring environmentally sensitive design and construction, reducing the risk of flooding, and promoting the use of low carbon technologies.	12
3 THE DELIVERY STRATEGY **SECTION A - SUSTAINABLE GROWTH** This section sets out policies which are aimed at ensuring growth is delivered as sustainably as possible. The first policy (A) is aimed at ensuring that Erewash takes a positive, constructive approach to considering development proposals. It reflects the approach contained within the National Planning Policy Framework, based on the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The second policy (1) is aimed at minimising climate change (in combination with other policies) and reducing its impact, so the Borough can play its part addressing this national and international priority. This policy also includes a proposed approach to flooding, as climate change may lead to an increased likelihood of flooding from the River Trent and its tributaries.	14
3.2 Policy 1: Climate Change 1. All development proposals will be expected to mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to comply with national targets on reducing carbon emissions and energy use. **Sustainable Design and Adaptation** 2. Relevant development, including refurbishment where it requires planning permission, will be expected to take account of the following:	16

a) how it makes effective use of sustainably sourced resources and materials, minimises waste, and water use. For residential development, planned water use should be no more than 105 litres per person per day; b) how it is located, laid out, sited and designed to withstand the long and short term impacts of climate change, particularly the effect of rising temperatures, sustained periods of high temperatures and periods of intense rain and storms; c) that the building form and its construction allows for adaptation to future changes in climate; and d) that the building form and its construction permits further reduction in the building's carbon footprint, where feasible and viable.	
Reducing Carbon Dioxide Emissions 3. Relevant development should demonstrate how carbon dioxide emissions have been minimised in accordance with the following energy hierarchy: a) using less energy through energy efficient building design and construction, including thermal insulation, passive ventilation and cooling; b) utilising energy efficient supplies – including connecting to available heat and power networks; and c) maximising use of renewable and low carbon energy generation systems.	16
Sustainable Design and Adaptation 3.2.5 Simple measures, such as the design, siting and orientation of development, appropriate sourcing of materials (for instance, where there is a choice, using materials with a lower 'carbon footprint'), and minimising waste, both during construction and in use, can improve the sustainability of development at little or no cost. Energy Statements can be an effective way of demonstrating how development contributes to both mitigating the causes of climate change and adapting to its effects, and their use will be encouraged. Similarly Site Waste Management Plans, where required, should draw on best practice, and development should promote waste minimisation and recycling. Some groups such as the very young, the elderly and those with disabilities may feel the effects of climate change more than others. Buildings which will serve these groups should be designed to take account of this. 3.2.6 A large part of the potential to reduce carbon dioxide emissions lies in the existing stock of buildings, both residential and commercial. Whilst tackling this source of emissions lies largely outside of the planning system, where refurbishment requires planning permission the opportunity to address climate change issues should not be lost. However, development of or affecting heritage assets, which include measures to address climate change, will need sensitive treatment to ensure the impact will not cause material harm to the asset or its setting, unless this harm is outweighed by the proposal's wider social, economic and environmental benefits. **Reducing Carbon Dioxide Emissions** 3.2.9 Considerations such as site characteristics, the nature of development, availability of local networks and viability can all influence the most cost effective approaches to addressing carbon dioxide emissions through the energy hierarchy, so its implementation	18

