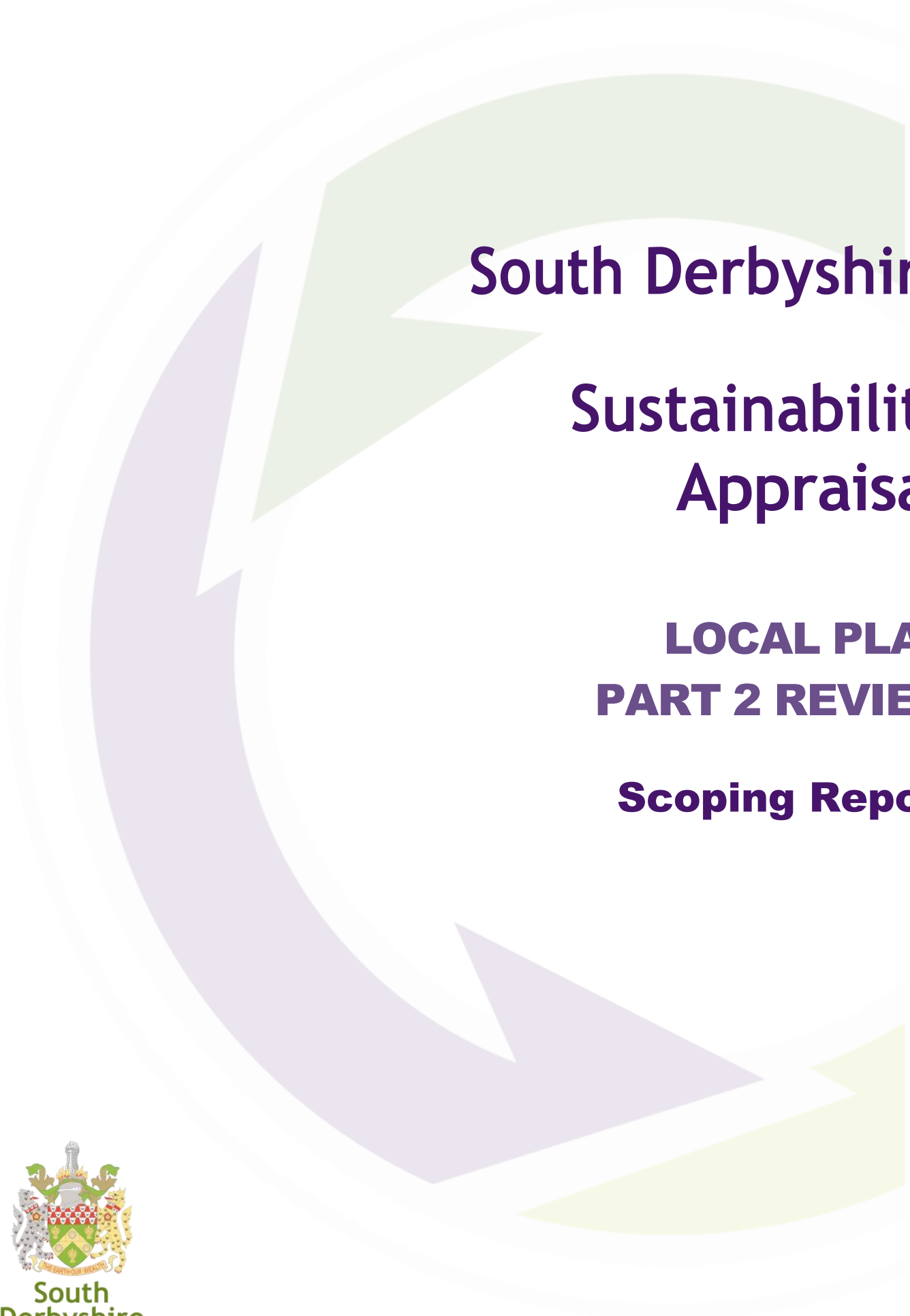




South Derbyshire

Sustainability Appraisal

LOCAL PLAN PART 2 REVIEW

Scoping Report



**South
Derbyshire**
District Council

**Planning Policy
November 2025**

CONTENTS PAGE

Section 1 Introduction	5
1.2 Sustainable Development	5
1.3 Strategic Environmental Assessment	7
1.4 Sustainability Appraisal	7
1.5 Habitats Regulations Assessment	8
1.6 The Next Steps	9
Section 2 Identifying Other Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives	19
Section 3 Collection of Baseline Information	23
3.1 Indicators	24
3.2 Evidence Gathering and the Part 2 Local Plan	25
3.3 District Characteristics	14
3.4 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	16
3.5 Population and Human Health	19
3.6 Soil Water and Air	19
3.7 Climatic Factors	20
3.8 Cultural Heritage	23
3.9 Landscape	23
Section 4 Key Environmental and Sustainability Issues	27
Section 5 Developing The Sustainability Appraisal Framework	30
Section 6 Consulting on the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal	38
Section 7 What Happens Next?	40
Tables	
1 Other Policies Plans and Programmes relevant to the South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 2 Review.	11
2 Evidence Base Collected (or to be collected) to inform the Sustainability Appraisal and Local Development Framework Process	25
3 Key Issues	28
4 Sustainability Appraisal Framework	32
Figures	
1 Locational Map of South Derbyshire District	16
2 The Next Steps	41
Appendices	
1 Policies Plans and Programmes Relevant to the Plan	42
2 Baseline Data	77
3 Key Issues	112

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.0.1 South Derbyshire District Council has commenced preparation of its Local Plan Part 2 Review. Together with the Local Plan Part 1 Review which, when adopted, will set out where new development will be located and how new growth will be managed up to 2041.
- 1.0.2.A significant regulatory requirement in the formation of this work is to subject emerging draft proposals and policies to Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
- 1.0.3.The SA provides an objective means of assessing the potential environmental, economic and social effects of implementing any given development option or proposal. It is an ongoing process of assessment which is linked with plan-making itself and includes the publication of SA reports at key stages in the preparation of the Plan.
- 1.0.4 This SA Scoping Report is the first step in the overall SA process. It sets out, for initial consultation with the statutory environmental bodies and other key stakeholders, the following:
- A summary of the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal process;
 - A review of relevant existing plans, policies and programmes relevant to the future planning of the District;
 - A summary of the evidence base upon which the emerging Plan will be prepared;
 - The issues which the Plan will seek to address;
 - A set of draft sustainability objectives against which proposals in the emerging Plan can be assessed.
- 1.0.5 Steps A1-A5 (discussed below) are the subject of this Scoping Report and are undertaken in advance of the appraisal of policy and site options which will be assessed in a later report called an SA Report. The purpose of the scoping stage is to set out proposals for conducting the SA, so that the SA tests the sustainability of the Local Plan using up to date information.
- 1.0.6 The Scoping Report also establishes a methodology and framework for the assessment of the Local Plan and its alternatives at subsequent stages of the Plan preparation process. It also identifies the significant impacts that the assessment will need to address.
- 1.0.7 The following chapter provides more detail on the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal processes and the relationship between the two.

1.1 The South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 2 Review

- 1.1.1 The planning system provides a framework for guiding the development and use of land. A central element of this system is the preparation of plans, which establish where and what type of development may be permitted, and provides the basis for the determination of planning applications.
- 1.1.2 The Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the timetable for preparing the Local Plan Part 2 Review. Work on the preparation of the Plan commenced in 2025 and adoption of the Local Plan Part 2 Review is timetabled for Summer 2027. It is proposed that the emerging Local Plan Part 2 Review will account for the non-strategic development of land use for the District through to 2041 (refer to the Local Development Scheme for up-to-date information)¹.

1.2 Sustainable Development

- 1.2.1 The 1987 Brundtland Report released by the World Commission on the Environment and

¹ [Local Plan Review](#)

Development defined sustainable development as; “*Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*”.

1.2.2. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy Securing the Future² set out five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development:

- Living within the planet's environmental limits;
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
- Achieving a sustainable economy;
- Promoting good governance; and
- Using sound science responsibly

1.2.3 The National Planning Policy Framework states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It defines three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions demand that the planning system perform several functions:

- An Economic Objective - to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;
- A Social Objective - to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and
- An Environmental Objective - to contribute to protecting and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, 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.

1.2.4 In 2019, the UK became the first country to declare a Climate Emergency and a legal commitment to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The Climate Change Act (as amended in 2019) also legally binds the UK to decrease carbon emissions by 100% by 2050, against the 1990 emissions baseline.

1.2.5 The Government's Net Zero Strategy was published in 2021 and establishes proposals to ensure the UK's homes and businesses are supplied with affordable, clean electricity by 2035.

1.2.6 Integral to the National Planning Policy Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The adoption of such policies and agreements will have significant impact on the planning system. The NPPF also states (Paragraph 149) that policies in Local Plans are expected to address climate change mitigation and adaptation to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts.

1.2.7 Recent legislative changes, such as the Environment Act's implementation of mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain, as well as the adoption of Derbyshire's Local Nature Recovery Strategy have significant implications for the Local Plan which will need to be taken account of in the remaining Part 2 Plan-making process and are addressed further throughout this report.

² The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, Securing the Future, 2005

1.3 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.3.1 The Sustainability Appraisal of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) is required under Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as well as under the NPPF. The SA is to incorporate the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations). The SEA Regulations transpose the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) into English law and applies it to various plans and programmes, including DPDs. The objective of the SEA Directive is to ensure a high level of environmental protection, and to integrate the consideration of environmental impacts on various issues including *biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage and landscape* into the preparation and adoption of plans, in order to promote sustainable development.
- 1.3.2 It is common practice within the context of local planning in England, to integrate the requirements of both the SA and SEA into a single assessment process as contained in the Planning Practice Guidance³ (updated 2024).
- 1.3.3 The objective of SA is to appraise the social and economic impacts of plans and programmes in addition to environmental concerns. The SA 'testing' of the DPD policies and their reasonable alternatives assists to develop the most sustainable policies and proposals as a central part of the plan's development.

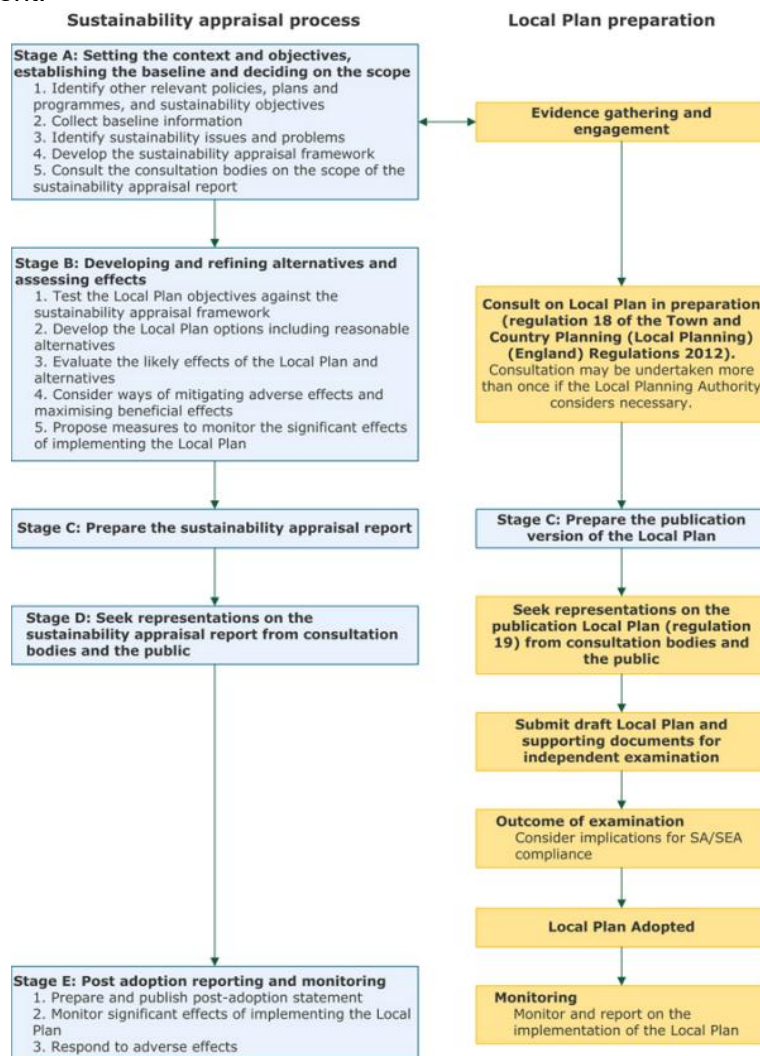


Figure 1: The Sustainability Appraisal and Local Plan preparation process

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>

- 1.3.4 As with the Local Plan Part 1, a Scoping Report, such as this document, must be produced and consulted upon to inform the preparation of the Plan. This Scoping Report will inform the Council's approach to undertaking the SA of the South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 2 Review.
- 1.3.5 The SA process involves several steps which are undertaken in multiple stages. The first stage is described below:
- A1 Identifying links to other relevant plans and strategies and sustainability objectives;** identifying the relationships and main implications of international, national, regional and local documents for the emerging Local Plan and outlining the objectives set out within these documents.
 - A2 Setting out the scope of the baseline;** identification of relevant aspects of the current state of the District and its evolution if no plan is implemented.
 - A3 Identifying sustainability issues and problems;** Identification of key sustainability issues and problems likely to affect the District.
 - A4 Development of the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Framework;** identifying and agreeing the key environmental, social and economic objectives that will be used to appraise the policies and site options within the Plan.
 - A5 Consultation on the scope of the appraisal;** ensuring the draft Scoping Report considers the relevant sustainability issues and that the appraisal is comprehensive.
- 1.3.6 Steps A1-A5 are contained in this Draft Scoping Report and where relevant plan policy which will be considered in the SA Report.

1.4 Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.4.1 In addition to testing plan options and policies, in terms of their sustainability, there is a statutory requirement for the Council, under Habitats Directive 2010 (92/43/EEC) to undertake additional forms of assessment on any emerging Plan which is likely to have a significant effect on any protected European sites, i.e. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar wetland sites in neighbouring Authorities. This process is referred to as a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). This requirement applies to strategic plans with an impact on land use. This assessment will be undertaken in parallel with the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal.
- 1.4.2 As with the Local Plan Part 1 Review, an HRA screening exercise will be undertaken for the South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 2 Review to determine if the emerging planning policies (either in isolation and/or in combination with other plans or projects) would result in an adverse impact upon the integrity of a European site, in terms of its conservation objectives and qualifying interests. This work will be submitted to Natural England for consideration. Any potential effects from the Local Plan on European sites will be included within the SA and discussed in the SA Reports.

1.5 Next Steps

- 1.5.1 Alongside consultation on this scoping report will be consultation on the Local Plan Part 2 Review Issues and Options report. The intent is that comments received on the Issues and Options report will help inform the drafting of the emerging Local Plan Part 2. The draft emerging local plan will then go out for public consultation with comments received and additional evidence as well as Government policy and new legislation being used to refine the draft plan to help inform its version for Publication. The Publication draft of the plan, along with representations received from its consultation, and supported papers and evidence documents will form part of the submission that is supplied to the Planning Inspectorate for Examination.
- 1.5.2 Three statutory consultees (Environment Agency; Historic England; Natural England) will be consulted, in addition to the additional consultees listed in this report. The consultees were previously consulted for the Local Plan Part 1 Review.
- 1.5.3 A SA report, covering subsequent stages of appraisal (but also including reference to this Stage A work), will be produced and consulted on at the stage of draft plan consultation. This will then be updated and amended, where appropriate, to form an SA report at the Publication stage of local plan making. The SA report will form one of the supporting documents to the local plan that is submitted for the local plan Examination.
- 1.5.4 Following the Scoping Report consultation, the Council will assess the responses received from consultees and use these to inform a second stage of work which will consist of:
- Enumerating the broad policy options identified and reviewed during earlier Plan preparation.
 - Selecting preferred options and policies which satisfy the SEA/SA requirements
 - Refining the monitoring framework
- 1.5.5 The draft SA Report will record the work undertaken by South Derbyshire District Council in assessing the sustainability of various options considered and denote the decisions made by the Council. The draft report will also be subject to a period of consultation, which will be undertaken in parallel with the Draft Local Plan Part 2.

2.0 Scoping Methodology

- 2.0.1 The following text sets out the approach taken to complete the Stage A tasks outlined in Figure 1.

2.0.2 Task A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives

- 2.0.3 The legislative context in which the Local Plan is being prepared can be interpreted through a review of related policies, plans, and programmes (PPP). The Local Plan will contribute towards the delivery of a range of local and corporate priorities. The SEA Regulations require information regarding:

“an outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 1); and

“the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 5).

- 2.0.4 The review process ensures that the new Local Plan complies with existing PPP at international, national and regional levels of governance and reinforces local plans and strategies. The process involves identifying and reviewing those PPP and environmental protection objectives that are directly relevant to both the Local Plan and the SA. Performing this review at an early stage of plan development allows for any inconsistencies or constraints within the new Local Plan to be identified. It also develops the context for the SA and informs the preparation of the SA framework
- 2.0.5 The scoping element of identifying related plans and programmes cannot yield an exhaustive or definitive list of legislative/non-legislative documents. The review has been focused to ensure that only policies that are current and have direct relevance to the Local Plan are assessed. An outline of the policy documents, plans, programmes, strategies, etc. and their objectives are provided in Appendix 1 and a summary of the key messages/objectives is provided in Table H in Section 5 of this report.
- 2.0.6 To avoid repetition, where lower-level plans include the objectives set out at a national or international level, then the national and international plans have not been included. The review process will identify a limited number of the most relevant policy documents, or provide local objectives which are relevant to the delivery of the emerging Plan.
- 2.0.7 The different plans and strategies scoped for the purpose of informing the Plan are as set out in brief in Table A below.
- 2.0.8 The matrix further lists definitive targets that other Plans, Policies and Programmes have proposed to measure their own performance towards delivering their objectives. The way in which these wider strategies could relate to the Plan is also set out. It should be noted that this list is neither definitive nor in its final form. It will be updated to refer to any new plans and strategies that have been produced and amended to include any additional strategies that are flagged during the scoping consultation.

TABLE A: OTHER POLICIES PLANS AND PROGRAMMES RELEVANT TO THE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE LOCAL PLAN REVIEW	
BIODIVERSITY, GEODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA	
SUPRANATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	General Union Environment Action Plan to 2020: Living well, within the limits of our planet (EU Seventh Environment Action Programme)
	EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)
	IUCN Red List of Threatened Species A Global Species Assessment (1994)
	Convention on Biological Diversity 1992
	(EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)) The Habitats Directive
	Agenda 21 2002
	European Biodiversity Strategy for 2030
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	The Environment Act (2021)
	Environmental Improvement Plan, 2023
	Biodiversity Net Gain, 2023
	Natural England: Green Infrastructure Framework: Principles & Standards for England
	25 Year Environment Plan (2018)
	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)
	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
	The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
	The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework
	Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)
	Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services
	England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate (2008)
	Making space for Nature (2010)
	Government Forestry and Woodlands Statement
	Natural England's Green Infrastructure Mapping Tool
	Nature Recovery Network
	National Planning Policy Framework –Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	Derbyshire's Local Nature Recovery Strategy
	The Tame, Anker and Mease Catchment Abstraction Licencing Strategy (2022)
	Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan
	The National Forest Strategy -2024
	6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010)
	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Strategic Plan 2015-20
	Lowland Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Nature Partnership Vision and Action Plan (2012)
	National Forest Biodiversity Action Plan
	Local Green Spaces Plan (2020)
	Wilder Derbyshire, 2020-2025
	Climate and Environment Action Summary 2021-30
	South Derbyshire Action Plan for Nature (2021)
	Green Space Strategy 2025-2035
POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH	
SUPRANATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002
	The Aarhus Convention 1998 EU Directive on public access to environmental information (2003/4/EC) 2003
	European Spatial Development Perspective 1999
	A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001)
	EU Health Strategy “ Europe 2020 For a Healthier EU
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	The Localism Act (2011)
	The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
	National Planning Policy Framework – Delivering A wide Choice of High Quality Homes
	National Planning Policy Framework – Promoting Healthy Communities
	National Planning Policy Framework February 2019
	National Planning Policy Framework July 2021
	National Planning Policy Framework December 2023
	National Planning Policy Framework December 2024
	Planning Policy for Traveller sites DCLG 2015
	Homes England Strategic Plan 2023- 2028
	Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (DCLG, 2011)*
	Sport England's Uniting the Movement Strategy
	Creating a sporting habit for Life (Sport England 2012-17)
	Strategic Framework for Road Safety (2011)
	Towards an Active Nation (2016-21)

	Start Active, Stay Active A report on physical activity for health from the four home countries' Chief Medical Officers
	Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	Southern Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group: Everyone Counts: Planning for Patients /15 to 2018/19
	North Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group Clinical Commissioning Strategy -2016
	Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-17
	Strategic Statement – Planning and Health Across Derbyshire and Derby (2016)
	Derbyshire Children's and Young People's Trust: Children and Young People's Plan 2015-16 to 2017-18
	Derbyshire Older People's Housing Accommodation and Support – A Commissioning Strategy for Derbyshire 2019- 2035 Derbyshire County Council
	Derbyshire Specialist Housing Accommodation and Support Strategy 2019-2024, Derbyshire County Council
	Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2023, Derbyshire County Council
	Derbyshire's Anti-Poverty Strategy -2017
	Our Lives, Our Health: Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018- 2023
LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	South Derbyshire Community Strategy 2009-2029
	South Derbyshire Older Persons Housing Plan
	South Derbyshire Parks & Open Spaces Strategy -2018
	South Derbyshire Play Strategy 2016 — 2021
	South Derbyshire Corporate Plan 2020-2024
	South Derbyshire Sports Playing Pitch Strategy
	South Derbyshire Corporate Plan 2020- 2024
	South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 1
	South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 2
	South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 1Review
	South Derbyshire Local Green Spaces Plan
	South Derbyshire Older People's Housing, Accommodation and Support 2019-2035 (2020)
	South Derbyshire Design Supplementary Planning Document
	South Derbyshire Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017-20
	Derby City Local Plan 2011-28
	South Derbyshire Community Safety Partnership Plan 2023-26
	Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2020)
	Emerging Local Plan for Derby (LPD)
	South Derbyshire Local Plan (Adopted Version) May 1998
	South Derbyshire Corporate Plan
	Emerging North East Derbyshire Local Plan (2011-33)
	Erewash Local Plan (Adopted)
	South Derbyshire Housing Strategy 2009-14
	Our Lives, Our Health: Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2023
	Derbyshire County Council, Equality and Diversity Strategy 2018 – 2021
	The South Derbyshire Open Spaces, Sport and Community Facilities Strategy
	South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 1 Core Strategy 2011-28
	Derby City Local Plan Part 1; Core Strategy 2008-28
	Erewash Core Strategy 2011-2028
	East Staffordshire Local Plan 2012-2031
	Lichfield Local Plan Strategy 2012
	Repton Neighbourhood Plan
	Melbourne Neighbourhood Plan
	Hilton Neighbourhood Plan
MATERIAL ASSETS	
SUPRANATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	Europe 2020 (Ten Year Growth Strategy)
	EU Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area - Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system (2011)
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	National Planning Policy Framework - Building a Strong Competitive Economy
	UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005
	Fixing the Foundations: Creating a more prosperous nation (2015)
	National Policy Statement for Transport
	National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016-21
	Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen (2011)
	Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy 2016
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	Derbyshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) 2011
	Derbyshire Infrastructure Investment Plan
	Derbyshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan. Statement of Action for to 2017
	Derbyshire Greenways Strategy
	Derbyshire Highways Asset Management Strategy
	The Derbyshire Cycling Plan 2016-2030
	D2N2 Strategic Economic Plan
	D2N2 Local Economic Partnership Vision and Action Plan

	D2N2 'Vision 2030' Strategic Economic Plan
LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	South Derbyshire Economic Statement
	South Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy 2016-20
	Swadlincote Town Centre Vision and Strategy
	Planning Obligations – A Guide for Developers and Applicants – Draft Supplementary Planning Document, 2022
SOIL, WATER AND AIR	
SUPRANATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive
	EU Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)
	Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012
	EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC)
	EU Air Quality Framework Directive (Directive 96/62/EC) 1996 and Daughter Directives
	Directive 2008/50/EC on Ambient Air Quality
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	National Planning Policy Framework - Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals
	Waste management plan for England ()
	Safeguarding Our Soils; A Strategy for England, DEFRA 2009
	Future Water - The Government's water strategy for England, 2011
	National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England 2011
	Sustainable drainage systems non statutory technical standards (2015)
	The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007
	The Flood and Water Management Act (2010)
	National Planning Practice Guidance, Water Supply, Wastewater and Water Quality, 2019
	Environment Agency's Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice document (GP3)
	Waste Management Plan for England, DEFRA, 2021
	National Policy Statements for Water, Waste Water and Waste
	Sustainable drainage systems non statutory technical standards (2015)
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan (2000 – Amended 2002)
	Towards a Minerals Local Plan for Derbyshire and Derby (undated)
	Water Resource Strategy: Regional Action Plan for the Midlands Region
	River Trent Catchment Food Management Plan
	Humber River Basin Management Plan 2022
	Severn Trent Water PLC Water Resource Management Plan 2015-40
	Lower Trent and Erewash Catchment Abstraction Licencing Strategy, 2020
	Derbyshire Derwent Abstraction Licencing Strategy, 2020
	Derbyshire and Derby Minerals Local Plan (2022-2038)
	The Tame, Anker and Mease Catchment Abstraction Licencing Strategy, 2022
	Derbyshire's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) 2015
	Ecclesbourne Restoration Partnership Improvement Plan
	Local Green Spaces Plan, 2020
	Derbyshire Derwent Catchment Partnership Plan (2015)
	Derbyshire Waterways Strategy
	Local Air Quality Management Annual Status Report
	River Mease Water Quality (Phosphate) Management Plan
	6Cs Green Infrastructure Study and Strategy
	64 River Mease Diffuse Water Pollution Plan
	River Mease SAC/SSSI River Restoration Plan
	Derbyshire's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) 2015
	Minerals Local Plan (incorporating First Alteration: Chapter 13 Coal November 2002)
CLIMATIC FACTORS	
SUPRANATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	Kyoto Protocol (1997) as updated in 2012
	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2007
	2020 Energy Strategy: European Commission
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	Climate Change Act 2008
	National Planning Policy Framework - Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change
	The Carbon Plan: Delivering Our Low Carbon Future
	Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener, 2021
	The Climate Crisis- A Guide for Local Authorities on Planning for Climate Change (TCPA), 2023
	The Sixth Carbon Budget: The UK's path to Net Zero, 2022
	Energy Efficiency Strategy: The Energy Efficiency Opportunity in the UK.
	A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018
	National Policy Statement for Energy
	Energy Security Strategy
	Community Energy Strategy Full report, as updated
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	The Derbyshire Climate Change Charter (-19)
	Severn Trent Water Area Drought Plan
	South Derbyshire Action Plan for Nature, 2021

	Climate Change Strategy: 2022-2025, Vision Derbyshire
	Derbyshire County Council, Low Emission Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) Strategy 2019- 2029
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO 1972)
	Climate Change and World Heritage Strategy to assist States Parties to implement appropriate management responses UNESCO 2007
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	Ancient Monuments Act 1979
	Listed Building and Conservation Areas Act 1990
	National Planning Policy Framework - Conserving and enhancing the historic environment
	National Heritage Protection Plan
	Government Tourism Strategy (DCMS)
	Historic England Advice Notes 1-3
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	South Derbyshire District Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans
	South Derbyshire Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans
	National Forest Strategy -24
LANDSCAPE	
SUPRANATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	All Landscapes Matter (European Landscape Convention)
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES	
	Landscape Character of Derbyshire
	Derwentwise: Landscape Conservation Action Plan (LCAP)

- 2.1.1 Based on already assembled baseline data (including information already collected to inform the Part 1 Local Plan) the Council has sought to provide a textual summary of key baseline information below and supplemented this with more detailed dataset in appendix 2. Together this data provides a statistical snapshot of the District, which will be updated iteratively as new evidence is collected. Where possible the information set out in the following section has sought to integrate broad-brush findings from already completed or nearly completed studies being undertaken to inform the evidence base.

2.2 DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS

- 2.2.1 The District of South Derbyshire covers an area of approximately 33,800 hectares (112 square miles) and is bounded by the City of Derby to the north, Burton on Trent to the West and Ashby-de-la-Zouch to the East. The urban area making up Swadlincote has a population of around 35,000 and is the largest settlement and commercial centre for the District.

Figure 1: Location Map of South Derbyshire District:



Figure 2: South Derbyshire Regional Setting



6

2.3 BIODIVERSITY/FLORA & FAUNA

2.3.1 Biodiversity refers to the variety of life on earth, including the different species of animals, plants, and micro-organisms. South Derbyshire is home to an abundance of rare species (including otters, reptiles, butterflies and newts) and home to important habitat types, including woodland, meadows, hedges, and ponds. The District contains numerous landscape character types including the Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands, the Trent Valley Washlands, Melbourne Parklands, Mease and Sence Lowlands and the South Derbyshire Coalfield. Many sites and land areas in South Derbyshire, on account of their habitat types and/or species present, are protected by national and European Union legislation. Wildlife and biodiversity also provide an appealing asset and attraction that enhances the quality of people's lives, and supports the local economy, for example in tourism and wildlife-friendly land management. There are over 160 wildlife sites (covering approximately 5% of the land area for the District) and 7 regionally important geological sites (combined area 248 ha). There are two local nature reserves within the District (Elvaston Castle and Coton Park). There are proposals to establish an additional Local Nature Reserve at Swadlincote Woodlands within the southern part of the District. There is one National Nature Reserve located within the District at Calke Park.

2.3.2 The highest tier of wildlife sites in England are Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)

and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). There is a further designation, Ramsar sites, that although established through different means, are afforded the same protection as the SPAs and SACs.

- 2.3.3 There is one SAC in South Derbyshire: the River Mease. The condition of the River Mease has deteriorated in recent years. Indeed, the integrity of the River is affected by elevated levels of phosphates, of which a key source is discharges from treatment works. In the absence of a contribution to offset impacts new development would not be possible due to the consequent breaches in regulations. A Developer Contributions Scheme, referenced throughout this report has been adopted in order to address the concentration of phosphates in the SAC. Further mitigation work, including a 'pump out' treated foul flows from two key Sewage Treatment Works at Packington and Measham in the Mease catchment is anticipated to be operational by 2027.
- 2.3.4 European Sites beyond the District but which planning and development decisions in the area could impact on need to be taken onto account in when making planning policy. Separate assessment under the Habitat Regulations will be undertaken to look at potential issues and mitigation associated with development that could adversely impact on this highest tier of wildlife sites.
- 2.3.5 There are five designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) wholly or partly in the District: Dimmingsdale, Calke Park, Carver's Rock, Hilton Gravel Pits and Ticknall Quarries. These are sites designated for wildlife and/or geological interest. Site conditions are varied though the Government had set (in Biodiversity 2020) national targets for 50% of SSSI to be in favourable condition and 95% to be in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition by 2020. There is one National Nature Reserve (Calke Park) as well as two Local Nature Reserves: Elvaston and Coton Park. The area of Local Nature Reserve in South Derbyshire is below the recommended target of 1ha of LNR per 1,000 population. Around 20ha of LNR is designated, whereas the target should be 100.3ha.
- 3.5 Protected Species
- 2.3.6 Several species are afforded protection specifically on the level of their rarity. In some cases protected species will be found on designated sites (designation can be justified on account of their presence) but these species may also be found in or on non-designated areas. European protected species found in South Derbyshire, amongst others, include the Great Crested Newt and various bats.
- 2.3.7 Most of South Derbyshire does not, however, fall within area designated for nature conservation value though un-designated parts of the District are of importance for wildlife. Farmland (particularly when not intensively managed) and hedgerows, trees and woodland, parks and open spaces of all sorts can be important for wildlife and public enjoyment of such resources. Domestic gardens can also be of value to wildlife and not simply for human enjoyment of outdoor space.
- 2.3.8 The National Forest is an environmental initiative run by The National Forest Company. Beginning in the 1990s, 200 square miles (520 km²) of north Leicestershire, south Derbyshire and southeast Staffordshire have been planted in an attempt to blend ancient woodland with newly planted areas to create a new national forest. The Forest stretches from the western outskirts of Leicester in the east to Burton upon Trent in the west, and is planned to link the ancient forests of Needwood and Charnwood.
- 2.3.9 The National Forest Company is a not-for-profit organisation established in 1995. It is supported by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), with the goal of converting one third of the land within the boundaries of the National Forest (52 sq mi, 33,000 acres) to woodland, by encouraging landowners to alter their land use. The Forest contributes to tourism and forestry-related jobs in the area, as well as enhancing its natural features.
- 2.3.9.1 Around 8.5 million trees have been planted, more than tripling the woodland cover from 6% to nearly a quarter. Roughly 85% of the trees planted are native broadleaf species. Some of the most commonly planted species are: English oak, ash, poplar, Corsican pine and Scots pine. The transformation of the landscape is evolving as the trees planted in the early 1990s have now grown substantially.

Threats to biodiversity and opportunities for enhancement

2.3.9.2 Notwithstanding the important biodiversity that South Derbyshire contains, there has been, concurrent with national trends, a decline in biodiversity and loss of habitats across the District over recent decades. Wildlife and habitat are vulnerable to a number of threats, these include:

- changing agricultural practices and particularly agricultural intensification (over past decades this has had the biggest adverse impacts on wildlife);
- habitat fragmentation/isolation;
- urbanisation impacts (including lighting, traffic collisions, fire, noise, cat predation, invasive species, pollution);
- air and water quality/quantity impacts; and
- recreational impacts.

2.3.9.3 Whilst significant adverse impacts have occurred there are, however, opportunities to improve the biodiversity interest. The Action Plan for Nature identifies the opportunities for expanding our wildlife habitats. However, there are also opportunities in and around development sites for wildlife enhancement and discusses Biodiversity Net Gain requirements.

2.3.9.4 Government's policy under the Environment Act requires mandatory net gain in biodiversity and the degree to which such enhancement will be sought has been set out in local plan policy in the Part 1 Plan review.

2.4 POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH

- 2.41 According to the 2021 census, South Derbyshire had a population of 107,200 persons, an increase of 13.3% since 2011. This population level has shown a year-on-year pattern of increase as more people move into the District, making it one of the fastest growing in the country. The estimated population as of 2024 is 117,493. Indeed, South Derbyshire is the fastest growing northernmost area of the country other than Salford. The 65-year-old and older cohort increased by 37.4% from 2011 to 2021.
- 2.42 In recent years there has been an overall pattern of population increase in South Derbyshire, with more people moving into the district than leaving. It is this net in-migration, particular by the middle aged (with an associated in movement of older school children) and older people that is a primary factor accounting for the increasing population change.
- 2.43 The increasing population, alongside a decreasing average household size has informed house building needs. Though other factors such as economic growth policies and job creation projections have been important in terms of determining housing provision. More recently, as set out in the Government's Planning White Paper consultation document of August 2020, there is a national aspiration for the affordability of housing to be a significant determinant of future housing requirements. This priority has been echoed in recent NPPF changes⁴.

2.5 SOIL WATER AND AIR

- 2.51 The main pollutant of concern in South Derbyshire is Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) arising from road traffic around the busier and more congested areas.
- 2.52 Historically there have not been any Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in South Derbyshire, although it is understood that there is potential for development around the periphery of Derby to contribute towards existing AQMAs within the city
- 2.53 The quality of land for agriculture will be a determining factor when considering strategic spatial opportunities and the potential for sites to be released for purposes such as Biodiversity Net Gain enhancements. The Agricultural Land Classification system classifies land into five grades according to the extent to which physical or chemical characteristics impose long term limitations on a site for food production. The classification identifies the areas of poor agricultural land (Grade 4) predominantly in the flood zones of the major watercourses and their tributaries including the Trent Valley, Dove Valley and Derwent Valley, with Foston Brook, Bent Brook, Sutton Brook, Etwall Brook, Hilton Brook and Repton Brook. Where agricultural land is less productive there is a higher likelihood of uptake of the BNG system by landowners. This could provide several vital ecosystem services such as reduced flood risk, reduced erosion and sedimentation and cleaner water, as well as enhanced habitats and biodiversity along a strategic connective corridor.
- 2.54 Additional minerals and waste capacity is likely to be required within the plan period. This may lead to further greenfield land losses to accommodate these facilities, some of which may be in locations which have not previously experienced such developments. Further information on Minerals and Waste Policy can be found on Derbyshire County Council's website.
- 2.55 Water quality within the District's main rivers is generally classified as being of poor or moderate quality and rivers are unlikely to meet good status in The Dove, Trent, Derwent and Mease. In particular water quality in the River Mease catchment is of particular concern given the site's designation as a SAC. Joint working between local planning authorities, Severn Trent Water, the Environment Agency and Natural England has contributed to significant improvements in water quality in this river catchment although current water quality still poses a threat to the integrity of

⁴ [National Planning Policy Framework](#)

this site. The ongoing DCS work will attempt to build upon such improvements.

- 2.56 The air quality in South Derbyshire is relatively good compared with many cities and major urban areas across the country. However, emissions from traffic are a notable issue in some parts of the district and monitoring in respect of Nitrogen Dioxide has been undertaken in a number of locations throughout the District. Generally air quality remains within national target levels although it is noted that further development on the border of Derby city may contribute to existing air quality issues.

2.6 CLIMATIC FACTORS

- 2.61 The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C highlighted the importance of reaching net zero CO₂ emissions by 2050 to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.
- 2.62 The UK has been a leading country in terms of climate change policy and carbon related reductions. The UK has made considerable progress, reducing emissions by 48% from 1990 levels, including a reduction of 3% between 2018 and 2019. This shift has mainly been achieved through renewable power deployment and a significant reduction in coal use. The UK also has a policy framework for climate commitments in the form of the Climate Change Act (2008).
- 2.63 In 2019, the UK became the first country to declare a Climate Emergency and a legal commitment to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The Climate Change Act (as amended in 2019) also legally binds the UK to decrease carbon emissions by 100% by 2050, against the 1990 emissions baseline. In 2021, the UK Government adopted the Sixth Carbon Budget (2033 - 2037) to reduce emissions by 78% by 2035 below the 1990 emissions baseline. Achieving this target will require various actions, including that by the early 2030s, all new cars and vans and all residential boiler replacements and other buildings are low-carbon and largely electric. By 2040, all new trucks will be low-carbon.
- 2.64 The Government's Net Zero Strategy was published in 2021 and establishes proposals to ensure the UK's homes and businesses are supplied with affordable, clean electricity by 2035. Most notably, the plan sets targets to decarbonise the UK energy system by 2035, as well as enhancing low carbon fuel supply, industrial carbon capture, a plan for decarbonising homes and workplaces, removing road fuel emissions, and investing in afforestation.
- 2.65 As one of the fastest growing districts in the country, South Derbyshire will need to make concerted efforts to reduce its carbon emissions, especially as it intends to reach net zero by 2030, having also declared a Climate Emergency. When responding to the changes to climate already underway, the NPPF refers to climate change adaptation, which are adjustments made to natural or human systems in response to the actual or anticipated impacts of climate change, to mitigate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. When attempting to prevent the worsening of climate change in the long-term, the NPPF refers to climate change mitigation as action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as considerations to be made in the planning process.
- 2.66 Additionally, the planning system is to support the transition to a low-carbon future in a changing climate, especially in terms of flood risk. This should be achieved through shaping places to result in radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, while encouraging the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings, as well as developing renewable and low carbon energy and related infrastructure.
- 2.67 In accordance with the Climate Change Act 2008, plans are also expected to consider long-term concerns relating to water supply, biodiversity, landscapes and overheating-related risks. In this regard, new development is to avoid increased vulnerability to risks associated with climate change. When new development is permitted in vulnerable areas, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure and in ways that help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including location, orientation and design.