is likely to vary. In addition, approaches to adapting to climate change and mitigating its effects are changing rapidly, as are technologies available to reduce carbon emissions and generate renewable and low-carbon energy. For instance, the introduction of 'allowable solutions' where, as part of ensuring new development is zero carbon, carbon dioxide emissions savings are secured off site rather than as part of the development, will require local approaches.	
Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage 3.2.11 Flood risk is a significant issue in Erewash, which is likely to be exacerbated by unpredictable weather associated with climate change. Development proposals that avoid areas of current and future flood risk and which do not increase flooding elsewhere, adopting the precautionary principle, will therefore be supported.	19
Other Spatial Priorities 3.3.14 Transport is a major contributor to climate change, and congestion has adverse economic impacts, as well as being detrimental to air quality. Upgrading existing infrastructure and providing new infrastructure will therefore be aimed at reducing the need to travel, especially by private car. There will be a strong focus on changing peoples' travel behaviour (see Policy 14) and improving opportunities for journeys to be made by public transport. Major improvements to highway capacity for private cars will be a last resort.	22
SECTION B - PLACES FOR PEOPLE The plan area has a unique and special character which needs to be protected, conserved and enhanced. The housing mix needs to be managed to ensure new homes are the right ones to maintain and develop mixed communities, with the right amount of affordable housing in the right places. New development needs to be well designed, and historic assets and their settings need to be protected and enhanced. To ensure that both existing and new communities are places where people will choose to live they need a range of facilities and services located in the right places so all residents can access them easily. Promoting transport modes apart from the private car is important in tackling climate change, pollution and congestion, and given that many routes are already at or close to capacity in peak times, managing travel demand must form a key part of the approach to transport planning.	39
JUSTIFICATION 3.11.6 In addition to reinforcing local identity and urban design characteristics good design can also play a key role in providing sustainable development. Over the plan period, national Building Regulations are expected to require regular improvements in the environmental performance and efficiency of new buildings and Policy 1 sets out how new development should contribute to mitigating and adapting to Climate Change. There are some good local examples of development which perform to high design and sustainability standards and similarly high-quality developments that comply with the Core Strategy will be sought throughout the plan area.	44
JUSTIFICATION 3.15.5 Transport priorities within these LTPs reflect the national objectives initially developed through the Department for Transport's DaSTS (Delivering a Sustainable Transport System) process, focussing on economic development and climate change and	51-52

ensuring safety, security and health, improved quality of life and quality of opportunity through maximising accessibility and reducing dependence upon the private car. This approach has been broadly endorsed by the Coalition Government. They consider that of these DaSTS transport goals the two priorities to be addressed in LTPs are those which help to grow the economy and help tackle carbon emissions. This will be critical to the sustainable delivery of Core Strategy objectives, and will require the commitment and close cooperation of Derbyshire County Council, Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Highway Authorities, the Highway Agency, and other transport providers.	
3.17 Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space 1. A strategic approach to the delivery, protection and enhancement of Green Infrastructure will be taken through the establishment of a network of Green Infrastructure corridors and assets, particularly focusing on links between Nottingham and Derby and Ilkeston and Long Eaton (as shown on the Key Diagram), together with corridors and assets of a more local level.	
2. The approach requires that: **3. New or enhanced Green Infrastructure corridors and assets should be as inclusive as possible and multifunctional, looking to make provision for more than one of the following:** a) access to employment and leisure facilities and to Green Infrastructure corridors or assets and the countryside; b) physical activity and well-being opportunities for local residents such as formal sports provision; c) educational resource for local residents; d) biodiversity opportunities; e) tackling and adapting to climate change; f) enhancement of landscape character; g) protection or enhancement of heritage assets and their settings; and h) opportunities for sustainable leisure and tourism. 3.17.3 The strategic approach set out in the policy is based on a framework of subregional Green Infrastructure corridors (together with corridors and assets of a more local level). These are broadly based on the strategic waterways of the Rivers Trent and Erewash as well as the Erewash Canal. These areas provide opportunities for countryside access and also allow for the migration of wildlife species. Additionally the river corridors provide the opportunity to help tackle climate change through energy production and flood attenuation. The links between Nottingham and Derby are especially important for Erewash, which relates closely to Derby in the west and Nottingham to the east. Opportunities here include enhancements to the Derby and Sandiacre Canal, and the Great Northern Greenway based on the former Ilkeston to Derby railway. The strategic corridors within Erewash and the surrounding areas are shown on Map 3.	55-57
3.21 Policy 20: Stanton Regeneration Site 1. The Stanton Regeneration site, located to the south of Ilkeston, is allocated as a strategic site for the development of a sustainable new neighbourhood, in accordance with the	65-66

spatial strategy set out in Policy 2. 2. The comprehensive remediation and redevelopment of the Stanton Regeneration Site as a high quality mixed use sustainable new neighbourhood linked to Ilkeston will be permitted, subject to compliance with the development principles set out in this and other relevant policies. The site as identified on the Erewash Borough Policies Map will include provision for the following: h) incorporate measures to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change (see Policy 1).	

High Peak Local Plan: Adopted April 2016

https://www.highpeak.gov.uk/article/646/The-Adopted-Local-Plan-2016

Summary	Page
Key Issue 3: Addressing the Challenges of Climate Change. Given that the area has high levels of per capita carbon emissions and national targets are seeking an 80% reduction on 1990 levels by 2050 it is necessary to ensure that this issue is addressed.	16
Strategic Objective 5: To address, mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change on people, wildlife and places; promoting the safeguarding and prudent sustainable use of natural resources.	22
Spatial Vision for High Peak: Overall, High Peak will be widely recognised as a distinctive and successful rural area with vibrant market towns and villages, which reflect the special character and quality of the Peak District landscape. The area will complement and not compete with Greater Manchester and Sheffield with out-commuting reflecting a sustainable balance of living and working. New development will mitigate against and respond to the changing climate. Similarly, energy efficiency will increase, with much more energy coming from zero or low carbon sources.	20
Sustainable Development Principles - Policy S1: The Borough Council will expect that all new development makes a positive contribution towards the sustainability of communities and to protecting, and where possible enhancing, the environment; and mitigating the process of climate change, within the Plan Area.	26 - 27
Spatial strategy and strategic policies 4.22 Because the impacts of climate change have the potential to threaten the Peak District character of the plan area it seeks to ensure that new development, through sustainable design and construction methods, reduces the direct and indirect impacts on the natural environment.	30
Environmental Quality 5.4 The NPPF (paragraphs 94 - 95) requires local authorities to adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Sustainable development is key to tackling the linked challenges of climate change, resource use, economic prosperity and social well-being, and cannot be achieved without sustainable buildings.	66

Summary	Page
Climate Change 5.10 The approach in the Local Plan will seek to reflect the energy hierarchy set out below: • Reduce the need for energy • To use energy more efficiently • To use renewable energy • Any continuing use of fossil fuels to be clean and efficient for heating and co-generation 5.16 The strategic approach will therefore be to address climate change - without adversely affecting the quality and distinctiveness of the local environment by: • Directing development to sustainable locations. • Promoting low carbon, sustainable development. • Maximising carbon reductions in new build by reducing the need for energy. • Using energy more efficiently; and • Generating energy from low carbon or renewable sources	67 – 68
Climate Change - Policy EQ 1 The Council will adopt strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change. In addressing the move to a low carbon future for High Peak, the Council will plan for new development in locations and ways that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adopt the principles set out in the energy hierarchy. The Council intends to meet part of its future energy needs through renewable or low carbon energy sources and will therefore encourage and support the provision of renewable and low carbon technologies, including both stand-alone installations, and micro-renewables integrated within new or existing development. **Supporting Guidance and Evidence** • National Planning Policy Framework • Climate Change Act 2008 • Renewable Energy Directive 2009 • Flood and Water Management Act 2010 • Peak Sub-Region Climate Change Study • Low Carbon Energy Opportunities and Heat Mapping for Local Planning Areas Across the East Midlands: Final Report • Planning for Climate Change - guidance for local authorities; April 2012 • Landscape Strategy and Action Plan; Peak District National Park Authority; 2009	69 - 70
Biodiversity - Policy EQ 5 The impact of climate change on biodiversity will also be addressed by improving connectivity between habitats.	78

Summary	Page
Design and Place Making – Policy EQ 6 All development should be well designed and of a high quality that responds positively to both its environment and the challenge of climate change, whilst also contributing to local distinctiveness and sense of place.	81 - 82
Green Infrastructure – Policy EQ 8 Where appropriate, ensuring that green infrastructure helps mitigate the effects of climate change including through management of flood risk and waterways	88 – 89

North East Derbyshire Local Plan 2014 – 2034: Adopted November 2021

https://www.ne-derbyshire.gov.uk/planning-and-local-plan/planning-policy-and-local-plan/development-plan#ANE