- 2.68 To improve the use and supply of renewable and low-carbon energy, local plans are to consider identifying suitable areas for such sources and supporting infrastructure where it would enhance their production as well as to identify potential decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems.
- 2.69 When planning applications are submitted for renewable and low-carbon development, local planning authorities are not to require applicants to demonstrate overall need for renewable or low-carbon energy; it is acknowledge that such projects, even those small in scale, contribute towards lowering carbon emissions and that applications are to be approved if impacts are acceptable (with the exception of wind turbines and other wind energy projects which must satisfy specific criteria).
- 2.61.1 The Council, having declared a Climate Emergency and its intention to reach Net Zero by 2030, will be considering how to implement the recommendations of The Derbyshire Spatial Renewable Energy Study. The Study provides a spatial assessment of energy opportunities to support emerging local development planning and planning guidance across Derbyshire. It contributes to the 2019 Derbyshire Environment and Climate Change Framework, developed by Derbyshire County Council to initiate a collaborative approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and achieving net zero by 2050.
- 2.61.2 The Study provides an evidence base which will ensure better integration of energy system planning with the growing need to address and mitigate climate change at local and regional levels in Derbyshire.
- 2.61.3 Certain evidence, such as the Derbyshire Spatial Energy Study, help to identify suitable areas for development of low carbon and renewable energy infrastructure such as solar panels/farms or wind turbines, considering technology requirements, impacts on the local environment and the views of local communities. As the technology around solar panels advances, there are increased opportunities for utilising the roof spaces of buildings, particularly large warehouses.
- 2.61.4 The Emerging Local Plan can also strongly encourage the use of on-site renewable energy for new developments, thereby reducing reliance on the national grid. Similarly, the installation of domestic renewables could be encouraged for existing developments.
- 2.61.5 Community Energy projects are a way for communities to reduce, purchase, manage and generate energy, using local knowledge of the opportunities and constraints to find energy solutions that both reduce carbon and benefit the local community.
- 2.62.6 A typical battery electric car is estimated to save 65% of the greenhouse gas emissions of an equivalent petrol car. The renewable Energy Study concluded that to date, the uptake in electric vehicles has been gradual in the District.
- 2.62.7 In March 2022 the Government released 'Taking charge: The electric vehicle infrastructure strategy'²⁶. The strategy sets out the Governments vision and action plan for electric vehicle charging infrastructure within the UK. By 2030 the Government expects there to be around 300,000 public charge points as a minimum within the UK. The strategy states that sufficient charge points must be provided ahead of demand.
- 2.62.8 It is therefore expected that the use of electric vehicles will continue to increase within the future and consequently the provision of necessary infrastructure to accommodate such vehicles within the District is essential and necessary to help stimulate this change. It is therefore anticipated that the emerging Local Plan will reflect such national requirements from development (residential, commercial and retail and industrial).

2.7 CULTURAL HERITAGE

- 2.71 There are over 700 listed buildings and structures in the District of which 48 are grade I, 48 are grade II* and 618 are grade II. There are 22 Scheduled monuments and 22 Conservation Areas in the District. There are five historic parks and gardens in the District of which one is grade I, three are grade II* and one is grade II.
- 2.72 Tourism contributes to the local economy, with the National Forest drawing many visitors both locally and nationally. In order to grow this sector of the economy and to bolster the cultural vibrancy of the District, it is anticipated that the future growth of the National Forest is considered in the emerging Local Plan Part 2.
- 2.73 Specific sites such as Elvaston Castle County Park, and Calke Abbey - a National Trust property, have also contributed towards the cultural dynamism of the District.
- 2.74 New development, although contributing to the growth of South Derbyshire, may also put increased pressure on its many cultural and heritage-related assets.
- 2.75 The County Council has, as part of its landscape characterisation work for the District, identified Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity in South Derbyshire. This work includes consideration of areas of historic significance and identifies areas of historic sensitivity at a landscape scale. The areas identified as having the greatest value are concentrated around the Trent and Dove Valleys and the southern and central parts of the District.
- 2.76 In respect of Heritage Environment Records there are concentrations of records located in along the River Valleys (Trent, Dove and Derwent) and around Swadlincote and to the South of the District, although sites are spread through South Derbyshire.

2.8 LANDSCAPE

- 2.81 There are 5 National Character Areas (NCAs) which fall within South Derbyshire; Melbourne Parklands, Mease and Sense Lowlands; the South Derbyshire Coalfield; the Trent Valley Washlands and the Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands. Much of the District falls under the Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands, which is divided into Estate Farmlands, Settled Farmlands, Riverside Meadows and Sandstone Slopes and Heaths.
- 2.82 Throughout the District, there is a steady loss of greenfield land due to residential development. This can be attested to by the increase in residential completions concurrent to the lack of the increasing rate of development on previously developed sites.

3.0 A2: Collection of Baseline Information

- 3.0.1 The collection of baseline information is a key part of the Sustainability Appraisal process and is a specific requirement of the SEA directive⁵ which require a description of the following:
- “the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 2);
“the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected” (Schedule 2, Paragraph 3);” and
“the likely significant effects on the environment... on issues such as
- Biodiversity
 - Population
 - Human health
 - Fauna
 - Flora
 - Soil
 - Water
 - Air
 - Climatic factors
 - Material assets
 - Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological
 - Landscape
- 3.0.2 The aim of collecting baseline information is to provide a comprehensive view of the current and likely future state of the District, in order to enable the effects of implementing the Plan to be predicted.
- 3.0.3 It is, therefore, necessary to collect sufficient information about the current baseline state of South Derbyshire and to predict the future environmental and socio-economic trends to allow effects to be adequately predicted and monitored. The detailed baseline information has been compiled in a series of topics in line with published guidance to include various targets, trends and indicators. An SA Report was prepared for the previous Local Plan and was published alongside the Local Plan Part 2 when it was submitted for examination in⁶. This document has been reviewed in the preparation of this SA Scoping Report.
- 3.0.4 The baseline information collected to inform the development of the Plan and its associated sustainability appraisal will be set out in an additional Appendix and a summary of the key baseline data will be contained in the final SA report. Where possible, existing data sources will be used to form baseline data, however the Council acknowledges that there may be gaps in the information collected, which is in some instances due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Where such gaps are identified,

⁵ Schedule 2 of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2004

⁶ [Local Plan Part 2 evidence base | South Derbyshire District Council](#)

this report will consider the resulting uncertainties that may result in the SA and whether there is a need to collect further information to inform the decision-making process.

3.1 Indicators

- 3.1.1 Through monitoring indicators such as travel preferences or housing costs over time, it is possible to identify trends and determine whether something is improving or worsening. Indicators can also be contrasted against other Districts or Districts, or wider geographical areas such as Derbyshire County, the East Midlands region or national data. Indicator performance can also be assessed in relation to specific targets where such exist.
- 3.1.2 Indicator data can be used to identify key sustainability issues that the Council will need to consider when drawing up all local development documents that together will comprise the Local Plan (refer to section A3). If an indicator shows that a particular variable, such as public transport use was significantly higher in the District than other comparable averages, all documents which comprise the Local Plan should seek to include an appropriate policy response to help address this issue.
- 3.1.3 For each indicator selected, sufficient data should be collected to answer a number of questions:
- How good or bad is the current situation? Do trends show that it is getting better or worse?
 - How far is the current situation from any established thresholds or targets?
 - Are particularly sensitive or important elements of the economy, physical environment or community affected, e.g. skills shortages, endangered species or rare habitats or vulnerable social groups?
 - Are the problems reversible or irreversible, permanent or temporary?
 - How difficult would it be to offset or remedy any damage?
 - Have there been significant cumulative or synergistic effects over time? Are there expected to be such effects in the future?
- 3.1.4 The Government's guidance for local planning authorities on sustainability appraisal emphasizes the need to keep baseline information under review rather than temporal analysis. The Council presently updates much of the information set out within this section and in Appendixes through its own monitoring. A significant amount of data reviewed is also updated annually or periodically at regular intervals by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The Council will look to revisit baseline information held, at appropriate instances in the future to ensure that new information and issues are considered within the SA process.

3.2 Evidence Gathering and the Local Plan

- 3.2.1 Local Plans have major environmental, economic, social and cultural impacts. Consequently, planning guidance requires that the Plan be based on a robust and credible evidence base, and the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives. The Authority will continue to keep up to date a baseline of information on key aspects of the social, economic and environmental characteristics of South Derbyshire to enable the preparation of a sound Plan. In addition, the Authority will augment its understanding of issues being addressed through the Plan through community engagement and the preparation of the SA.
- 3.2.2 To ensure that the Council has sufficient information on which to develop its SA and the preparation of the Local Plan, the following information has been, or may be collected.

TABLE B: EVIDENCE BASE COLLECTED (OR TO BE COLLECTED) TO INFORM THE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE LOCAL PLAN.

Type of Evidence	Date Collected (Or To Be Collected)
Assessment of the principal physical and environmental characteristics and needs of the local area	Topic/Position Papers to inform the Local Plan (to be prepared as appropriate)
Identification of the principal economic and social characteristics and needs of the local area at the local level	Through sustainability appraisal and annual monitoring
Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Completed February 2025
Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2019-28	Completed 2020
Derby and South Derbyshire Employment Land Review	Completed – October 2023
Housing Market Area Employment Land Review Updates	Completed March and July 2016
Swadlincote Town Centre Retail and Leisure Study	Completed 2012. Potential update being considered
District Wide Biodiversity and Geodiversity resources	Annual Biodiversity Monitoring (updated Annually)
Nottingham Derby Green Belt Study	Completed 2012
Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment (including Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity)	Completed 2004
Derby HMA Strategic Viability Assessment	Completed March
Climate and Environment Action Summary 2021-30	Completed 2021
Open Space Audit	Ongoing
Facilities Planning Model Study: Swimming Pools and Sports Halls	Completed 2022
Derby HMA Statement of Common Ground	Completed June 2020
Settlement Boundary Topic Paper	Completed December 2015
Brownfield Land Register	Ongoing
Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD	Ongoing
Derby, Derbyshire, Peak District National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment	Completed July 2023
Growth Options Study	Completed August 2021
Derby City Capacity Study	Completed October 2024
Local Plan Viability Assessment	Work commissioned
SHELAA Proforma Assessment	Completed and updated periodically
Local Green Spaces Plan	Adopted September 2020
South Derbyshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Completed 2019
Derbyshire Spatial Energy Study	Completed 2023
Draft Planning Obligations SPD	April 2022
Older People's Housing, Accommodation and Support 2019-2035 (2020)	Completed August 2020

River Mease Special Area of Conservation Water Quality Management Plan – Developer Contribution Scheme 2 (2016)	Completed June 2016. Update ongoing.
River Mease SAC Water Quality (Phosphate) Management Plan	Completed June 2010
Derby HMA Core Strategy Transport Modelling Report Part 7	Completed October 2015
South Derbyshire Playing Pitch Strategy Playing Pitch Assessment	Completed May 2018
South Derbyshire Open Space, Sport and Community Facilities Strategy	Completed April 2016
6Cs Green Infrastructure Study	Completed July 2010
Consultation findings on community aspirations	Ongoing: Consultation findings to be reported as appropriate through the Plan preparation process in line with the Statement of Community Involvement.
Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Ongoing
Heritage Environmental Assessments	Ongoing
Housing Market Area Wide Cleaner Greener Energy Study	Completed November 2009
Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment (including Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity)	Completed 2004 (updated in)
Infrastructure Development Plan	Completed 2020
Transport Modelling	Underway

Key	
	Not yet started
	In progress
	Completed

4. KEY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES (TASK A3)

- 4.0.1 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (annex 1) requires that *“the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan be addressed”*... and... *“any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular importance, such as areas designated in pursuance to Directives 79/409/EEC [the ‘Birds Directive’] and 92/43/EEC [the ‘Habitats Directive’]”* are considered whilst undertaking any assessment.
- 4.0.2 This Scoping Report serves to identify environmental, social and economic issues, in line with the requirement to integrate the requirements for Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment. Through the consideration of other plans policies and programmes set out at Appendix 1 and the analysis of the baseline data set out in Appendix 2, a number of key sustainability issues affecting South Derbyshire have been identified.
- 4.0.3 The following table (Table 3) summarises the identified key issues in the District. This information is replicated with additional information such as the likely evolution of each issue without the influence of the proposed South Derbyshire Part 2 Local Plan, as well as the potential impact of implementing the Local Plan at Appendix 3. The key issues listed are listed by topic area. No particular weight should be attached to the significance of issues identified on the basis of the order they are listed within the following table.

TABLE G: KEY ISSUES
Biodiversity, Geodiversity, Fauna and Flora
A relatively small area of the District is designated for ecology and geodiversity value and there are significant areas where BAP habitats and species are poorly represented.
There is an undersupply of local nature reserves per 1000 people and there is a need to improve access to nature given the lack of existing opportunities and further population growth could increase pressure on existing areas.
Development could lead to the loss or deterioration of local habitats, including Local Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves
New development may affect specific nationally, or internationally designated wildlife sites including the River Mease Special Area of Conservation.
Population and Human Health
The population of the District will increase over the plan period and is observing one of the highest rates of growth nationally ⁷ .
The District has an ageing population and residents 65 or older have increased by roughly a third since the beginning of the Plan period.
Population growth and ageing demographics will create additional infrastructure-related pressures, including demand for specialist forms of housing.
Insufficient affordable dwellings have been delivered in recent years to meet local need and has consistently been below the target of 30% per annum
A typical house costs more than a half dozen times a typical salary making housing unaffordable for many and there is a significant need for multiple types of housing provision.
The District has a population of gypsies and travellers whose needs differ to the wider population. There is a demand for this form of housing and a relative lack of supply ⁸ .

⁷ [Population projections - local authority based by single year of age - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/)

⁸ [Monitoring | South Derbyshire District Council](#)

There are challenges to accessing local community and health services, including GPs, educational facilities and other amenities.
Levels of deprivation vary through the District with particular pockets of deprivation, particularly in areas in and surrounding Swadlincote
There is a comparatively lower than average level of skills and educational attainment
Material Assets
There is pressure on public transport provision across the District, which is relatively poor and disconnected overall, particularly in rural areas.
The comparative performance of some of the District's retail centres has declined in recent years, although vacancy rates are relatively low.
There is pressure on some existing employment sites to be developed for housing.
Much of the District is in agricultural use, but farmers, landowners and those in related businesses are facing increasing pressure to diversify.
Unemployment rates are on average low but vary significantly across the District.
There are high levels of car usage and dependency within the District ⁹ .
The local tourism industry has not grown significantly in recent years
Soil, Water and Air
A minority of waste is recycled, reused or composted
There are several previously developed (brownfield) sites which have potential for regeneration and will need to be prioritised in order to minimize the loss of greenfield sites and Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Agricultural Land.
New development is unlikely to significantly affect air quality in the District, although growth in some locations could negatively affect air quality management areas in Derby ¹⁰ .
Climatic Factors
New development will generate the need for additional water supply. Water providers in the vicinity could be put under greater pressure due to increasing demand and climate change.
Parts of South Derbyshire are at significant flood risk and this could be exacerbated by climate change or future development. There is a need to minimise and mitigate flood risk.
There is a relatively limited uptake of renewable forms of energy use and production in the District. The number of electric vehicles registered remains low but is increasing.
The Climate Emergency and Net Zero will require a drastic overhaul of energy consumption practices and uptake in renewable energy sources.
Cultural Heritage
The townscape of historic, archaeological and/or cultural heritage (including the setting of heritage assets) could be negatively affected by new development which can erode the quality of the built environment and heritage features or sterilise or lead to the loss of existing heritage and other historic assets.
Landscape
Unmitigated development could erode local landscape character.

⁹ [Method of travel to work - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/methods/travel-to-work)

¹⁰ [Air quality | South Derbyshire District Council](#)

5. DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK (TASK A4)

- 5.0.1 Sustainability Appraisal is an objective-led process. It allows the potential impact of the plan to be measured against a series of aspirational objectives for sustainable development. In addressing sustainable objectives, the Council will have benchmarks against which its Part 2 Local Plan can be evaluated.
- 5.0.2 It should be noted that Sustainability Appraisal objectives are distinct from the Plan objectives that will be set out in the Part 2 Local itself, although there may be significant overlap between the two sets of objectives. The Sustainability Appraisal objectives included at the end of this chapter seek to focus on outcomes (or ends), not on how any outcomes will be achieved (input or means), as objectives included within the Local Development Scheme (LDS) often tend to do.
- 5.0.3 The proposed Sustainability Appraisal objectives have been identified through the detailed consideration of other plans and strategies and baseline information set out at Appendix One and Two of this Scoping Report. However, being a subsidiary document of the Part 1 Local Plan the Council considers it appropriate to use the same sustainability objectives use to appraise the Part 2 Plan. This will allow both Plans to be appraised in a comparable way.
- 5.0.4 A list of draft sustainability objectives is set out overleaf. Where necessary this list will be updated or amended to reflect responses received back during the Scoping Report Consultation.

i. **LIST OF SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES**

Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora

- SO1 Biodiversity: To safeguard and enhance biodiversity (including BAP habitats and species) and geodiversity through biodiversity net gain and improve connectivity between, and access to, green spaces and functional habitats.

Population and Human Health

- SO2 Housing: To ensure everyone has access to sustainable housing, which is affordable, and meets the needs of all residents including the elderly and other vulnerable groups.
- SO3 Accessibility: To improve local accessibility to healthcare, education, employment, retail facilities and recreational resources (including open spaces and sports facilities) to enhance wellbeing and promote healthy and sustainable lifestyles.
- SO4 Quality of Life: To create safe and attractive places which contribute towards quality of life and community cohesion
- SO5 Inequalities: To reduce inequalities associated with deprivation across the District
- SO6 Economy: To deliver growth in key employment sectors and support the creation of new, and retention of existing, businesses in urban and rural areas.
- SO7 Employment: To create greater employment opportunities and higher value jobs across the whole District.

Material Assets

- SO8 Infrastructure: To deliver improved infrastructure to support growth and economic competitiveness of urban and rural businesses.
- SO9 Sustainable Travel: To promote sustainable travel habits including walking, cycling and public transport (bus and rail) usage.
- SO10 Town and Village Centres: To ensure that town and village centres are vibrant and viable.

Soil, Water and Air

- SO11 Resources: To minimise waste and ensure the sustainable use and protection of natural resources including greenfield land, soil, and minerals resources.
- SO12 Pollution: To minimise water, air and noise pollution and ensure that future growth does not lead to the further deterioration of environmental conditions.

Climatic Factors

- SO13 Climate Change and Flooding: To reduce the District's contribution towards the emission of climate change gases and manage the effects of climate change including flood risk and reduced water availability.

Cultural Heritage (including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage)

- SO14 Townscape and Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the townscape, historic environment, heritage assets (including known and unknown archaeological sites) and their settings and where appropriate improve the quality of the built environment and maintain and enhance access to the cultural heritage of the District for enjoyment and educational purposes

Landscape

- SO15 Landscape: To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character

Section 5.2 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

Table 4: The Sustainability Appraisal Work

Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator	Specific Targets (where relevant)
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna*	S01 Biodiversity To safeguard and enhance biodiversity (including BAP habitats and species) and geodiversity through biodiversity net gain and improve connectivity between, and access to, green spaces and functional habitats	Will it conserve and enhance natural semi natural habitats including internationally, nationally and locally designated wildlife sites, or create new wildlife habitats?	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented <i>Annual Monitoring Report updated annually.</i> Quality of SAC/SSSIs within South Derbyshire <i>(Natural England Website-updated annually)</i> Number of County Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves in South Derbyshire <i>Annual Monitoring Report updated annually.</i>	The rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is reduced and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced
		Will it contribute to the delivery of new, or safeguard existing BAP priority species and habitats?	Performance against Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan Targets <i>LDBAP Partnership</i>	--
		Will it increase National Forest tree coverage in the District?	National Forest coverage within the District <i>(SDDC/National Forest Company)</i> <i>Annual Monitoring Report updated annually.</i>	Achieve 33% woodland planting and habitat creation across the National Forest Area
		Will it integrate new development within the setting of the National Forest?	Total area of national forest tree planting secured within District (Annually) as a result of new development <i>(AMR Local Indicator Data supplied by National Forest)</i>	National Forest planting Requirements 20% forest creation on dev. sites between 0.5ha and 10ha. 30% planting on sites over 10ha
		Will it protect sites of geological importance?	Number and area of RIGS within District <i>(South Derbyshire District Council)</i> <i>Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented</i> <i>Quality of SAC/SSSIs within SDDC (Natural England Website-updated annually)</i> <i>Number of Local Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves in South Derbyshire Annual Monitoring Report updated annually.</i> <i>Number of planning approvals that generated any adverse impacts on sites of acknowledged biodiversity importance</i> <i>SDDC Hectare Number of biodiversity habitat delivered through strategic site allocations. SDDC</i>	Full list of targets available to view at: Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan - Derbyshire County Council
Population and Human Health	To provide decent and affordable homes that meet local needs	Will it reduce the number of households waiting for accommodation or accepted as homeless?	Number of households on the household register <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i> Number of people accepted as homeless (annually) <i>NHS South Derbyshire Health Profile/SDDC</i>	--
		Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?	Net Additional Dwellings <i>(AMR Core Indicator H2)</i>	Deliver the outstanding quantum of homes beyond the scope of the Part 1 Plan
		Will it improve the suitability of new homes for older and disabled people?	Number of extra care homes delivered in the District annually. <i>(South Derbyshire District Council)</i>	
		Will it provide sufficient housing to meet existing and future housing need?	Net Affordable housing completions <i>(AMR Core Indicator)</i> Housing mix (new housing types) <i>(AMR Local Indicator)</i>	Affordable housing targets established in the Part 1 Local Plan

	Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes?	Number of non-decent homes in District <i>South Derbyshire Private Sector Housing Condition Survey (South Derbyshire District Council)</i> Long term vacant dwellings <i>NOMIS</i>		
	Will it meet the needs of the travelling community and show people?	Net Additional Pitches <i>South Derbyshire District Council AMR Core Indicator (H4)</i>		Housing Targets to be established through revised GTAA

Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator	Specific Targets (where relevant)
Population and Human Health	To improve the health and well-being of the population	Will it improve people's health?	Life expectancy at birth (male and female) (NHS South Derbyshire Health Profile-updated annually)	--
		Will it improve accessibility to health care for existing residents (including older and disabled residents) and provide additional facilities for new residents?	Number of new or improved healthcare facilities delivered annually through development (South Derbyshire District Council)	--
		Will it promote healthy lifestyles?	Number of new sports pitches or other leisure facilities delivered annually through development (South Derbyshire District Council) Physically Active Adults APHO Health Profile South Derbyshire updated annually	--
Population and Human Health	To improve community safety and reduce crime and fear of crime	Will it reduce crime and fear of crime	Community Safety: Crime rates within South Derbyshire Police Crime Map	--
		Will it reduce the number people involved in accidents?	Road Safety Road injuries and deaths in South Derbyshire APHO Health Profile South Derbyshire updated annually	--
Population and Human Health	To improve educational achievement and improve the District's skills base	Will it increase educational attainment amongst young people?	Key stage 4: Percentage of school leavers achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE including maths and English APHO Health Profile South Derbyshire updated annually	--
		Will it reduce the number of working age residents who have no, or lower level qualifications?	Proportion of working age population with no, or lower level qualifications Nomis updated annually	--
Population and Human Health	To promote social inclusion and reduce inequalities associated with deprivation across the District	Will it narrow the inequality gap between richest and poorest in the District?	Index of Multiple Deprivation SOA and District level data (IMD) (DCLG updated periodically at irregular intervals)	--
Material Assets	To improve local accessibility to healthcare, education employment food shopping facilities and recreational resources (including open spaces and sports facilities) and promote healthy and sustainable travel or non-travel choices.	Will it make access easier for those households who do not have a car?	Settlements in District served by hourly bus and/or train services South Derbyshire District Council Area Profile	--
		Will it help deliver new or protect existing local services and facilities and encourage the creation of new facilities and public transport provision?	Loss of local community, leisure and shopping facilities to other uses South Derbyshire District Council AMR Contextual Indicator.	--

Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator	Specific Targets (where relevant)
Material Assets	To make best use of existing infrastructure and reduce the need to travel and increase opportunities for non-car travel (public transport walking and cycling)	Will it minimise the impact of traffic congestion on the strategic and local road network?	Traffic Counts on selected strategic roads in the District <i>DFT updated annually</i>	
		Will it increase the proportion of journeys using modes other than the car?	Journey to work by mode <i>ONS Census Data - updated decennially</i>	--
		Will it make the best use of other infrastructure which serves new development	Capacity at Waste Water Treatment Works <i>Updated periodically (annually in Mease Catchment) by STW and SDDC</i> Superfast Broadband Roll Out <i>Digital Derbyshire Website</i>	--
Material Assets	To achieve stable and sustainable levels of economic growth and maintain economic competitiveness	Will it encourage the creation of new businesses and existing businesses to grow?	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the District <i>NOMIS, Labour Market Profile</i>	--
		Will it reduce unemployment rates overall and reduce disparities which exist across different parts of the District?	Unemployment by ward <i>Derbyshire County Council Monthly unemployment bulletin</i>	--
		Will it encourage economic diversification?	Proportion of the District Employed in key sectors <i>(NOMIS, Labour Market Profile for South Derbyshire – updated annually)</i>	--
Material Assets	To diversify and strengthen local urban and rural economies and create high quality employment opportunities	Will it improve average incomes within the District?	Average income within the District by place of work <i>(ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE – updated annually)</i>	--
		Will it ensure the provision of an adequate supply of employment land and protect existing viable employment land sites?	Total additional land and floor space developed by type <i>SDDC AMR Core Indicator - updated annually</i> Total available employment land and floor space by type <i>SDDC AMR Core Indicator - updated annually</i> Losses of employment land <i>SDDC AMR Local Indicator - updated annually</i>	Provision of additional employment space across the Plan period
		Will it help support and encourage the growth of the rural economy?	Total additional floorspace and land developed <i>(South Derbyshire District Council)</i>	--
Material Assets	To enhance the vitality and viability of existing town and village centres	Will it improve existing shopping facilities within Swadlincote, Melbourne and larger villages?	Total amount of retail floor space (by type) in Swadlincote Town Centre <i>South Derbyshire District Council AMR Core Indicator- updated annually</i> New retail space developed within villages <i>South Derbyshire District Council to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring</i> Loss of shops and other retail businesses to other uses <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i> Vacancy rates in Swadlincote Town Centre <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i>	--

Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator	Specific Targets (where relevant)
Material Assets	To improve the quality of new development and the existing built environment.	Will it improve the quality of new development?	Number of homes completed annually meeting BfL12 Diamond Standard <i>To be established as a South Derbyshire District Council AMR local Indicator</i>	--
		Will it provide opportunity to use locally available natural resources or materials?	Locally available aggregate resources <i>Derbyshire County Council Local Aggregate Assessment (updated annually)</i>	--
Soil, Water and Air	To minimise waste and increase the reuse and recycling of waste materials	Will it lead to the reduced consumption of materials?	Residual Household waste per household <i>South Derbyshire District Council AMR local Indicator</i>	--
		Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting <i>South Derbyshire District Council AMR local Indicator</i>	Recycling and composting of household waste to reach national targets
		Will it reduce the proportion of waste sent to landfill?	Municipal waste landfilled <i>South Derbyshire District Council AMR local Indicator</i>	To reduce the amount of biodegradable waste land filled to 80% of what it was in 1995.
Soil, Water and Air	To promote sustainable forms of construction and sustainable use of natural resources	Will it promote the implementation of sustainable construction techniques?	Proportion of Homes built to meet 110lp/d usage	--
		Will it help reduce the need for land won primary minerals including sand and gravel?	Annual Aggregate usage <i>Derbyshire County Council Local Aggregate Assessment (updated annually)</i>	Target to be established through Minerals Local Development Framework
		Will it help ensure that water resources are used efficiently?	Water Usage per capita within Severn Trent and South Staffordshire Water Resource Areas <i>STW and SS websites</i>	125 l/p/d (Based on target included within building regulations)
Soil, Water and Air	To reduce water, light, air and noise pollution	Will it reduce water pollution?	Number of planning applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality <i>South Derbyshire District Council AMR local Indicator</i> Annual average (mg/l) Orthophosphate in Selected watercourses in District <i>Environment Agency updated annually</i>	Target 0.05mg/l on River Mease 0.12 mg/l on other watercourses (Targets taken from Derby HMA outline WCS)
		Will it reduce light pollution?	Number of light pollution complaints received per 1000 residents <i>(South Derbyshire District Council to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)</i>	--
		Will it improve air quality?	Population living within Air Quality Management Areas within the District <i>South Derbyshire District Council AMR local Indicator</i>	--
		Will it reduce noise pollution?	Number of noise pollution complaints received per 1000 residents <i>(South Derbyshire District Council to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)</i>	--
Soil, Water and Air	To minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped (greenfield) land	Will it reduce the loss of agricultural land to new development?	Proportion of homes built on Greenfield land <i>South Derbyshire District Council AMR Core Indicator - updated annually</i> Proportion of homes built on Grade 1, 2, 3a, 3b Best Most Versatile agricultural land <i>Wherever relevant soil quality data is available (GIS, planning applications, etc.)</i> No of redundant building bought back into use <i>South Derbyshire District Council</i> Proportion of long term vacant dwellings in the District <i>Neighbourhood Statistics</i>	In line with the NPPF and NPPG, avoid development on Grade 1 and 2; avoid increasing proportion of development on 3a and 3b wherever possible.

Sustainability Topic	Sustainability Objective	Detailed decision making criteria	Detailed indicator	Specific Targets (where relevant)
Soil, Water and Air	To reduce and manage flood risk and surface water runoff	Will it reduce the impacts of flood risk?	Number of Planning Permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on fluvial flooding. <i>SDDC AMR updated annually</i> Number of Planning Permissions granted contrary to Lead Local Flood Authority advice on surface water flooding. <i>(South Derbyshire District Council)</i> Number of existing properties within the Environment Agency's flood risk areas <i>(South Derbyshire District Council)</i>	No applications to be granted contrary to EA advice.
		Will it reduce surface water run off within the District?	Proportion of new development/dwellings incorporating Sustainable urban drainage techniques <i>(SDDC collected as part of Annual Monitoring Report)</i>	--
Climatic Factors	To reduce and manage the impacts of climate change and the District's contribution towards the causes	Will it reduce the causes of climate change?	Carbon dioxide emissions within Authority Area <i>DECC – updated annually</i>	Increase energy from renewable sources annually
		Will it provide opportunity for additional renewable energy generation capacity within the District?	Renewable Energy Capacity within the District <i>SDDC AMR local Indicator- updated annually</i>	Comply with national targets
Cultural Heritage (including architectural and Archaeological Heritage)	To protect and enhance the cultural, architectural and archaeological heritage of the District	Will it protect and enhance, the setting of historic, cultural, architectural and archaeological features in the District?	Number of listed buildings or structures in South Derbyshire <i>SDDC AMR Local Indicator – updated annually</i> Heritage at risk <i>SDDC AMR Local Indicator – updated annually</i> Number of Conservation Areas within South Derbyshire <i>SDDC AMR local indicator – updated annually</i>	Target 100% of Conservation Areas to have an up to date character appraisal and management Plan.
Cultural Heritage (including architectural and Archaeological Heritage)	To improve access to the cultural heritage of the District for enjoyment and educational purposes	Will it improve access to the public and the understanding of the District's historic and cultural facilities?	Proportion of Conservation Areas with an up to date character appraisal and management plan <i>SDDC AMR local indicator - updated annually)</i>	100% of conservation areas to have an up to date character appraisal
Landscape	To conserve and enhance the District's landscape and townscape character	Will it reduce the amount of derelict degraded and underused land within the District?	Proportion of new development on Brownfield Land database <i>SDDC AMR Local Indicator – update frequency tbc</i>	--
		Does it respect and protect existing landscape character?	The proportion of housing completions on sites of 10 or more) which have been supported, at the planning application stage by a landscape character assessment <i>(SDDC to be collected as part of Annual Monitoring)</i>	--
		Will it protect and create open spaces, landscape features, woodlands, hedges and ponds?	Number of planning application leading to a loss of open spaces <i>SDDC AMR local Indicator - updated annually)</i>	--

6.0 CONSULTING ON THE SCOPE OF THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (TASK A5)

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 Consultation is critical for the development of a sound Local Development Framework. The District Council's Adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) provides an overview of how the Council will seek to involve South Derbyshire's community in the production of the District's Local Development Framework (Local Plan). Consultation is also an important part of Sustainability Appraisal. Government guidance requires consultation to be undertaken to identify the scope of the appraisal (this document) and to give stakeholders a chance to comment on the appraisal itself.

6.1.2 For the purposes of this Scoping Report consultation, the Council are required to consult three statutory environmental consultation bodies as follows:

- Natural England
- Environment Agency
- Historic England

6.1.3 In addition Government guidance recommends that other community groups, and social and economic bodies should be consulted, as the planning authority considers appropriate. As such the authority will contact a number of stakeholders in relation to the publication of this scoping report on our website through direct mail. These include:

- East Midlands Combined Authority
- Lowland Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Nature Partnership (LDNLNP)
- Adjoining Local Planning Authorities
- Derbyshire Local Planning Authorities
- Derbyshire County Council
- National Highways
- Network Rail
- Severn Trent Water
- National Grid Transco
- Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE) (Derbyshire Branch)
- Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
- National Trust
- The National Forest
- Home Builders Federation
- Sport England (East Midlands Region)
- Derbyshire Constabulary
- The Coal Authority;
- Derby City Council;
- Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service

6.1.4 In addition Parish Councils will be informed of where they can view this report via email.

- 6.1.5 The Council will publish a copy of this Scoping Report on its website in order that the wider community can comment on the report. In addition, this report will be made available to view in locations as specified in the Statement of Community Involvement, including at the Council Offices in Swadlincote.
- 6.1.6 A Statement will be prepared to accompany the final Sustainability Appraisal Report of the Part 2 Local Plan setting out how any comments made have been considered.

7.0 NEXT STEPS

7.0.1 Following the Scoping Report consultation the Council will now use the amended Sustainability Appraisal Framework to undertake the remainder of the Sustainability Appraisal process. This consists of the following stages:

Stage B	Developing and refining options and assessing effects
Stage C	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
Stage D	Consulting on the Submission of the South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 2 and Sustainability Appraisal Report
Stage E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan Part 2

FIGURE 2: THE NEXT STEPS

Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects	
B1	Testing the Core Strategy Development Plan Document objectives
B2	against the Sustainability Appraisal framework.
B3	Developing the Plan options.
B4	Predicting the effects of the Plan.
B5	Evaluating the effects of the Plan.
	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.
B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Plan.
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report	
C1	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report.
Stage D: Consulting on the submission of the Core Strategy Development Plan Document and Sustainability Appraisal Report	
D1	Public participation on the Submission of the Plan and the Sustainability Appraisal Report.
D2(i)	Appraising significant changes.
D2(ii)	Appraising significant changes resulting from representations.
D3	Making decisions and providing information
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Core Strategy Development Plan Document	
E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring.
E2	Responding to adverse effects.

7.0.2 During **Stage B** (developing and refining options and assessing effects) the objectives of the Plan will be tested against the SA Framework, to determine their performance in sustainability terms. In addition this stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process will also allow the Authority to review all identified broad strategic options for growth together with the Councils preferred site allocations in order to gauge their 'sustainability'. Once this is done the results of this assessment will be used by the Council to help us determine which options should be carried forward into the Submission Plan.

7.0.3 In undertaking its sustainability appraisal the Council will seek to describe the impacts likely to arise from implementing its plan in terms of their magnitude, their geographical scale, the period of time over which they will occur, whether they are permanent or temporary, positive or negative, frequent or rare, and whether or not there are likely to have cumulative and/or synergistic effects. For each significant effect identified, mitigation measures (including avoidance, offsetting and enhancement measures) will be suggested. In assessing the likely impacts of implementing the Plan the planning team will seek to involve representatives from other Council departments, where appropriate, in order to make the appraisal process more robust and credible.

7.0.4 **Stage C** of the Sustainability Appraisal process involves the preparation of an initial Sustainability Appraisal Report.

7.0.5 An interim draft of Sustainability Appraisal Report will be published alongside the Council's Draft Part 2 Local Plan and comments on the Plan and interim SA report invited. Following consultation this interim report will be amended and a Submission version submitted to the Secretary of State alongside the draft South Derbyshire Part 2 Local Plan. The SA will be subject to a consultation at this stage. (**Stage D**).

7.0.6 A Planning Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State will then consider the Soundness of the Plan, using the submitted Sustainability Appraisal to inform his or her final opinion. As a result of the examination the Inspector will produce a report which will make recommendations on any changes that should be made to the Plan.

7.0.7 Following adoption of the Plan the final part of the SA process will be to monitor the implementation of the Plan against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (**Stage E**). This will allow the Council to identify and respond to any unforeseen adverse effects that arise from the implementation of the Plan.

7.1 OTHER ASSESSMENTS

7.1.1 In addition to testing plan options and policies, in terms of their sustainability, there is a statutory requirement for the District Council to undertake additional forms of assessment on its emerging plans and policies.

7.1.2 A Habitat Regulations Assessment will be undertaken once the Authority has fully identified the scope and likely content of the Plan. This assessment will ensure that the emerging Plan does not affect the integrity of nature conservation sites of European importance in and around South Derbyshire. This assessment will be undertaken in parallel with the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal. Further information on Habitat Regulations Assessment is available on the District Council's website.

APPENDIX ONE: POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMME OF RELEVANCE TO SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL PART 2 LOCAL PLAN*

*To avoid repetition of all documents assessed, refer to Appendix A: Plans, Policies and Programmes South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 1 Sustainability Appraisal for additional sources

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
BIODIVERSITY/FLORA & FAUNA			
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)	Conserve naturally occurring bird species and designate Special Protection Areas (SPA) around important habitats	None identified	To help towards halting biodiversity by protecting the natural bird species across the EU.
IUCN Red List of Threatened Species A Global Species Assessment (1994).	The Red List sets out a global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species.	Detailed status and indicators for plant and animal species	The Plan will need to have regard to potential impacts that future developments could have upon plant and animal species.
Convention on Biological Diversity 1992	Develop national strategies for the conservation of biological diversity and: ▪ Make conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity part of planning and policy making ▪ Establish laws to protect threatened species, ▪ Use environmental impact assessment, ▪ to avoid or minimise damage to biological diversity	None identified	The Plan will need to have regard to potential impacts that future developments could have on protected species and biological diversity

(EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)) The Habitats Directive	Ensures the protection of habitats or species of European Importance through the designation of Special Areas of Conservation. Requires assessment of the likely effects of projects or plans to ensure the	None identified	Ensure that the Plan is subject to a Habitat Regulations Screening Assessment and where necessary appropriate assessment.
General Union Environment Action Plan to 2020: Living well, within the limits of our planet (EU Seventh Environment Action Programme	Includes objectives to: • protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital • To turn the Union into a resource efficient, green, and competitive low carbon economy • To safeguard the Union's citizens from environment related pressures	None identified	Ensure that the Plan supports the general requirement to conserve and enhance the District's Natural Capital, use resources efficiently and deliver a low carbon economy.
Bern Convention on Conservation of Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)	The Council of Europe's Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979), or Bern Convention, was the first international treaty to protect both species and habitats and to bring countries together to decide how to act on nature conservation	The Plan will need to have regard to potential impacts that future developments could have on the conservation of wildlife and natural habitats.	
European Biodiversity Strategy for 2030	The biodiversity strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on the path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of people, climate and the planet. The strategy aims to build our societies' resilience to future threats such as: • the impacts of climate change • forest fires • food insecurity • disease outbreaks - including by protecting wildlife and fighting illegal wildlife trade	None identified	The Plan will need to have regard to developing resilience to future biodiversity threats.

Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	Sets out a strategic objective to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. Includes actions as follows: ▪ a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea ▪ putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy ▪ reducing environmental pressures ▪ improving our knowledge	Includes 20 targets the most relevant of which to this Plan are Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	Ensure that all aspects of the Local Plan reflect targets to protect biodiversity and prevent fragmentation of natural habitats
Biodiversity, The UK Action Plan	To conserve and where practicable to enhance: ▪ the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems; ▪ internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems; ▪ species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of local areas ▪ the biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades.	Quantified, biological, time-limited National (and local) targets have been agreed in Species and Habitat Action Plans (SAPs and HAPs) for are large number of priority species and habitats.	The Plan should seek to include policies that protect existing wildlife sites and species and promote the integration of biodiversity features in all new development to help meet local BAP targets.
England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing (2008)	Include a number of broad principles and goals. These include: ▪ Conserve existing biodiversity ▪ Conserve protected areas and all other high quality habitats ▪ Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate ▪ Maintain existing ecological networks ▪ Create buffer zones around high quality habitats ▪ Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts ▪ Establish ecological networks through habitat restoration and creation ▪ Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures	None Identified	The Local Plan including Part 2 Local Plan) should seek to support and protect existing habitats and species and ecological networks and restore and create new or improved ecological networks including through adaption and or mitigation associated with land use planning.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES CONT			
Government Forestry and Woodlands Statement	Seeks to maximise the environmental, economic and social benefits of trees and woodlands forests, by: ▪ Ensuring that trees, woods and forests are resilient to and mitigate the impacts of climate change ▪ Protecting and enhancing the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes ▪ Protecting and enhancing the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland ▪ Increasing the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life ▪ Improving the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products	None Identified	The Part 2 Local Plan, together with other elements of the Local Plan should seek to ensure that new developments contribute towards the protection of existing, and delivery of new woodland trees and to the benefit of wider society and the economy.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, 2017 (as amended)	These Regulations transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora ("the Habitats Directive"). And requires that plans and projects that could affect a European Site is subject to a Habitat Regulations Assessment and measures taken to protect the integrity of protected sites	None identified	Ensure that the Plan is subject to a Habitat Regulations Screening Assessment and where necessary appropriate assessment.

25 Year Environment Plan, 2018 •	- Restore 75% of England's protected sites to 'favourable condition' - Restore or create 500,000ha of wildlife rich habitat outside of the protected sites network - Take action to recover the loss of rare and vulnerable species • Green Infrastructure Framework	None identified	Ensure that the Plan reflects 'favourable condition' targets.
The Environment Act, 2021	Legislates the biodiversity targets set out within the 25 Year Environment Plan . Incorporates mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) targets for developments from autumn 2023. Local Nature recovery Strategies (LNRS) to be developed to establish priorities and map proposals for specific actions to drive nature's recovery and provide wider environmental benefits -	Biodiversity Gain Plan (BGP) to be submitted for each planning application with a statutory 10% BNG target calculated through a Metric. Offsite habitat compensation where necessary BNG proposals subject to 30-year management and monitoring. SDDC to assess and approve Monitoring Reports	Ensure that the Plan incorporates mandatory BNG targets and monitoring requirements

Nature Recovery Network	By bringing together partners, legislation and funding, we can restore and enhance the natural environment. The Nature Recovery Network (NRN) is a major commitment in the government's 25 Year Environment Plan	None identified	The Plan will need to be developed in line with the Nature Recovery Network and applicable strategies.
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services	Sets out a strategic objective to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. Includes actions as follows: ▪ a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea ▪ putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy ▪ reducing environmental pressures ▪ improving our knowledge	Includes 20 targets the most relevant of which to this Plan are Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced	Ensure that all aspects of the Local Plan reflect targets to protect biodiversity and prevent fragmentation of natural habitats

Environmental Improvement Plan, 2023.	This Plan is the first such review of the 25 Year Environment Plan (25YEP) and its 10 goals. It reinforces the intent of the 25YEP and sets out the plan to deliver it.	None identified	Ensure that the Plan reflects 'favourable condition' targets set out within the 25YEP.
The Great Britain Invasive Non-native Species Strategy 2023-2030	This strategy aims to address Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) issues in Great Britain (GB), maintaining the approach of the previous policy reviews. The strategy covers the terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments and also species native to one part of a country that become invasive in areas outside their natural range. The scope of the Strategy covers all non-native species of flora and fauna with the exception of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), bacteria and viruses. Its full effect, however, is aimed at those non-native species that are known to be or are potentially invasive. The Strategy does not aim to address issues related to human health or formerly native species, nor does it cover animal or plant diseases although it aims to ensure close working with these areas where appropriate.	None identified	Consider where the plan policies can help halt the spread of INNS.

Biodiversity Net Gain, 2023	Biodiversity net gain is a strategy to develop land and contribute to the recovery of nature. It requires an increase of ecological assets by a minimum of 10% following the completion of a development project. BNG will apply from November 2023 for development in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, and to small sites from April 2024	Includes a mandatory biodiversity net gain of 10% on all development	The Plan must incorporate a minimum of 10% BNG as a policy
Natural England: Green Infrastructure Framework: Principles & Standards for England	• Integrate green infrastructure into urban planning and development; • Increase green cover to 40% in urban residential areas; • Ensure equitable access to green space; and • Enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services.	• Everyone should have access to good quality green and blue spaces within a 15-minute walk from their home; • Increase the extent and connectivity of nature-rich habitats; and • Monitor and evaluate green infrastructure outcomes.	• The Plan should ensure everyone has access to good quality green and blue spaces within a 15-minute walk from home • The Plan should seek to increase tree cover by 40% in urban residential areas.

REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES

National Forest Strategy - 24	Includes a number of objectives including: ▪ sensitive achievement of the landscape change, with increased targeting to get the greatest benefits ▪ making the most of forest sites (woodlands and other habitats, attractions, connections and views) ▪ increasing engagement, enjoyment and well-being by the widest range of people	Forest cover increases to over 21%, adding around 700ha. 2,000ha brought into management including young and mature woods, reflecting national target for mature woods. Damage from diseases and pests minimised. Growing number of jobs in woodland economy.	The park is to provide high quality green infrastructure for residents. The Plan is to make positive reference to growing importance of National Forest and associated benefits
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Wilder Derbyshire, 2020-2025	Four strategic objectives: Lead nature's recovery, inspire people to notice and care, mobilise people and 33% of Derbyshire to be managed for wildlife by 2030 communities to act, ensure an agile and influential culture	Number of Local Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves in South Derbyshire; Number of planning approvals that generated any adverse impacts on sites of acknowledged biodiversity importance; Number of biodiversity habitat delivered through strategic site allocations; Quality of SAC/SSSIs within SDDC	Ensure that the Plan includes policies to protect and enhance wildlife including at the landscape scale in South Derbyshire and beyond in combination with Local Plan.
Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan	Covers those parts of Derbyshire outside the area covered by the Peak District LBAP. It include the area of the county inside The National Forest. It seeks to conserve and enhance Lowland Derbyshire's existing wildlife and to redress past losses through habitat conservation, restoration, recreation and targeted action for priority species Contains a suite of Habitat and species Actions Plans	Specific targets attached to 8 identified actions areas	The Plan should reflect key actions and Targets included in 3 action areas relevant to South Derbyshire, (Area 5) The Claylands, (Area 7), The Trent and Dove Valleys, and (Area 8) The National Forest.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
National Forest Biodiversity Action Plan	Seeks to conserve and enhance Lowland Derbyshire's existing wildlife and to redress past losses through habitat conservation, restoration, recreation and targeted action for priority species. There are 16 habitat and 9 species actions plans containing diverse strategies.	Includes a range of specific targets and actions in respect of individual species considered in the Plan	The Plan should reflect the priorities and actions included in the Plan.
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Strategic Plan	Three objectives as follows: - Create Living Landscapes in Derbyshire - Inspire people about their Wildlife in Derbyshire - Stand up for Wildlife and Derbyshire Natural Environment	None Identified	Ensure the Plan includes policies to protect and enhance wildlife including at the landscape scale within South Derbyshire and beyond in combination with Local Plan Part 1.
Lowland Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Nature Partnership (LNP) Vision and Action Plan (2012)	Includes objectives to: - broker the sharing and exchange of information and expertise amongst partner organisations and individuals to help all make more informed decisions about sustainable land management and the delivery of ecosystem services - help local authorities plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across their boundaries, and to deliver national priorities for the natural environment including those arising from the National Planning Policy Framework and the Natural Environment White Paper - embed ecosystem services thinking in decision makers from all sectors - promote cross-sector involvement, cross boundary and collaborative working - raise awareness of the vital ecosystem services and other benefits that a wildlife-rich natural environment brings for people, communities and the local economy	None Identified	The Plan should seek to support the objectives of the LNP and help plan for landscape scale biodiversity improvements through the Development Plan.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH			
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012	Presumption in favour of sustainable development delivering sustainable development by: ▪ Building a strong, competitive economy ▪ Ensuring vitality of town centres. ▪ Promoting sustainable transport ▪ Supporting high quality communications infrastructure. ▪ Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes. ▪ Requiring good design. ▪ Promoting healthy communities. ▪ Protecting Green Belt Land. ▪ Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding, and coastal change. ▪ Conserving and enhancing the natural environment. ▪ Conserving and enhancing the historic environment ▪ Facilitating the use of sustainable materials.	Requires that plan identify local housing and employment needs and infrastructure necessary to support growth.	The Development Plan, which the Part 2 Local Plan will form part of will ensure the delivery of new housing, employment and associated infrastructure consistent with the goals of the NPPF.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, 2012)	This document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites: ▪ To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites. ▪ To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale. ▪ For local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies. ▪ To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply. ▪ To reduce tensions between settled and traveller ▪ To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure. ▪ For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment.	None Identified	Ensure the Plan contributes towards the delivery of gypsy and traveller sites

Homes England Strategic Plan 2023- 2028	The 2023-2028 strategy sets out five ambitions: 1. Support the creation of vibrant and successful places that people can be proud of, working with local leaders and other partners to deliver housing-led, mixed- use regeneration with a brownfield first approach. 2. Build a housing and regeneration sector that works for everyone, driving diversification, partnership working, and innovation. 3. Enable sustainable homes and places, maximising their positive contribution to the natural environment and minimising their environmental impact. 4. Promote the creation of high-quality homes in well-designed places that reflect community priorities by taking an inclusive and long-term approach. 5. Facilitate the creation of the homes people need, intervening where necessary, to ensure places have enough homes of the right type and tenure.	None identified	Ensure housing policies are compliant with the main objectives of the Plan
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Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES CONT			
The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	Sets out five principles and four agreed priorities. Priorities are: ▪ Sustainable consumption and production, ▪ Climate change, ▪ Natural resource protection ▪ Sustainable communities	Promoting sustainable, high quality design and construction, & promoting more sustainable buildings. Reiterates a range of targets. These include ▪ Reducing carbon dioxide emissions. ▪ Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss ▪ Increase the use of public transport (bus and light rail) ▪ Reduce crime	Consider how the policies within the Plan can support the priorities and targets of this strategy.
Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (DCLG, 2011)	Aims to provide support to deliver new homes and improve social mobility.	Includes supply and demand side measures to stimulate housing delivery. No targets identified	Ensure that the Plan supports the delivery of new homes across a range of types, sizes and tenure to fully meet identified housing need across the District and wider Housing Market Area/

Creating a sporting habit for Life (Sport England 2012-17)	Seeks to increase in the proportion of people regularly playing sport. In particular, the proportion of 14-25 year olds by: ▪ Building a lasting legacy of competitive sport in schools ▪ Improving links between schools and community sports clubs ▪ Working with the sports governing bodies: focusing on youth ▪ Investing in facilities ▪ Engaging communities and the voluntary sector	No specific targets identified	Ensure that the Plans contribute towards the delivery of new sporting facilities and promote access to existing facilities.
Strategic Framework for Road Safety (2011)	Includes a range of key themes including: ▪ Making it easier for road users to do the right thing and going with the grain of human behaviour ▪ More local and community decision making from decentralisation and providing local information to citizens to enable them to challenge priorities.	No specific targets identified	Ensure the plan includes policies to influence human behaviour in respect of road design and use and reflects local road safety priorities.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES CONT			
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our Strategy for public health in England (Department of Health, 2010)	Protect the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives; and improving the health of the poorest, fastest. Prioritise public health funding from within the overall NHS budget.	No targets identified	Policies within the Development Plan should reflect the objectives of the strategy where relevant.
Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)	Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development: - avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; - mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.	No targets identified	The Plan should seek to protect local amenity in respect of noise.
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Derbyshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-	- Reducing anti-social behaviour - Engaging young people in positive activities - Tackling obesity - Ensuring a clean and attractive environment.	An associated action plan to the strategy sets out a wide range of indicators and targets. These can be viewed on Derbyshire County Council's website	Sets out a range of cross cutting targets and objectives. Ensure that the policies set out in the Part 2 Local Plan respond to, and help achieve the spatial objectives and targets set out in the Derbyshire Sustainable Community Strategy
Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-15	Priorities include: - Improve health and wellbeing in early years - Promote healthy lifestyles - Improve emotional and mental health - Promote the independence of people living with long term conditions and their carers - Improve health and wellbeing of older people	No targets identified	Ensure that the Plans contributes to delivering health lifestyles, and ensuring the delivery of homes and services that meet the needs of all, including older people, children and the
LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
South Derbyshire Community Strategy 2009-2029	Identifies 6 broad themes, and priorities for action. - Creating Opportunities for All - Safe Communities - Healthy Communities - A Vibrant Economy - A Sustainable Environment - Lifelong Learning and Culture	Sets out many targets some of which are relevant to the LDF.	This document sets out an overarching vision and a detailed list of objectives set beneath 6 priority areas. The Plan will be instrumental in helping to achieve many of the spatial objectives set out within this document and must have strong regard to the South Derbyshire Sustainable Community Strategy and the targets set out within the document

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
South Derbyshire Corporate Plan (superseded)	Includes a wide range of objectives including: ▪ Building on the District's successful inward investment track record and business events to attract further investment and maximise the survival and growth prospects of local businesses. ▪ Undertaking activities to promote continued employment and business growth in tourism and related industries. ▪ Promoting The National Forest as a source of sustainable and renewable fuel through exemplar wood heat projects. ▪ Preparing a Core Strategy as part of the District Local Development Framework (LDF) that will set the broad locations for all types of development ▪ Facilitating new affordable housing for people unable to afford market prices. Improving the sustainability of rural communities through proportionate growth in housing particularly social housing. ▪ Delivering flood resilience measures in homes at risk from or with past history of flooding ▪ Adopting 'Building for Life' criteria standard for new homes as a basis for negotiation with developers	No specific targets identified although plan includes indicators to monitor effects of broad objectives	The Part 2 Local Plan will need to support business and deliver improved design in housing.
South Derbyshire Housing Strategy 2009-14	Objectives are as follows: ▪ Improve our understanding of the housing needs and aspirations of our residents. ▪ Provide new affordable housing to meet current and future housing needs. ▪ Prevent and reduce homelessness. ▪ Ensure vulnerable people have access to appropriate and stable housing and support. ▪ Improve the quality of the existing housing stock. ▪ Ensure that housing providers deliver high quality customer focused services.	No specific targets identified.	The Development Plan should set out development control policies that promote new housing development that are both accessible and sustainable.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
South Derbyshire Playing Pitch Strategy	Priorities include: - Contribute to increased participation in sport and physical activity by improving the quality of outdoor playing pitches and sports facilities across South Derbyshire for adult and junior players. - Contribute to increased participation in sport and physical activity by ensuring that there are sufficient outdoor playing pitches and sports facilities to meet current and anticipated future demand of adult and junior players. - Contribute to increased participation in sport and physical activity by facilitating greater access to outdoor playing pitches and sports facilities for all population groups and areas of the District. - Secure resources, and identify priorities for on-going investment in playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities. - Work in partnership with individual sports; clubs and community groups, to help them achieve their ambitions.	Identifies a range of specific targets in respect of specific sites	The Development Plan should set out policies to facilitate the improvement and protection of existing sport pitch and other leisure provision.
MATERIAL ASSETS			
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen (2011)	Sets out a vision is for a transport system that is an engine for economic growth, but one that is also greener and safer and improves quality of life in our communities.	None Identified	Ensure the Development Plan supports the delivery of safer and greener transport choice and improves the quality of life of local people.
National Infrastructure Plan	sets out the government's long-term plan to ensure that the government can deliver the investment required to meet the UK's infrastructure needs to 2020 and beyond: Objectives of the plan in respect of infrastructure delivery are as follows: - meet current demand through the renewal of existing infrastructure: - meet future demand: - grow a global economy: - address climate change and energy security	Includes a range of specific targets across a number of sectors. Of these actions and targets in respect of consented Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Power Stations and the Lower Derwent Flood Risk Management scheme are relevant to south Derbyshire.	The Plan should reflect government actions and targets in respect of these strategic infrastructure policies with the Development Plan supporting the timely delivery of nationally significant infrastructure provision.

REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Derbyshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) 2011	Plan seeks to: - Supporting a resilient local economy. - Tackling climate change. - Contributing to better safety, security and health. - Promoting equality of opportunity. - Improving quality of life and promoting a healthy natural environment	Sets out a range of measures and indicators against which success will be measured. No specific targets identified. Targets tend to be directional (i.e. increase the proportion of people using public transport)	The Plan should seek to ensure that the plan contributes toward the delivery of more sustainable transport choice.
Derby City Local Transport Plan (LTP3)	- To support growth and economic competitiveness, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks - To contribute to tackling climate change by developing and promoting low-carbon travel choices - To contribute to better safety, security and health for all people in Derby by improving road safety, improving security on transport networks and promoting active travel - To provide and promote greater choice and equality of opportunity for all through the delivery and promotion of accessible walking, cycling and public transport networks, whilst maintaining appropriate access for car users - To improve the quality of life for all people living, working in or visiting Derby	Sets out a range of measures and priority actions to help deliver the goals of the strategy. No specific targets identified. Targets tend to be based on goals such as deliver cycle training etc.	The Plan should seek to ensure that the plan contributes toward the delivery of more sustainable transport choice and reflects the goals and objectives included in Derby City LTP, especially in respect of development in the Derby Urban Area including through the provision of new homes well served by public transport services.
Derbyshire rights of Way Improvement Plan	To have an integrated, well managed and inclusive rights of way and access network which: - encourages responsible enjoyment by residents and visitors alike - is a sustainable and safe network in keeping with the county's heritage, landscape and wildlife interests - Promotes healthier lifestyles - Helps support tourism and the local economy	Sets out information on the existing and proposed future network and actions needed to improve general provision of PROW including within South Derbyshire.	The plan should ensure that that existing and future PROW remain open and available for use, provide a more connected safe and accessible network suitable for all, improve the promotion of the network and encourage greater involvement in managing routes.
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
East Midlands Airport Masterplan	Sets out four detailed plans in respect of Land Use, Community, Environment and Economy and surface Access	Identify the land, the uses and the facilities required to support the operation of an airport capable of handling 10 million of passengers annually and 1.2 million tonnes of cargo	Ensure that the Development Plan does not compromise the safe operation of the air ort. Ensure that policies to promote sustainable surface access options are included in the Plan.
Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan

Derbyshire Greenways Strategy	Develop a network of multi-user traffic free Greenways across South Derbyshire to provide long distance, middle distance and shorter circuits that interconnect with each other and the existing highway network. Objectives include: To promote accessibility and reduce community isolation	Sets out information on the existing and proposed future network of PROW/Greenways	The plan should ensure that that existing and future PROW remain open and available for use, provide a more connected safe and accessible network suitable for all, improve the promotion of the network and encourage greater involvement in managing routes.
LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Swadlincote Vision and Strategy 2012	Includes a range of townscape and investment actions as follows: - Protect heritage - Enhance the public realm - Maintain the environment - Attract investment - Develop the market - Encourage more events - Market the town - Renew public facilities - Invest in visitor attractions - Promote community safety - Improve access - Identify additional parking	No specific targets	Ensure that the Plan reflect the priorities and actions identified in this strategy and ensure that the plan includes retail policies to deliver these priorities.
South Derbyshire Cycling Strategy Supplementary Planning Guidance (2001)	Objectives include - To maximise the role of cycling as a transport mode, in order to reduce the use of the private car - To encourage cycling for recreation and tourism - To encourage cycling as a healthy activity - To develop a safe convenient, efficient and attractive infrastructure which encourages and facilitates cycling - To ensure that transportation is available to all sections of the community particularly without access to the private car - To ensure that policies to increase cycling meet the needs of cyclists are fully integrated into all relevant documents and complimentary strategies	Targets include: - To increase the level of cycle usage, in the District having regard to National Targets - To reduce the number of casualties for pedal cyclists within the District - To reduce the rate of cycle theft in South Derbyshire	The Plan should seek to include policies that protect the alignment of existing cycle ways and promote the development of new cycle paths.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
LOCAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Swadlincote Walking Strategy Supplementary Planning Guidance (2001)	▪ To maximize the role of walking as a form of travel for short journeys ▪ To develop a safe convenient and attractive infrastructure which encourages and facilitates cycling ▪ To provide a means of access for all sections of the community, including those lacking access to a private car, elderly persons and disabled persons ▪ To help boost the local economy, including Swadlincote Town Centre and tourism ▪ To provide a sustainable form of travel and healthy form of exercise ▪ To ensure policies to increase walking and meet the needs of pedestrians are fully integrated into all documents and relevant strategies	Targets include: ▪ To increase the proportion of journeys made on foot in Swadlincote ▪ To reduce the number of pedestrian casualties ▪ To improve pedestrian infrastructure and facilities	The Plan should include policies that protect existing walking routes and promotes the creation of new routes.
Creating a sporting habit for Life (Sport England), 2012-17	▪ Seeks to increase the proportion of people regularly playing sport. In particular, the proportion of 14-25 year olds by: ▪ Building a lasting legacy of competitive sport in schools ▪ Improving links between schools and community sports clubs ▪ Working with the sports governing bodies: focusing on youth ▪ Investing in facilities ▪ Engaging communities and the voluntary sector	None identified	Ensure that the Plan contributes towards the delivery of new sporting facilities and promotes access to existing facilities.

Towards an Active Nation, 2016-21	- Seeks to: - Focus more money and resources on tackling inactivity - Investing more in children and young people from the age of five - Helping those who are active now to carry on, but at lower cost to the public purse over time. - Helping sport to keep pace with the digital expectations of customers - Working nationally where it makes sense to do so (for example on infrastructure and workforce) but encouraging stronger local collaboration to deliver a more joined-up experience of sport and activity for customers - Working with a wider range of partners, including the private sector, using our expertise as well as our investment to help others align their resources	Targets for engagement and the percentage of previously inactive people to get engaged in physical activity to be set in 2017.	Ensure that the Plan supports the delivery of sport and play equipment to support the wider goals of sport England and ensure that the Plan makes provision to work collaboratively with the private sector and other public bodies to deliver sports provision
Commissioning Group: Everyone Counts: Planning for Patients, /15 to 2018/19	- Build strong asset based communities - Support people to remain independent and in control of their lives - Provide support in the community when needed and reduce the need for hospitalisation or admission to long term care - Improve outcomes and the quality of services provided - promote recovery - Reduce inequalities	None identified	Ensure that the Plan contributes towards objectives to support people to remain independent by providing homes which meet the needs of all groups and support the delivery of further facilities.

Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy, 2015-17	Priorities include: ▪ Improve health and wellbeing in early years ▪ Promote healthy lifestyles ▪ Improve emotional and mental health ▪ Promote the independence of people living with long term conditions and their carers ▪ Improve health and wellbeing of older people	None identified	Ensure that the Plan contributes to delivering health lifestyles, and ensuring the delivery of homes and services that meet the needs of all, including older people, children and other vulnerable groups.
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SOIL WATER AND AIR

NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES

Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011	Includes a number of actions as follows: ▪ Prioritise efforts to manage waste in line with the waste hierarchy and reduce the carbon impact of waste; ▪ Develop a range of measures to encourage waste prevention and reuse, supporting greater resource efficiency; ▪ Develop voluntary approaches to cutting waste, increase recycling, and improve the overall quality of recyclate material, working closely with business sectors and the waste and material resources industry; ▪ Support energy from waste where appropriate, and for waste which cannot be recycled; ▪ Work to overcome the barriers to increasing the energy from waste which Anaerobic Digestion provides, as set out in the new AD strategy;	Commits UK to meet 2020 landfill Diversion Targets. ie only 35% of waste (based on 1995 levels) to be landfilled by 2020	The Plan should encourage the minimisation of waste production and the maximisation of recycling and re-use of materials.
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)	The vision is “by 2030, all England’s soils will be managed sustainability and degradation threats tackled successfully. Priorities include: ▪ Better protection for agricultural soils. ▪ Protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon. ▪ Building the resilience of soils to a changing	No specific targets identified	The Plan as a whole should help protect and enhance the quality of soils and seek to sustainably manage their quality for future generations.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
	climate. - Preventing soil pollution. - Effective soil protection during construction and development. - Dealing with our legacy of contaminated land.		
Future Water 2008	By 2030 at the latest, we have: - improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality; - sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; - ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges; - cut greenhouse gas emissions; and - embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users.	No specific targets identified	Policies within the Development Plan should reflect the actions identified within the strategy where relevant.
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England 2011	Objectives are as follows: - ensure a clear understanding of the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, nationally and locally, so that investment in risk management can be prioritised more effectively; - set out clear and consistent plans for risk management so that communities and businesses can make informed decisions about the management of the remaining risk; - manage flood and coastal erosion risks in an appropriate way, taking account of the needs of communities and the environment; - ensure that emergency plans and responses to flood incidents are effective and that communities are able to respond effectively to flood forecasts, warnings and advice; - help communities to recover more quickly and effectively after incidents	No specific targets identified	The development Plan should reflect the objectives of this Strategy and ensure that it supports the provision of new flood management infrastructure
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)	- Make sure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public spaces, which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life. - Render polluting emissions harmless.	Sets air quality standards for 13 air pollutants.	Ensure that the Plan includes policies to safeguard air quality locally

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Towards a Regional Waste Strategy January 2006	Provides a strategic framework that will allow the Region to progress to more sustainable ways to produce and consume goods, and then recycle or recover as much value as possible from that waste which is produced.	- Zero growth in controlled wastes from 2016 - MSW arisings will not exceed the predicted 2.96 million tonnes per annum as at 2021. - The tonnage of commercial and industrial waste arisings will not exceed 7.5 million tonnes per annum as at 2021 - Hazardous waste arisings should not exceed 287,000 tonnes per annum by 2021 - Zero growth in MSW by 2016. - All Waste Collection Authorities and Waste Disposal Authorities should achieve a minimum target for the recycling and composting of MSW - 30% by 2010 - 50% by 2015 - Waste Disposal Authorities in the Region to ensure they operate within the proposed LATS allowances for the landfilling of biodegradable MSW. 10% of the materials value of public sector construction projects to be derived from recycled content by 2010	Ensure that the Plan reinforces the need to identify and promote more sustainable generation and treatment of waste consistent with the regional waste strategy.
Water Resource Strategy for the East Midlands 2009	Contains a number of objectives as follows: - Water to be abstracted, supplied and used efficiently; - The water environment to be restored, protected and improved so that habitats and species can better adapt to climate change; - Supplies to be more resilient to the impact of climate change, including droughts and floods; - Water to be shared more effectively between abstractors; - Improved water efficiency in new and existing buildings; - Water to be valued and used efficiently; - Additional resources to be developed where and when they are needed in the context of a twin-track approach with demand management; - Sustainable, low carbon solutions to be adopted; - Stronger integration of water resources management with land, energy, food and waste.	No specific targets identified	The Plan should seek to ensure that water resources are used efficiently and that the Plan contributes to the objectives specified in the East Midlands Water Resource Strategy.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Humber River Basin Management Plan	Seeks to - prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters; - aim to achieve at least good status for all water bodies by 2015. Where this is not possible and subject to the criteria set out in the Directive, aim to achieve good status by 2021 or 2027; - meet the requirements of Water Framework Directive Protected Areas; - Promote sustainable use of water as a natural resource; - Conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water; - progressively reduce or phase out the release of individual pollutants or groups of pollutants that present a significant threat to the aquatic environment; - progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants; - contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.	No specific Targets Identified	The Plan should seek to improve water quality by ensuring that policies are included in the Plan to support the objectives of this and other water quality management plans. Specifically the Plan should support the delivery of SUDS within new development and include appropriate climate change and flooding policies.
River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan	Sets out an overarching strategy for managing flood risk along the whole of the River Trent Catchment including its tributaries. The CFMP breaks up the catchment into 10 policy units and sets out Internationally designated sites within each.	No specific Targets Identified	The Plan should seek to ensure that flood risk is adequately addressed and that development sites reflects the nature of the policy unit within which it is located.
Staffordshire Water PLC Water Resources Plan 2015 -40	Sets out how water resources will be managed between 2015-40 taking into account factors such as population growth and climate change. The Plan identifies sufficient water supply to meet identified needs.	No specific Targets Identified	The Plan Should seek to ensure that water resources are used efficiently and reflect the needs to address climate change and infrastructure needs of the Water Company.
Severn Trent Water Limited Water Resource Plan Asset Management Period 2015-40	Sets out a strategy for 2015-40. Seeks to reduce the overall demand for water and to make the best use of existing water resources through a more flexible and sustainable supply system. The Plan seeks to address environmentally unsustainable levels of water abstraction by reducing the amount of water taken from the environment, by providing local environmental improvements and by providing alternative sources of water supply where necessary.	No specific Targets Identified	The Plan Should seek to ensure that water resources are used efficiently and reflect the needs to address climate change and infrastructure needs of the Water Company.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
The Tame, Anker and Mease Catchment Abstraction Licencing Strategy, 2022	The licensing strategy aims to meet river basin management plan (RBMP) objectives for water resources activities and avoid deterioration within this catchment. There is a proposal to transfer effluent from Packington and Measham sewage works out of the River Mease catchment by 2027. This is part of a strategy to deliver water quality objectives for the River Mease Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Within WINEP 2020-2025, an investigation will quantify the impact of the planned transfers on river flow and identify appropriate mitigation measures.. Any new applications for abstraction licences will require a Habitats Directive Risk Assessment to review the potential impact on the River Mease SAC. New or upwardly varied licences in the catchment will be given an end date of 31 March 2026.	None identified	The Plan will need to embed policies relating to the ongoing River Mease catchment water quality works.
Local Green Spaces Plan, 2020.	The Development Plan Document designates Local Green Spaces. The Council will work to enhance the biodiversity, heritage, recreation and tranquillity value and where possible the public accessibility of Local Green Spaces through appropriate site management	None identified	The Plan will need to take account of existing Local Green Spaces and develop policies in alignment with their location and designation (where applicable).

Climate and Environment Action Summary, 2021-30	▪ Mitigation - decarbonisation actions that reduce or remove carbon emissions as well as eliminating or reducing the negative human impact on biodiversity. ▪ Adaptation - infrastructure and biodiversity changes that alleviate the impact of climate change that in the UK are extreme weather events, such as flooding, storms, heat, and cold temperature. ▪ Sequestration - actions that physically remove carbon emissions from the atmosphere. SDDC see these as a last resort or as a co-benefit of actions such as biodiversity restoration. ▪ Biodiversity Restoration and net gain - actions that build resilience, protection, and enhancement to ecology and ecosystems that support environmental sustainability. ▪ Reduce heat and power consumption by improving building fabric, technology efficiency and behavioural change. ▪ Investing in the existing property stock to ensure future developments achieve a high standard of efficiency. ▪ Switch from gas/fossil fuels to low and zero heat technology. ▪ Reduce vehicle use and mileage and improve efficiency (miles per gallon) through behaviour change, activity changes and route optimisation software. ▪ Replace all existing vehicles with low or zero emission vehicles with a supporting infrastructure. Energy ▪ Uptake of on-site renewable energy sources (zero carbon emission) and supporting green gas utility suppliers. ▪ Smart technology to support and optimises energy usage. ▪ Reduce energy consumption through behaviour change.	Reach carbon neutrality by 2030	The Plan will need to incorporate promote renewable energy use and allow for the decarbonization of existing facilities
South Derbyshire Action Plan for Nature, 2021.	Provides a strategic and spatial plan for nature's recovery in the South Derbyshire District. Actions include the creation and improved management of hedges, road verges, field margins, ponds and streams. The recovery network should be used to safeguard key areas and connections, using Plans and Policies to strengthen the network of habitats using funding opportunities and biodiversity net gain schemes.	Various measurements including number of trees plant; LNR status gains, biodiversity opportunity mapping of sites; DCS implementation and adoption; 10% BNG on development sites, etc	The Plan will need to include policies relating to BNG as well as account for additional related targets and actions

Lower Trent and Erewash abstraction licensing strategy February	Sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water resources in the Lower Trent and Erewash catchments. It provides information on how existing abstraction are regulated and whether water is available for further abstraction. The strategy also details how the EA will deliver requirements under the Water Framework Directive, ensuring no ecological deterioration to rivers.	No specific Targets Identified	The Development Plan Should seek to ensure that developments make efficient use of water Resources
Dove abstraction licensing strategy February .	Sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water resources in the River Dove catchment. It provides information on how existing abstraction are regulated and whether water is available for further abstraction. The strategy also details how the EA will deliver requirements under the Water Framework Directive, ensuring no ecological deterioration to rivers	No specific Targets Identified	The Development Plan Should seek to ensure that developments make efficient use of water Resources
Derbyshire Derwent Abstraction licensing strategy February	Sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water resources in the Derbyshire Derwent catchment. It provides information on how existing abstraction are regulated and whether water is available for further abstraction. The strategy also details how the EA will deliver requirements under the Water Framework Directive, ensuring no ecological deterioration to rivers.	No specific Targets Identified	The Plan Should seek to ensure that developments make efficient use of water Resources

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
River Mease Water Quality (Phosphate Management Plan) 2011	The primary purpose of this Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) is to reduce the levels of phosphate within the River Mease SAC, to enable the Conservation Objectives for the SAC to be met, and an adverse effect upon the SAC avoided. The primary objective of this plan is that the combined actions will result in a reduction in phosphate in the River Mease to no more than 0.06mg/l, and this will be achieved by 2027. The Conservation objectives are intended to maintain / restore the condition of the habitat / species for which a SSSI is designated.	reduction in phosphate in the River Mease to no more than 0.06mg/l	Ensure that the Plan does not lead to an increase in phosphate within the River including through supporting the existing River Mease Developer Contribution scheme (where growth increase foul flows into the River or its tributaries and through requiring appropriate management and treatment of surface water within the catchment of the Mease.
River Mease Diffuse Water Pollution Plan	The primary purpose of this Plan is to reduce the levels of phosphate and suspended sediments within the River Mease SAC which arise as a result of diffuse pollution (ie farming, urban development, transport etc). The primary objective of this plan is that the combined actions will result in a reduction in phosphate in the River Mease to no more than 0.06mg/l, and this will be achieved by 2027 (expected to be derogated from 2015). The Conservation objectives are intended to maintain / restore the condition of the habitat / species for which a SSSI is designated.	reduction in phosphate in the River Mease to no more than 0.06mg/l	Ensure that the Plan does not lead to an increase in phosphate within the River including through the reduction of diffuse pollution sources associated with urban development and farming.
River Mease SAC/SSSI River Restoration Plan	The aim of this restoration plan is to identify river restoration or enhancement actions that can address physical modifications to the River Mease SSSI/SAC which contribute to unfavourable condition. This includes the following specific objectives: ▪ Determine the impact of physical modification. ▪ Provide an outline restoration plan for the river on a reach-by-reach basis. ▪ Identify potential delivery mechanisms. The plan is intended to provide a framework for the improvement of the River Mease SSSI/SAC for the next 20 to 30 years	The general objective of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) is to achieve 'good status' for all surface waters by 2015. 'Good status' means the achievement of both 'good ecological status' and 'good chemical status'. Good ecological status refers to situations where the ecological characteristics show only a slight deviation from 'reference conditions'	Ensure that the Plan reflect the objectives, targets and proposed actions in the South Derbyshire Section of the Mease to restore the river to a more natural state

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for other Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to plan and SA	Key Message for the Plan
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Minerals Local Plan April 2000 (Incorporating First Alteration: Chapter 13- Coal November 2002)	Sets out priorities: - to identify sufficient land to enable Derbyshire to make an appropriate contribution to the likely local, regional and national demand for minerals to 2006, and beyond where appropriate - to conserve and safeguard minerals as far as possible; - to encourage the efficient use of materials, and, whenever possible, the use of secondary and recycled materials; and to minimise the production of waste - to protect local communities, natural resources and features of landscape, wildlife and heritage importance from unacceptable damage or disturbance as a result of the working and transporting of minerals - to provide a detailed policy framework for assessing and controlling mineral working and ancillary operations, which ensures their impact on the environment is acceptable - to ensure that land used for mineral working is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity, and is restored to acceptable after-uses.	No specific targets identified.	This document forms part of the Statutory Development Plan for South Derbyshire. The policies set out in the Local Plan will need to be in general conformity with the Minerals Local Plan.
CLIMATIC FACTORS			
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Paris Agreement, 2015	The Agreement's goal is to keep the rise in mean global temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels, and ideally limit the increase to 1.5 °C, as this would substantially reduce the effects of climate change. Emissions should be reduced as soon as possible and reach netzero by the middle of the 21st century. Emissions need to be reduced by roughly 50% by 2030 in order to stay below 1.5 °C increase threshold	Emissions need to be reduced by roughly 50% by 2030 in order to stay below 1.5 °C increase threshold	Ensure that the Plan contains policies referencing the targets agreed under the Agreement and its implications for reaching Net Zero
Planning Our Electric Future: A White Paper for a secure, affordable and low carbon electricity	The primary objectives of Electricity Market Reform are to: - ensure the future security of electricity supplies; - drive the decarbonisation of our electricity generation; and - minimise costs to the consumer	No specific targets identified	The Development Plan should seek to ensure that it reflects wider government priorities including the delivery of large scale energy generation capacity and smaller scale renewable and low carbon capacity.

The Carbon Plan : Delivering our low carbon future.	Government is determined that we should address the twin challenges of tackling climate change and maintaining our energy security in a way that minimises costs and maximises benefits to our economy.	No specific targets identified	The Development Plan should seek to ensure that it adequately supports the delivery of new low and zero carbon energy generation infrastructure.
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NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Energy Efficiency Strategy	Sets out the justification for improving energy efficiency including through: ▪ supporting the finance market ▪ energy efficiency innovation ▪ strengthen the evidence base ▪ controls and information	Reiterates legally binding target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% between 1990 and 2050. The Carbon Plan 2050 scenarios require energy efficiency to contribute a reduction in final energy consumption per capita between 2007 and 2050 of 31-54%.	Ensure that the Development Plan supports the delivery of development which supports the efficient use of energy (for example balanced communities, energy efficient buildings etc.
Energy Security Strategy	Includes a range of goals ▪ Resilience measures ▪ Energy efficiency ▪ Maximising economic production. ▪ Working to improve the reliability of global energy markets ▪ Reliable networks ▪ Decarbonising our supplies	References a number of indicators which will be used to measure the direction of progress of the strategy	The Plan should include policies that facilitate the efficient use of energy and the delivery of new strategic and locally scaled energy generation infrastructure
Cultural Heritage			
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
National Heritage Protection Plan	The objective of the NHPP is to make the best use of our resources so that England's vulnerable historic environment is safeguarded in the most cost-effective way at a time of massive social, environmental, economic and technological change	▪ Includes an action Plan for the period 2011-15 setting out a range of priorities	The Plan should seek to provide policies capable of contributing towards the protection and improving access to cultural heritage
Government Tourism Strategy	Includes goals to: ▪ Fund the most ambitious marketing campaign ever to attract visitors to the UK in the years following 2012. Increase the proportion of UK residents who holiday in the UK to match those who holiday abroad each year. ▪ Improve the sector's productivity to become one of the top 5 most efficient and competitive visitor economies in the world.	No Specific Targets Identified	Ensure that the Plan provides policy to support Tourism and Leisure
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
A Vision and Action Plan for Sustainable Tourism in the National Forest	Strategic objectives to ▪ Developing a high quality, good value visitor experience ▪ Enhancing the Forest's environment and infrastructure ▪ Improving business practice and performance ▪ Stepping up the marketing effort ▪ Working together effectively in the Forest	No Specific Targets Identified	Ensure that the Plan provides policy to support Tourism and Leisure developments within and around the National Forest.