Summary	Page
Climate Change and Flooding Although the risk of flooding is not widespread it is a constraint to development in certain locations at the district's main towns and some of the larger villages including North Wingfield, Grassmoor and Wingerworth. Ensuring that development contributes towards reducing flood risk through its location, design and layout by improvements to drainage infrastructure and the use of sustainable drainage systems will be a priority. There are opportunities to increase the capacity of renewable energy generation in the district to help reduce emissions and climate change.	20
Vision and Objectives 3.4 The District will have accommodated sustainable growth whilst the distinct character of different areas and communities will have continued to be preserved and promoted, creating safe, integrated and healthy communities. This will be achieved by: • requiring high quality design in new development which addresses climate change, creates and maintains a sense of place, improves local people's quality of life, and reduces the potential for crime and anti-social behaviour; • protecting and enhancing the natural, built, and historic environment; • protecting and creating open spaces to provide accessible green infrastructure and biodiversity networks which promote healthy lifestyles and provide realistic alternatives to the use of the private car.	21 – 22
District Wide Objectives – D8 Addressing Climate Change To address, mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change on people, wildlife, and places by increasing energy efficiency, promoting renewable energy generation, securing green infrastructure, matching the vulnerability of land uses to flood risk, and managing surface water in the most sustainable way.	23
Policy SS1: Sustainable Development I. Play a positive role in adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change, including through the use of sustainable drainage systems, to contribute to the health and wellbeing of communities and the environment through the location, design and operation of development (Policies SDC10-11);	30

Sustainable Development and Communities This chapter supplements this policy by setting out the Council's planning approach on a range of issues underpinned by the principles of sustainable development. This includes a number of policies in relation to protecting and enhancing the environment, addressing climate change, and delivering successful development to achieve sustainable patterns and forms of development at the local level.	122

Summary	Page
Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change 8.43 Climate change is now a widely accepted scientific fact. The Government has reviewed the delivery of national energy policies and has recognised that there are two major long-term challenges to tackling climate change and delivering secure, clean energy at an affordable price. Renewable energy sources are key to a sustainable, economic and environmental future. The development of clean sources of electricity is essential to cutting down carbon dioxide emissions which is a major contributor to climate change and global warming. The 2008 Climate Change Act was published with the aim of encouraging Britain's transition to a low carbon economy, with this to be done through unilateral legally binding emissions reduction targets. 8.44 National guidance sets out the Government's commitment to facilitating the development of renewable energy sources, but recognises that this must be consistent with protecting the local as well as global environment. In particular, care should be taken in assessing proposals for renewable energy projects in sensitive, designated areas.	137
Policy SDC10: Decentralised, Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation 1. Proposals for the generation of renewable energy including biomass power generation, combined heat and power, and other micro generation systems will be permitted where either individually or cumulatively with other renewable energy development, there would be no significant adverse effects on: a) the visual amenity and character of the area including landscape and visual impacts; b) the amenity of local residents, in terms of noise, dust, odour, reflected light, traffic or visual intrusion; c) the ecology of the area, in particular in relation to protected species and to any sites of biodiversity value, ancient woodland, and veteran trees; d) the historic environment, including the effect on the significance of heritage assets and their setting and important views associated with valued landscapes and townscapes; and e) e. airport radar and telecommunications systems.	138

Flood Risk 8.48 National policy is clear that planning policy should minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to impacts arising from climate change, and avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding. As a principle therefore, inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk. Where there is the possibility of any flood risk to a proposed development site, or the potential for flood risk impact on other sites, a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment will be required.	139 - 140