LANDSCAPE			
REGIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES			
Landscape Character of Derbyshire	Document includes a number of aims as follows: ▪ To maintain and enhance the overall quality and diversity of landscape character across the County, the distinctive sense of place and the individual identify of each particular use. ▪ To support and complement planning policies by helping to ensure that new development respects and where practicable contributes towards enhancing local character and sense of place in the landscape ▪ To support and complement the aims of the Biodiversity Action Plans for Derbyshire enriching biological diversity throughout the wider countryside and encouraging the sustainable management of Derbyshire' Landscapes ▪ To utilize landscape character as a spatial framework for evaluating the relative sensitivity of the landscape to change and develop a process for monitoring change. ▪ To promote the use of landscape character as an educational tool raising awareness and helping to foster community engagement in the spatial planning of the landscape.	No specific Targets identified.	Ensure that the Plan supports the protection of all landscapes and where practicable contributes towards enhancing landscape character and sense of place.

Appendix Two: Baseline Data (also part of the evidence base for the Part 2 Local Plan Document). Note: Quantified Information, wherever missing, will be obtained for the SA following scoping.

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/Constraints	SEA Topic																																																																				
1.0 TO AVOID DAMAGE TO DESIGNATED SITES AND SPECIES AND ENHANCE BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY ACROSS THE DISTRICT																																																																										
1.1	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance including: change in priority habitats and species (by type)	<table><tr><td colspan="4">Change in Priority BAP Habitat</td></tr><tr><td>Priority Habitat (area in Brackets)</td><td colspan="3">Change over period</td></tr><tr><td>Lowland meadow (11Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Lowland dry acid grassland (9.8 Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Lowland calcareous grassland (5.67 Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Purple moor-grass and rush pasture (0 Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Calaminarian grassland (Not present)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land (193 Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Reedbeds (18.82 Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Lowland Heathland (0.08Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Lowland Wood Pasture and Parkland (1,001 Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Ancient and species rich hedgerow (No data)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Fens (11.29Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Lowland deciduous woodland (2,946 Ha)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Wet woodland (Not known)</td><td colspan="3">0 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Eutrophic Water ponds and Lakes (1,567 ponds and 367.4 ha of lakes)</td><td colspan="3">No change</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Source Derbyshire Wildlife Trust</td></tr></table>	Change in Priority BAP Habitat				Priority Habitat (area in Brackets)	Change over period			Lowland meadow (11Ha)	0 ha			Lowland dry acid grassland (9.8 Ha)	0 ha			Lowland calcareous grassland (5.67 Ha)	0 ha			Purple moor-grass and rush pasture (0 Ha)	0 ha			Calaminarian grassland (Not present)	0 ha			Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land (193 Ha)	0 ha			Reedbeds (18.82 Ha)	0 ha			Lowland Heathland (0.08Ha)	0 ha			Lowland Wood Pasture and Parkland (1,001 Ha)	0 ha			Ancient and species rich hedgerow (No data)	0 ha			Fens (11.29Ha)	0 ha			Lowland deciduous woodland (2,946 Ha)	0 ha			Wet woodland (Not known)	0 ha			Eutrophic Water ponds and Lakes (1,567 ponds and 367.4 ha of lakes)	No change			Source Derbyshire Wildlife Trust				None Identified	Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	This Indicator has previously been reported through the Annual Monitoring Report. Data request submitted.	Biodiversity Fauna Flora Water
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1.2	Changes in areas designated for there intrinsic environmental value including international, national, regional, sub regional or local significance	<table><tr><td colspan="4">South Derbyshire</td></tr><tr><td>Designation</td><td>No of sites</td><td>Area (ha)</td><td>% of area</td></tr><tr><td>SPA</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>SAC*</td><td>(1)</td><td>(9.49)</td><td>(0.03)</td></tr><tr><td>SSSI**</td><td>5</td><td>157.96</td><td>0.47</td></tr><tr><td>Wildlife sites</td><td>156</td><td>1645.98</td><td>4.87</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>162</td><td>1803.5</td><td>5.34</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Source Derbyshire Wildlife Trust * SAC is also SSSI. Figures are included for illustrative purposes only</td></tr></table>	South Derbyshire				Designation	No of sites	Area (ha)	% of area	SPA	0	0	0	SAC*	(1)	(9.49)	(0.03)	SSSI**	5	157.96	0.47	Wildlife sites	156	1645.98	4.87	TOTAL	162	1803.5	5.34	Source Derbyshire Wildlife Trust * SAC is also SSSI. Figures are included for illustrative purposes only				<table><tr><td colspan="4">Derbyshire (outside Peak District National Park)</td></tr><tr><td>Designatio n</td><td>N o of</td><td>Area (ha)</td><td>% of area</td></tr><tr><td>SPA</td><td>(1)</td><td>(127)</td><td>(0.08)</td></tr><tr><td>SAC*</td><td>(5)</td><td>(351)</td><td>(0.21)</td></tr><tr><td>SSSI</td><td>58</td><td>1,368</td><td>0.78</td></tr><tr><td>Wildlife sites</td><td>1144</td><td>9523</td><td>5.40</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>1202</td><td>10891</td><td>6.18</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Source Derbyshire Wildlife Trust * SAC is also SSSI.</td></tr></table>	Derbyshire (outside Peak District National Park)				Designatio n	N o of	Area (ha)	% of area	SPA	(1)	(127)	(0.08)	SAC*	(5)	(351)	(0.21)	SSSI	58	1,368	0.78	Wildlife sites	1144	9523	5.40	TOTAL	1202	10891	6.18	Source Derbyshire Wildlife Trust * SAC is also SSSI.				Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	Data request submitted.	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Water				
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1.3	Proportion of local wildlife sites where positive Conservation management has been or is being implemented	Total sites in positive management in the last 5 years.	Change of total sites in positive management in last 5 years. To be queried.	Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	Monitored annually by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust on behalf of the Derbyshire Authorities. Data request submitted.	Biodiversity Flora Fauna																																																																				

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																												
1.4	Number and area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td></td><td>Area</td></tr><tr><td>Calke Park (also NNR)</td><td>71.12 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Carver's Rocks</td><td>16.67 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Hilton Gravel Pits</td><td>31.16 ha</td></tr><tr><td>River Mease (also SAC)</td><td>9.49 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Ticknall Quarries</td><td>29.52 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Dimmisdale*</td><td>6.5 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Total (6)</td><td>164.46 ha</td></tr></table> * Site partially located in North west Leicestershire Data Natural England Website		Area	Calke Park (also NNR)	71.12 ha	Carver's Rocks	16.67 ha	Hilton Gravel Pits	31.16 ha	River Mease (also SAC)	9.49 ha	Ticknall Quarries	29.52 ha	Dimmisdale*	6.5 ha	Total (6)	164.46 ha	Derbyshire County Council (outside Peak National Park) <table><tr><td></td><td>Area</td></tr><tr><td>Total 58</td><td>1,368 ha</td></tr></table> Derbyshire Wildlife Trust (DWT)		Area	Total 58	1,368 ha	Trend: Negative: outside the national park 0.78% of the land area of Derbyshire is designated as a SSSI, within South Derbyshire District the equivalent figure is 0.47%.	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Soil Water								
	Area																																	
Calke Park (also NNR)	71.12 ha																																	
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1.5	Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>Condition</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>% Area favourable</td><td>35</td></tr><tr><td>% Area unfavourable recovering</td><td>55</td></tr><tr><td>% Area unfavourable no change</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>% Area unfavourable declining</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>% Area destroyed part destroyed</td><td>4</td></tr></table> Data Extracted from Natural England Website	Condition	%	% Area favourable	35	% Area unfavourable recovering	55	% Area unfavourable no change	6	% Area unfavourable declining	0	% Area destroyed part destroyed	4	East Midlands <table><tr><td>Condition</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>% Area favourable</td><td>47.13</td></tr><tr><td>% Area unfavourable recovering</td><td>51.31</td></tr><tr><td>% area unfavourable no change</td><td>1.03</td></tr><tr><td>% Area unfavourable declining</td><td>0.51</td></tr><tr><td>% Area destroyed part destroyed</td><td>0.02</td></tr></table> Data Extracted from Natural England Website	Condition	%	% Area favourable	47.13	% Area unfavourable recovering	51.31	% area unfavourable no change	1.03	% Area unfavourable declining	0.51	% Area destroyed part destroyed	0.02	Trend: Negative. Despite only a small number of SSSIs being located in the district, 10% are in a 'unfavourable' condition or have been lost. This is notably worse than comparable data for the East Midlands	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Soil Water				
Condition	%																																	
% Area favourable	35																																	
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1.6	Area (in hectares) of Local Nature Reserve per 1000 people	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>Name</td><td>Area (ha)</td><td>Area (ha) per 1000 people</td></tr><tr><td>Elvaston Castle Country Park</td><td>9.67</td><td rowspan="2">0.205 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Coton Park Local Nature Reserve</td><td>10.01</td></tr></table> Source: Derbyshire County Council	Name	Area (ha)	Area (ha) per 1000 people	Elvaston Castle Country Park	9.67	0.205 ha	Coton Park Local Nature Reserve	10.01	English Nature Target: Minimum 1 ha per thousand population. (Suggested Target = 96.0 ha)	Trend: Negative: The District performs poorly against the Natural England suggested standards for LNR provision per 1000 people.	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora Fauna																				
Name	Area (ha)	Area (ha) per 1000 people																																
Elvaston Castle Country Park	9.67	0.205 ha																																
Coton Park Local Nature Reserve	10.01																																	
1.7	Area (in hectares) of National Nature Reserves within the District	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>Name</td><td>Area (ha)</td></tr><tr><td>Calke Park</td><td>79.7 Ha</td></tr></table> Source: Natural England	Name	Area (ha)	Calke Park	79.7 Ha	None identified	Trend: No Trend identified	None Identified	Biodiversity Flora Fauna																								
Name	Area (ha)																																	
Calke Park	79.7 Ha																																	
1.8	Total area of woodland within the District	Over 10% of the District Source: The National Forest	Achieve 33% woodland cover in the National Forest (by area)for that part of the District in The National Forest (No similar target for northern part of the District Overall Target for woodland cover for the East Midlands = 5%	Trend: Positive: 6% forest cover in the National Forest in 1991; 22% in 2023	Unclear at present the likely accuracy of data collected to inform indicator	Biodiversity Flora																												
1.9	Number of Historic Parks and Gardens	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>Name</td><td>Area</td></tr><tr><td>Bretby Hall</td><td>280.1 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Calke Abbey</td><td>218.3 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Elvaston Castle</td><td>97.91 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Melbourne Hall</td><td>21.52 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Swalkstone Old Hall</td><td>2.81 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Total (5)</td><td>620.64 ha</td></tr></table> Source: South Derbyshire District Council	Name	Area	Bretby Hall	280.1 ha	Calke Abbey	218.3 ha	Elvaston Castle	97.91 ha	Melbourne Hall	21.52 ha	Swalkstone Old Hall	2.81 ha	Total (5)	620.64 ha	None identified <table><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>															Trend: No Change. Historic Parks and Gardens cover 1.85% of the total land area of the District	None Identified	Cultural Heritage inc. architectural & archaeological Heritage
Name	Area																																	
Bretby Hall	280.1 ha																																	
Calke Abbey	218.3 ha																																	
Elvaston Castle	97.91 ha																																	
Melbourne Hall	21.52 ha																																	
Swalkstone Old Hall	2.81 ha																																	
Total (5)	620.64 ha																																	

Quantified Information				Comparator and Target		Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																																					
	Indicator	South Derbyshire		East Midlands																																									
1.10	Total area of ancient woodland within the District	<table><tr><td>Ancient Woodland</td><td>Number</td><td>Area (ha)</td></tr><tr><td>Ancient Semi natural</td><td>16</td><td>169.56</td></tr><tr><td>Ancient replanted</td><td>13</td><td>258.05</td></tr></table>	Ancient Woodland	Number	Area (ha)	Ancient Semi natural	16	169.56	Ancient replanted	13	258.05	<table><tr><td>Ancient Woodland</td><td>Area (ha)</td></tr><tr><td>Ancient Semi natural</td><td>12,066</td></tr><tr><td>Ancient replanted</td><td>11,240</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Ancient Woodland	Area (ha)	Ancient Semi natural	12,066	Ancient replanted	11,240			Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	Data held by the authority was mapped. Data is out of date.	Biodiversity Flora																						
Ancient Woodland	Number	Area (ha)																																											
Ancient Semi natural	16	169.56																																											
Ancient replanted	13	258.05																																											
Ancient Woodland	Area (ha)																																												
Ancient Semi natural	12,066																																												
Ancient replanted	11,240																																												
1.11	Total Area of National Forest Tree Planting, other habitat or open space provision secured per annum	<table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Planting Area</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Data National Forest Company	Year	Planting Area			<table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Planting Area</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Year	Planting Area									Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	Data does not take into account small scale on site tree planting related to smaller developments. Data update requested.	Biodiversity Flora																									
Year	Planting Area																																												
Year	Planting Area																																												
2.0 TO PROVIDE DECENT AND AFFORDABLE HOMES THAT MEET LOCAL NEEDS																																													
2.1	Affordable dwellings: as a percentage of all new housing.	Affordable dwellings as a percentage of all new housing. <table><tr><td></td><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>Total</td></tr><tr><td>2023/24</td><td>20.3%</td><td>218</td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td>11.7%</td><td>132</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>16.7%</td><td>156</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		South Derbyshire	Total	2023/24	20.3%	218	2022/23	11.7%	132	2021/22	16.7%	156				<table><tr><td></td><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>(Total Completions)</td></tr><tr><td>2023/24</td><td>219</td><td>1125</td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Target 30% of all dwellings delivered to be affordable. Subject to change during the Plan review.		South Derbyshire	(Total Completions)	2023/24	219	1125	2022/23			2021/22			2020/21			2019/20			2018/19						Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	The affordable housing completions are expected to significantly increase going forward	Population Human Health
	South Derbyshire	Total																																											
2023/24	20.3%	218																																											
2022/23	11.7%	132																																											
2021/22	16.7%	156																																											
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2021/22																																													
2020/21																																													
2019/20																																													
2018/19																																													
2.2	Affordable dwellings: total number of properties completed	Source SDDC South Derbyshire <table><tr><td></td><td>South Derbyshire</td></tr><tr><td>2023/24</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td></td></tr></table>		South Derbyshire	2023/24		2022/23		2021/22		2020/21		2019/20		2018/19		Target 30% of houses per annum. Subject to change during the Plan review.	Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.		Population Human Health																									
	South Derbyshire																																												
2023/24																																													
2022/23																																													
2021/22																																													
2020/21																																													
2019/20																																													
2018/19																																													

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																																										
2.3	New Housing Types	South Derbyshire* <table><tr><td></td><td>2019-20</td><td>2020-21</td><td>2021-22</td><td>2022-23</td><td>2023-24</td></tr><tr><td>1 Bed House</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1 Bed Flat</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2 Bed House</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2 Bed Flat</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3 Bed House</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4 Bed House</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Source South Derbyshire District Council Annual Monitoring Reports		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	1 Bed House						1 Bed Flat						2 Bed House						2 Bed Flat						3 Bed House						4 Bed House							Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	Data is for new build only and does not include conversions	Population Human Health
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24																																											
1 Bed House																																																
1 Bed Flat																																																
2 Bed House																																																
2 Bed Flat																																																
3 Bed House																																																
4 Bed House																																																
2.4	Housing Land Supply as at 31 March 2025	Housing Land Supply in South Derbyshire as at 31 March 2025. Source: South Derbyshire District Council Annual Monitoring Report 2024		Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	Adoption of the Part 1 Local Plan will ensure that sufficient sites are bought forward to meet the vast majority of the District’s housing need.	Population																																										
2.5	Recent Housing Completions	South Derbyshire Source South Derbyshire District Council AMR <table><tr><td></td><td>2018-19</td><td>2019-20</td><td>2020-21</td><td>2021-22</td><td>2022-23</td><td>2023-24</td></tr><tr><td>Completions</td><td>1218</td><td>1285</td><td>1029</td><td>919</td><td>1118</td><td>1063</td></tr></table>		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Completions	1218	1285	1029	919	1118	1063		Trend: Positive Housing Completions within the District remain above the annual requirement.	None Identified	Population Human Health Material Assets																												
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24																																										
Completions	1218	1285	1029	919	1118	1063																																										

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics
2.6	Housing affordability (Ratio of wage rates to housing costs)	Average House Price to salary Ratios <				

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																														
2.8	Vacancy Rates	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="5">Number</td></tr><tr><td>Housing Type</td><td>2019-20</td><td>2020-21</td><td>2021-22</td><td>2022-23</td><td>2023-24</td></tr><tr><td>Long term vacancy rates (all)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Local Authority owned vacancy rates</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Source:		Number					Housing Type	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Long term vacancy rates (all)						Local Authority owned vacancy rates						TOTAL							Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.		Population Material Assets
	Number																																			
Housing Type	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24																															
Long term vacancy rates (all)																																				
Local Authority owned vacancy rates																																				
TOTAL																																				
2.9	Number of legal Caravan pitches and Number of illegal encampments recorded annually	<table><tr><td></td><td>2019-20</td><td>2020-21</td><td>2021-22</td><td>2022-13</td><td>2023-24</td></tr><tr><td>Long term vacancy rates (all)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> SDDC Annual Monitoring Report		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-13	2023-24	Long term vacancy rates (all)							Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None Identified	Population Human Health																		
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-13	2023-24																															
Long term vacancy rates (all)																																				
3.0 TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND WELLBEING OF THE POPULATION																																				
3.1	Life expectancy at birth for male and females residents	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Life Expectancy Male</td><td>Life Expectancy Female</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Source: Neighbourhood Statistics, life expectancy at birth, data published	Year	Life Expectancy Male	Life Expectancy Female										England <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Life Expectancy Male</td><td>Life Expectancy Female</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Source: Neighbourhood Statistics, life expectancy at birth, data published	Year	Life Expectancy Male	Life Expectancy Female										Trend: No trend identified. Further data required	None identified	Population Human Health						
Year	Life Expectancy Male	Life Expectancy Female																																		
Year	Life Expectancy Male	Life Expectancy Female																																		
3.2	Forecasted Population aged over 65 at 2026	Forecast Number and proportion of population aged over 65 at 2026 <table><tr><td>Authority</td><td>Number</td><td>Percentage of population</td></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>23,000</td><td>20.91%</td></tr><tr><td>Amber Valley</td><td>33,000</td><td>25.19%</td></tr><tr><td>Derby City</td><td>50,000</td><td>18.18%</td></tr><tr><td>Derbyshire</td><td>205,000</td><td>24.76%</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>12,074,000</td><td>20.54%</td></tr></table> Source ONS 2012-based Sub national population projections ONS 2012	Authority	Number	Percentage of population	South Derbyshire	23,000	20.91%	Amber Valley	33,000	25.19%	Derby City	50,000	18.18%	Derbyshire	205,000	24.76%	England	12,074,000	20.54%		Trend: Mixed the proportion of the population in South Derbyshire will grow significantly from around 14.5% in 2001 to almost 21% in 2026. Despite this growth the proportion of the districts population will remain notably less than the corresponding figure for Derbyshire.	None identified	Population Human Health												
Authority	Number	Percentage of population																																		
South Derbyshire	23,000	20.91%																																		
Amber Valley	33,000	25.19%																																		
Derby City	50,000	18.18%																																		
Derbyshire	205,000	24.76%																																		
England	12,074,000	20.54%																																		