Summary	Page
Policy SDC11: Flood Risk and Drainage 1. All development proposals will be required to consider the effect of the proposed development on flood risk, both on-site and off-site, commensurate with the scale and impact of the development. This should be demonstrated through a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA), where appropriate. Development will not be permitted unless: a. If within the functional floodplain (Flood Zone 3b), it is water compatible or essential infrastructure; b. In Flood Zones 2 and 3a, it passes the Sequential Test, and if necessary the Exceptions Test, as required by national policy; c. It can be demonstrated through an FRA[1] that the development, including access, will be safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible will reduce flood risk overall; d. There is no net increase in surface water runoff for the lifetime of the development on all new development. Surface water runoff should be managed at source wherever possible, avoiding disposal to combined sewers; e. Part of the development site is set aside for surface water management, and uses measures to contribute to flood risk management in the wider area; and f. The development incorporates a Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) to manage surface water drainage, in accordance with national SuDS standards, unless it is proven that SuDS are not appropriate in a specific location. Where SuDS are provided, arrangements must be put in place for their whole life management and maintenance. 1. Development will only be permitted where adequate foul water treatment and drainage infrastructure currently exists, or can be made available to serve the development unless the developer can demonstrate acceptable alternative private solutions. 2. The Council will seek opportunities to remove problems from the drainage network and increase the capacity of the floodplain, wherever this can be achieved safely, in	141

[1] In Flood Zone 1, and FRA will only be required for sites over 1ha

connection with new development. 4. Where improvement works are required to ensure that the drainage infrastructure can cope with the capacity required to support proposed new development, developer contributions may be required in accordance with Policy ID1 (Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions).	
Contributing to Successful Development 8.57 Policy SDC12 sets out the design criteria to be taken into account to ensure quality, distinctive, and functional design and to ensure developments are satisfactorily assimilated within the existing local context reinforcing local character and a sense of local identity. It also aims to ensure that development through its design meets the challenges of climate change. This set of criteria is not intended to stifle originality but rather forms a broad framework within which sustainable design concepts can be developed. Policy SDC12: High Quality Design and Place-Making j. Include measures to promote environmental sustainability, including those which address energy and water efficiency where practicable and viable to do so.	142
Soil It is government policy to protect and enhance the natural environment by preventing both new and existing development from being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil pollution. Soil is essential for achieving a range of important ecosystem services and functions including food production, carbon storage and climate regulation, water filtration and flood management and support for biodiversity and wildlife. Soil is a finite resource, and it needs to be conserved and managed in a sustainable way	145
Green Infrastructure (Policy ID7: Green Infrastructure) Climate change mitigation – plants and trees absorb carbon dioxide. Trees act as windbreaks and provide shade and flood management mechanisms to reduce the impact of climate change on the local environment	165

South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 1: Adopted June 2016

https://www.southderbyshire.gov.uk/our-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/local-plan/adopted-local-plan

Summary	Page
South Derbyshire Key Issues The causes and effects of climate change will need to be addressed through energy and water management. **A Vision for South Derbyshire** The vision for South Derbyshire is one of sustainable growth, renewal and opportunity. By 2028, the economy will have grown with more jobs in a more diverse business environment supported by a more skilled workforce. Local communities will be healthy and inclusive and will have access to a range of jobs, housing, education, health, shops, services, facilities and green space by a choice of travel options including public transport and other non-car modes. Climate change and adaption will lie at the heart of our strategy and residents and businesses will be supported to make efficient use of resources and cope with the effects of climate change which are already anticipated - such as reduced water availability and increased flooding.	11 - 12
Local Plan Strategic Objectives 1. To ensure future development is locally distinctive and environmentally, socially and economically sustainable through the achievement of design excellence, addressing the causes and effects of climate change and reducing waste and pollution	14
Spatial Strategy Introduction 4.2 The Spatial Strategy is about harnessing the opportunities of sustainable growth to secure positive benefits for the District's residents and employers. This means using development as a means of delivering not just much needed homes and business accommodation, but also other important community benefits where they are most needed such as reclaiming derelict land, supporting local shops and services, improving the local environment, providing required infrastructure and addressing the causes and effects of climate change.	15
Policy S1 – Sustainable Growth Strategy v) It is essential that the District's heritage assets, landscape and rural character are protected, conserved and enhanced. In bringing forward new development the Council will seek to ensure that the schemes respond to and address environmental and social issues including the need to tackle climate change, improve the quality of the built and natural environment, minimise resource use and improve access to services and facilities.	17 - 18

Policy S2 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development When considering development proposals the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will work proactively with applicants to seek solutions, which mean that proposals secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.	18

Summary	Page
Spatial Strategy Introduction – Policy S6 Sustainable Access 4.53 The goals of the Derbyshire Local Transport Plan are to support a resilient local economy, tackle climate change, contribute to better safety, security and health, promote equality of opportunity, improve quality of life and promote a healthy natural environment. Key priorities include efficient transport network management, improved local accessibility and healthier travel habits, better safety and security and the provision of new infrastructure. This policy will assist in the achievement of these goals within South Derbyshire.	27
Sustainable Development 7.7 Within South Derbyshire around one fifth of the district is at flood risk. In total more than 6,500 homes and businesses are located in areas of high and moderate flood risk and climate change could increase the number of properties at risk.	109
Policy BNE3 Biodiversity iii) Developing and maintaining a District-wide ecological network of SSSI's and local wildlife sites together with corridors and stepping stones sites to support the integrity of the biodiversity network, prevent fragmentation, deliver ecosystem services and enable biodiversity to respond and adapt to the impacts of climate change.	129 - 130

South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 2: Adopted November 2017

https://www.southderbyshire.gov.uk/our-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/local-plan/adopted-local-plan

Summary	Page
Policy BNE7 Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows 4.7 Trees, woodlands and hedgerows make a valuable contribution to the environmental quality of an area; with any development proposal the Council will seek to minimise their loss. 4.11 e Council will also seek to secure the delivery and management of new planting, including through working with developers, to ensure that tree species are selected in new developments that reflect local and urban character and deliver other environmental benefits such as improvements to land drainage, air quality or shading.	29 - 30

Peak District National Park Authority: Core Strategy: Adopted October 2011 (Note: This replaced all policies of the Adopted Local Plan 2001)

https://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/planning/policies-and-guides/core-strategy

Summary	Page
Introduction to the Core Strategy 3.6 The plan contains a spatial strategy, alongside policies to achieve the vision and desired outcomes. The policy principles will enable the Authority to manage new and growing development pressures associated with climate change and road traffic, and give the clarity needed to manage traditional industries such as farming and mineral extraction.	12
Climate Change and Sustainable Building 4.12 The Authority's challenge is to enable people and businesses to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The requirement for sustainable building is imperative, but the potential for gains is limited because the overall levels of new development will be low even in the most populous areas of the White Peak. In addition, the quality of the landscapes mean that infrastructure such as wind turbines is difficult to accommodate particularly in the more remote upland areas such as the Dark Peak. Close working with constituent local authorities is vital to protect the integrity of the National Park landscape and maintain its rural setting. 4.15 Whilst the potential for new development is limited, the potential for better natural resource management is huge. Most notably the moorland management projects in the Dark Peak are already fulfilling some of the potential to improve soil quality, stabilise soils, reduce CO2 emissions and reduce flood risk and speed of water 'run off'. This benefits local communities and those in surrounding built-up urban areas such as Derby, where a fast rise in water levels of the River Derwent has a propensity to damage homes and businesses. Sustainable resource management therefore has benefits way beyond the National Park boundary and can offer a more appropriate response to the issue of climate change than new development.	22
Accessibility, Travel and Traffic 4.34 In addition, excessive vehicle use still damages walls and buildings, whilst vehicle emissions degrade air quality and destroy the tranquillity valued by visitors. The challenge is to discourage traffic that has no essential need to be in the National Park and find ways to maximise the quality of the road and rail network for residents, visitors and National Park based businesses. Achieving this would not only enhance visitor enjoyment but improve the quality of the environment and its natural resources. This in turn can help effect a positive change to conditions that would otherwise exacerbate climate change.	25 - 26

General Spatial Polices – National Policy Context 7.8 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 sustainable development has become central to the planning system. The purpose of the mandatory Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of spatial planning documents. The SA of this Core Strategy shows that the strategy provides a clear basis for achieving sustainable development. The process also allows authorities to check whether the plan is delivering environmental benefits in terms of conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and social and economic benefits. Baseline information is also established and provides a clear understanding of the state of the environment and the area's social, economic and eligible housing needs. This ensures a focus on what is or may be changing, the key pressures for change, and what is needed to encourage beneficial change and prevent change that is harmful.	35

Summary	Page
Policy GSP3: Development Management Principles In order to achieve the sensitive management of new development it is necessary to establish both principles and finer criteria for judging impacts on valued characteristics. The Development Management Policies Development Plan Document will provide greater detail but this policy sets out principles that need to be taken into account in all cases. K. adapting to and mitigating the impact of climate change, particularly in respect of carbon emissions, energy and water demand	39 - 40
Sites of Biodiversity or Geodiversity Importance 9.30 Enabling movement of species across the landscape is an important conservation objective, made more urgent by the likely impact of climate change (see chapter 11 also). Over the next plan period there will be circumstances where adverse impacts, caused in whole or part by climate change, are already in train and unavoidable.	62
Climate Change and Sustainable Building 11.2 This chapter considers the overall strategic role played by the National Park in relation to mitigating and adapting to climate change. It considers sustainable design and construction, securing low carbon development, renewable energy developments, flood risk reduction, water conservation and waste management. The principles of sustainable development should guide all stages of the design process, including the siting and orientation of the building, its use of energy and water and the selection of materials for construction and decoration. The policies seek a best practice approach to building and use of resources. These aim to make the most efficient and sustainable use of land, buildings and natural resources, and, through the energy hierarchy, to reduce carbon emissions and to use low carbon and renewable energy sources where appropriate.	76

National Policy Context 11.5 National policy seeks to minimise energy use through the use of the energy hierarchy, and consequently PPS1 Supplement expects policies to secure the highest viable resource and energy efficiency and reduction in emissions. It recognises that it may be appropriate for planning authorities to promote levels of building sustainably in advance of those set out nationally, by reference to Building Regulations and Code for Sustainable Homes standards. This should not inhibit development, including the provision of affordable housing. The 2010 National Parks Circular states that, together with a new focus on achieving national park purposes, National Park Authorities should promote energy efficiency, and lead the way in adapting to and mitigating climate change. They should also inspire a lifelong behaviour change to sustainable living and enjoyment of the countryside. Furthermore it recognises the role that national parks have to play through work with local communities, as exemplars in renewable energy.	76

Summary	Page
Policy - CC1: Climate change mitigation and adaptation In order to build in resilience to and mitigate the causes of climate change all development must: A. Make the most efficient and sustainable use of land, buildings and natural resources. B. Take account of the energy hierarchy by: I. reducing the need for energy; II. using energy more efficiently; III. supplying energy efficiently; and IV. using low carbon and renewable energy. C. Be directed away from flood risk areas, and seek to reduce overall risk from flooding within the National Park and areas outside it, upstream and downstream. D. Achieve the highest possible standards of carbon reductions. E. Achieve the highest possible standards of water efficiency. In all new and replacement housing, other than affordable housing of less than 3 units, a minimum sustainability standard, equivalent to that required by the government of affordable housing, shall be achieved unless the applicant provides evidence to demonstrate that it is not viable for a particular development. Non-residential major development above 1000m² floorspace must achieve a Buildings Emissions Rate at least 10% less than the Target Emissions Rate. 11.26 The purpose of this policy is to reduce carbon emissions. The 2010 National Parks Circular requires a renewed focus on achieving national park purposes and leading the way in adapting to, and mitigating climate change as a key outcome of the next five years.	81

Policy - CC2: Low carbon and renewable energy development A. Proposals for low carbon and renewable energy development will be encouraged provided they can be accommodated without adversely affecting landscape character, cultural heritage assets, other valued characteristics, or other established uses of the area; B. Cumulative impacts of low carbon and renewable energy development within the National Park and visible beyond its boundary must be taken into account; C. Where proposals do not compromise the valued characteristics of the National Park the Authority will also take into account the economic, social and wider environmental benefits of renewable and low carbon development.	83

Development Management Policies: Adopted May 2019

https://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/planning/policies-and-guides/development-management-policies

Summary	Page
Strategic Context 3.24 Policies also require consideration of the intensity of a proposed use or activity; the impact on living conditions and on access and traffic levels; the potential for use of sustainable modes of transport; consideration of building techniques and ground conditions; and potential to incorporate measures that mitigate the impacts of climate change. Design must also be in accordance with the Peak District National Park Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (Design Guide SPD). This includes detailed guidance notes on matters such as alterations and extensions, and shop fronts. Further guidance on the conversion of traditional buildings will also be published as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). In addition, the Authority provides guidance and information on wildlife and protected species. The Authority's Landscape Strategy and Action Plan and Conservation Area Appraisals provide applicants with an assessment of local character and landscape on which to base the design of proposals.	25
Core Strategy policies CC1, CC2 and CC5 3.28 Core Strategy policies CC1, CC2 and CC5 deal in detail with the requirement for climate change mitigation and adaptation in development, including energy saving measures, low carbon and renewable energy development, sustainable drainage systems, and measures to address flood risk and water conservation. 3.29 Core Strategy policy CC1 seeks to reduce overall risk from flooding whilst Core Strategy policy CC5 requires adequate measures such as sustainable drainage systems to deal with surface water run-off, and the creation of habitats as part of a sustainable drainage system. These matters should be pursued in ways that respect the attractiveness and character of buildings and the wider landscape setting. The Climate Change and Sustainable Building SPD explains the principles of sustainable design and provides detailed advice to help applicants plan new and existing buildings in a way that helps mitigate the effects of climate change, for example by reducing flood risk. It should be noted that the Code for Sustainable Homes, as referred to in this SPD, has now been withdrawn and replaced by new optional national technical standards	26
Conserving and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity 3.113 The conservation and enhancement of biodiversity is a statutory requirement of National Park designation. The English National Parks and the Broads: UK Government Vision and Circular 2010 (2010 National Parks Circular) states that the Authority is required 'to ensure that biodiversity is protected and encouraged through proactive and sympathetic management both within recognised protected areas and the wider landscape' and that 'generally speaking, recognises that habitats are less fragmented in the Parks then elsewhere and the Authorities have an important role in helping to deliver habitat restoration and expansion at a landscape scale, especially against the backdrop of a changing climate'	44

Summary	Page
Policy L1 of the Core Strategy 3.114 Covers sites that provide or could provide linkages, stepping stones or corridors between national or local priority habitats and populations of priority species or other important features. These ecological networks comprise designated and non-designated features within the wider landscape such as ancient woodlands, woodlands, hedgerows and watercourses. The loss and fragmentation of these features can lead to species becoming vulnerable to extinction through reduced genetic diversity or inability to migrate into new areas or adapt to climate change. The NPPF (2012) paragraph 10956, seeks the establishment of more coherent ecological networks that are more resistant to current and future pressures. The National Park Authority has begun work to map these areas and will consider the benefits of publishing the material as a Supplementary Planning Document in the future.	44
Protecting trees, woodland or other landscape features put at risk by development 3.123 Core Strategy policies L1 and L2 provide protection for landscape assets such as trees, woodlands and other features put at risk by development. The loss and fragmentation of these features can lead to an inability of species to migrate into new areas or adapt to climate change, leaving them susceptible to reduced genetic diversity and therefore more vulnerable to extinction. Care for such assets is important both during and after development work. Management plans need to specify appropriate replacement where existing assets are put at risk. Detailed assessments of a proposal's likely impact are necessary to enable proper consideration. Replacement of lost or damaged trees and shrubs should be with the same species or with species appropriate to the local context and preferably grown locally. These will often be indigenous to an area, or in some cases specimen trees suited to its character of local provenance.	48
Core Strategy policy CC1 6.118 Places a requirement on all replacement housing to achieve a minimum sustainability standard. Sustainability of new buildings is important to achieve wherever possible. This includes replacements, where the opportunity exists to improve the quality and sustainability of the National Park housing stock. The Authority will encourage an innovative approach to design in these cases. The Supplementary Planning Document for Climate Change and Sustainable Building outlines the Authority's requirements (see section 7.2). It should be noted that the Code for Sustainable Homes, as referred to in this SPD, has now been withdrawn and replaced by new optional national technical standards	99 - 100