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																								
3.3	Percentage of households with one or more limiting long-term illness.	South Derbyshire <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>24.4%</td></tr></table> Source: ONS Census Data 2021	Year	Percentage	2021	24.4%	England <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>25.6%</td></tr></table> Source: ONS Census Data 2021	Year	Percentage	2021	25.6%	Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years.	Population Human Health																
Year	Percentage																													
2021	24.4%																													
Year	Percentage																													
2021	25.6%																													
3.4	Residents with one or more limiting long-term illness.	Number and percent of total population with limiting long-term illness (Selected Districts) <table><tr><th>District</th><th>Number</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>Amber Valley Borough Council</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Derby (Unitary Authority)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Derbyshire Dales District Council</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Erewash Borough Council</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>East Staffordshire Borough Council</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>North West Leicestershire District Council</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire District Council</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Source: ONS Census Data 2021		District	Number	Percentage	Amber Valley Borough Council			Derby (Unitary Authority)			Derbyshire Dales District Council			Erewash Borough Council			East Staffordshire Borough Council			North West Leicestershire District Council			South Derbyshire District Council			Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such this data is presented to establish a baseline only. It is not intended to be used as an indicator to measure plan performance	Population Human Health
District	Number	Percentage																												
Amber Valley Borough Council																														
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Derbyshire Dales District Council																														
Erewash Borough Council																														
East Staffordshire Borough Council																														
North West Leicestershire District Council																														
South Derbyshire District Council																														
3.5	General Health	How residents consider their own Health <table><tr><th></th><th>South Derbyshire</th><th>Derbyshire</th><th>England</th></tr><tr><td>Very Good</td><td>47.6%</td><td>44.4%</td><td>45.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Good</td><td>34.4%</td><td>34.5%</td><td>35.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Fair</td><td>13.1%</td><td>14.9%</td><td>14.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Bad</td><td>3.9%</td><td>4.8%</td><td>4.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Very Bad</td><td>1.0%</td><td>1.3%</td><td>1.2%</td></tr></table> ONS Census 2021			South Derbyshire	Derbyshire	England	Very Good	47.6%	44.4%	45.3%	Good	34.4%	34.5%	35.1%	Fair	13.1%	14.9%	14.0%	Bad	3.9%	4.8%	4.3%	Very Bad	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%	Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such this data is presented to establish a baseline only. It is not intended to be used as an indicator to measure plan performance	Population Human Health
	South Derbyshire	Derbyshire	England																											
Very Good	47.6%	44.4%	45.3%																											
Good	34.4%	34.5%	35.1%																											
Fair	13.1%	14.9%	14.0%																											
Bad	3.9%	4.8%	4.3%																											
Very Bad	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%																											
3.6	Adult Participation in sport and recreation (3x30 minutes) a week	<table><tr><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr><tr><td>Derbyshire County Council</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Derby City</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Source: Derbyshire Sport					Derbyshire County Council			Derby City			Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	Unclear whether this data will continue to be monitored in the future.	Population Human Health															
Derbyshire County Council																														
Derby City																														

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic									
3.7	Early death rates (in people under 75) from all courses -Men	Source: South Derbyshire Health Profile		Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None identified	Population Human Health									
3.8	Early death rates (in people under 75) from all courses - Women	Source: South Derbyshire Health Profile		Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None identified	Population Human Health									
3.9	Overweight and Obesity in Children and Adults	<table><tr><td></td><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>England</td></tr><tr><td>Children (year 6)</td><td>18.6%</td><td>22.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Adults</td><td>63.3%</td><td>64.5%</td></tr></table> Source: Local Area Health Profiles 2023			South Derbyshire	England	Children (year 6)	18.6%	22.1%	Adults	63.3%	64.5%	Trend: Positive Obesity in childhood and within Adults is lower in South Derbyshire than the England Average	None identified	Population Human Health
	South Derbyshire	England													
Children (year 6)	18.6%	22.1%													
Adults	63.3%	64.5%													

	Indicator	Quantified Information				Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																														
4.0 TO IMPROVE COMMUNITY SAFETY AND REDUCE CRIME AND FEAR OF CRIME																																							
4.1	Community Safety: Crime Rates within South Derbyshire	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td></td><td>Domestic Burglaries</td><td>Vehicle Crime</td><td colspan="2">Assault less serious</td></tr><tr><td>2023/24</td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr></table> All figures per 1000 population. Source: South Derbyshire District Council					Domestic Burglaries	Vehicle Crime	Assault less serious		2023/24					2022/23					2021/22					2020/21					2019/20						Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	Data for the District can be based on very small samples. Care should be taken when using this information.	Population Human Health Material Assets
	Domestic Burglaries	Vehicle Crime	Assault less serious																																				
2023/24																																							
2022/23																																							
2021/22																																							
2020/21																																							
2019/20																																							
4.2	Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population						Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None Identified	Population Human Health																														
4.3	Killed and seriously injured on roads	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">South Derbyshire</td><td colspan="2">England</td></tr><tr><td></td><td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr><tr><td></td><td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr></table> Source: South Derbyshire Health Profile					South Derbyshire		England													Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None Identified	Population Human Health															
	South Derbyshire		England																																				
4.4	Proportion of Derbyshire Residents worried by Crime	<table><tr><td></td><td>Very Worried</td><td>Fairly Worried</td><td>Not very worried</td><td>Not at all worried</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Source: Derbyshire Citizens Panel Survey					Very Worried	Fairly Worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried																						Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None Identified	Population Human Health					
	Very Worried	Fairly Worried	Not very worried	Not at all worried																																			
4.5	The extent to which worrying about crime impact on the quality of life of residents.	<table><tr><td></td><td>A lot</td><td>A little</td><td>Not at all</td><td>Not worried about crime</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>--</td><td>--</td><td>--</td><td>--</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Source: Derbyshire Citizens Panel Survey					A lot	A little	Not at all	Not worried about crime		--	--	--	--																	Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None Identified	Population Human Health					
	A lot	A little	Not at all	Not worried about crime																																			
	--	--	--	--																																			

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																																																																			
5.0	TO IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT AND IMPROVE THE DISTRICTS SKILLS BASE																																																																								
5.1	Qualifications 1:	<table><tr><td></td><td>No Qualification Level unknown **</td><td>Lower level Qualification **</td><td>Higher level Qualification **</td></tr><tr><td>Aston</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Church Gresley</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Etwall</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hatton</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hilton</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Linton</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Melbourne</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Midway</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Newhall & Stanton</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Repton</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Seales</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Stenson</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Swadlincote</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Willington & Findern</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Woodville</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		No Qualification Level unknown **	Lower level Qualification **	Higher level Qualification **	Aston				Church Gresley				Etwall				Hatton				Hilton				Linton				Melbourne				Midway				Newhall & Stanton				Repton				Seales				Stenson				Swadlincote				Willington & Findern				Woodville				South Derbyshire					Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	
	No Qualification Level unknown **	Lower level Qualification **	Higher level Qualification **																																																																						
Aston																																																																									
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5.2	Qualifications 2:	All figures are for all people aged 16-74. Definitions are given below** Source: 2021 Census Population (NOMIS) South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>NVQ 4 and above</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>NVQ 3 and above</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>NVQ 2 and above</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>NVQ 1 and above</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Other Qualification</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>No Qualification</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Source: annual population survey	NVQ 4 and above			NVQ 3 and above			NVQ 2 and above			NVQ 1 and above			Other Qualification			No Qualification			East Midlands/Great Britain <table><tr><td>NVQ 4 and above+</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>NVQ 3 and above</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>NVQ 2 and above</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>NVQ 1 and above</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Other Qualification</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>No Qualification</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Source: annual population survey	NVQ 4 and above+			NVQ 3 and above			NVQ 2 and above			NVQ 1 and above			Other Qualification			No Qualification			Trend: No trend identified. Further data require	Population																																
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5.3	Percentage of school leavers achieving five or more GCSEs (grade A*-C including English and Maths))	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>% Derbyshire</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Source: Public Health England	Year	% Derbyshire											England <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>National Average</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Source: Public Health England	Year	National Average											Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	Population																																												
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	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic	
5.4	16 and 17 year olds in full time Education	South Derbyshire Wards		Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	This information is taken from census data which is updated every 10 years. As such this data is presented to establish a baseline only. It is not intended to be used as an indicator to measure plan performance	Population	
		Area	Number				Percentage
		Aston	141				89.2%
		Church Gresley	108				78.3%
		Etwall	128				97.7%
		Hatton	54				84.4%
		Hilton	234				93.6%
		Linton	119				88.8%
		Melbourne	112				91.1%
		Midway	222				86.7%
		Newhall & Stanton	200				85.4%
		Repton	295				96.7%
		Seales	90				90.9%
		Stenson	82				83.7%
		Swadlincote	192				89.3%
		Willington & Findern	103				92.0%
		Woodville	171				81.4%
South Derbyshire	2251	89.1%					
Source: 2021 Census, table KS13N							

No qualifications: No formal qualifications held

Other qualifications: includes foreign qualifications and some professional qualifications

NVQ 1 equivalent: e.g. fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent

NVQ 2 equivalent: e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent

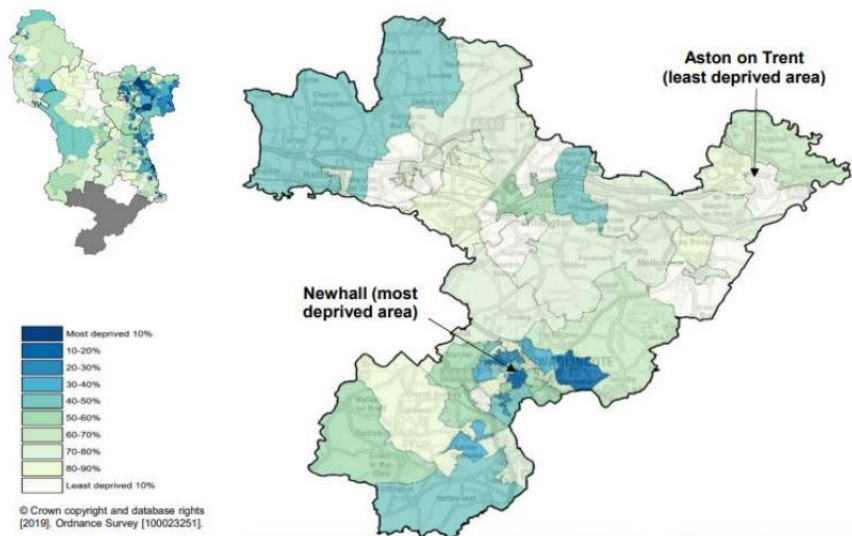
NVQ 3 equivalent: e.g. 2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent

NVQ 4 equivalent and above: e.g. HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent

** The term '**no qualifications**' describes people without any academic, vocational or professional qualifications.

The term '**lower level**' qualifications is used to describe qualifications equivalent to levels 1 to 3 of the National Key Learning Targets (i.e. GCSE's O levels, A levels, NVQ levels 1-3).

The term '**Higher level**' refers to qualifications of levels 4 and above (i.e. first degrees, higher degrees, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HND, HNC and certain professional qualifications).

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																														
6.0 TO PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION AND REDUCE INEQUALITIES ASSOCIATED WITH DEPRIVATION ACROSS THE DISTRICT																																				
6.1	Index of multiple deprivation	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td></td><td>Average Score</td><td>Rank</td></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>13.64%</td><td>221</td></tr></table> A rank of 1 is the most deprived and a rank of 354 is the least deprived Source ONS 2021		Average Score	Rank	South Derbyshire	13.64%	221	Other District Rankings <table><tr><td></td><td>Average Score</td><td>Rank</td></tr><tr><td>Derbyshire Dales</td><td>12.56</td><td>232</td></tr><tr><td>North West Leicestershire</td><td>15.22</td><td>194</td></tr><tr><td>East Staffordshire</td><td>19.14</td><td>160</td></tr><tr><td>Amber Valley</td><td>17.89</td><td>159</td></tr><tr><td>Erewash</td><td>19.19</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>Derby</td><td>24.58</td><td>108</td></tr><tr><td>Bolsover</td><td>27.24</td><td>43</td></tr></table> Source: ONS, 2021		Average Score	Rank	Derbyshire Dales	12.56	232	North West Leicestershire	15.22	194	East Staffordshire	19.14	160	Amber Valley	17.89	159	Erewash	19.19	150	Derby	24.58	108	Bolsover	27.24	43		Data is updated periodically at undefined intervals and as such does not provide a usable indicator. It inclusion in this matrix is predominantly to provide context against the relative levels of deprivation in neighbouring authorities	Population Material Assets Human Health
	Average Score	Rank																																		
South Derbyshire	13.64%	221																																		
	Average Score	Rank																																		
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Erewash	19.19	150																																		
Derby	24.58	108																																		
Bolsover	27.24	43																																		
6.2	Index of multiple deprivation by ward and super output area	 © Crown copyright and database rights [2019]. Ordnance Survey [100023251]. Derbyshire's 2nd most deprived district. Ranked 218 of 316 local authority districts. 0 of 58 areas are in the most deprived 10% nationally, and 2 in the most deprived 20%. Worst ranked areas in South Derbyshire: 1 - Newhall 2 - Swadlincote 3 - Goseley Dale Areas of concern: (worsened since 2015) - Swadlincote - Stenson - Hatton		Trend: Mixed. Higher levels of deprivation are clustered around Swadlincote, the North West Parishes and the Seales (Southern Parishes). 2025 figures to be provided.	None Identified	Population Material Assets Human Health																														

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																																																																																																			
6.3	Unemployment Rate (By Ward)	Unemployment by Ward (South Derbyshire) <table><thead><tr><th rowspan="2"></th><th colspan="4">Rate</th></tr><tr><th>Male</th><th>Female</th><th>Total</th><th>Long term (1 year+)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Aston</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Church Gresley</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Etwall</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hartshorne & Ticknall</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hatton</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hilton</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Linton</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Melbourne</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Midway</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Newhall & Stanton</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>North West</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Repton</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Seales</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Stenson</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Swadlincote</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Willington & Findern</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Woodville</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table> Adapted from Derbyshire County Councils Monthly Unemployment Statistics Bulletin. Figures are for May (in brackets) and May (in bold). Long-term figures show the percentage of all unemployed people out of work for over 1 year. Source ONS (NOMIS). Figures are not seasonally adjusted.			Rate				Male	Female	Total	Long term (1 year+)	Aston					Church Gresley					Etwall					Hartshorne & Ticknall					Hatton					Hilton					Linton					Melbourne					Midway					Newhall & Stanton					North West					Repton					Seales					Stenson					Swadlincote					Willington & Findern					Woodville					South Derbyshire					Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	Figures are based on small sample sizes and should be treated with caution	Population Material Assets
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6.4	Working Age Benefits Job seekers Allowance Claimants	South Derbyshire <table><tbody><tr><td>All People</td><td>(1185) 867</td><td>(1.9) 1.4</td></tr><tr><td>Males</td><td>(738) 513</td><td>(2.4) 1.7</td></tr><tr><td>Females</td><td>(447) 354</td><td>(1.4) 1.1</td></tr></tbody></table> Percentages based on JSA claimants in a particular category as a proportion of all resident working age people. Source Claimant count with rates and proportions May (in Brackets), and May (in bold) (NOMIS)	All People	(1185) 867	(1.9) 1.4	Males	(738) 513	(2.4) 1.7	Females	(447) 354	(1.4) 1.1	East Midlands/Great Britain <table><tbody><tr><td>All People</td><td>(3.5%) 2.5%</td><td>(3.6%) 2.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Males</td><td>(4.6%) 3.2%</td><td>(4.7%) 3.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Females</td><td>(2.4%) 1.8%</td><td>(2.5%) 1.9%</td></tr></tbody></table> Percentages based on JSA claimants in a particular category as a proportion of all resident working age people. Source Claimant count with rates and proportions May (in Brackets), and May (in bold) (NOMIS)	All People	(3.5%) 2.5%	(3.6%) 2.5%	Males	(4.6%) 3.2%	(4.7%) 3.4%	Females	(2.4%) 1.8%	(2.5%) 1.9%	Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None Identified	Population																																																																																	
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	Indicator	Quantified Information			Comparator and Target		Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																																																	
6.5	Working Age Benefits Job seekers Allowance Claimants (By Ward)		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	Figures are based on small sample sizes and should be treated with caution	Population																																																	
		Aston	(46)	(1.0%)	36	0.8%																																																				
		Church Gresley	(124)	(2.9%)	102	2.4%																																																				
		Etwall	(39)	(1.3%)	21	0.7%																																																				
		Hartshorne & Ticknall	(84)	(1.9%)	68	2.3%																																																				
		Hatton	(23)	(1.4%)	13	0.8%																																																				
		Hilton	(63)	(1.4%)	44	1.0%																																																				
		Linton	(71)	(2.2%)	45	1.4%																																																				
		Melbourne	(40)	(1.4%)	29	1.0%																																																				
		Midway	(129)	(2.7%)	104	2.2%																																																				
		Newhall & Stanton	(157)	(3.2%)	118	2.4%																																																				
		North West	(7)	(0.5%)	3	0.2%																																																				
		Repton	(23)	(0.8%)	12	0.4%																																																				
		Seales	(50)	(1.5%)	30	0.9%																																																				
		Stenson	(70)	(2.2%)	41	1.3%																																																				
		Swadlincote	(113)	(2.4%)	84	1.8%																																																				
		Willington & Findern	(41)	(1.4%)	26	0.9%																																																				
		Woodville	(105)	(2.0%)	91	1.7%																																																				
South Derbyshire	(1185)	(1.9%)	867	1.4%																																																						
Figures are for May (in brackets) and for May (in bold script)/ Source ONS (NOMIS), May . May . Figures are not seasonally adjusted.																																																										
6.6	Claimants of job seekers allowance (by age and duration)	South Derbyshire			East Midlands/Great Britain			Trend: Positive: South Derbyshire has generally less JSA claimants aged 25-49 than Great Britain. Further, JSA claimants in the District are more likely to have been on JSA for less than six months and less likely to have been on JSA for MORE than 6 months, or more than 12 months than at the national level.	None identified	Population																																																
		<table><tr><th colspan="3">By Age of Claimant</th></tr><tr><td>Aged 18-24</td><td>270</td><td>31.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Aged 25-49</td><td>425</td><td>49.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Aged 50+</td><td>165</td><td>19.2%</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">By Duration of Claimant</th></tr><tr><td>< 6 months</td><td>590</td><td>68.6%</td></tr><tr><td>6-12 months</td><td>130</td><td>15.1%</td></tr><tr><td>> 12 months</td><td>140</td><td>16.3%</td></tr></table>			By Age of Claimant						Aged 18-24	270	31.4%	Aged 25-49	425	49.4%	Aged 50+	165	19.2%	By Duration of Claimant			< 6 months	590	68.6%	6-12 months	130	15.1%	> 12 months	140	16.3%	<table><tr><th colspan="3">By Age of Claimant</th></tr><tr><td>Aged 18-24</td><td>25.6%</td><td>23.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Aged 25-49</td><td>55.5%</td><td>57.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Aged 50+</td><td>19.0%</td><td>19.2%</td></tr><tr><th colspan="3">By Duration of Claimant</th></tr><tr><td>< 6 months</td><td>54.4%</td><td>52.9%</td></tr><tr><td>6-12 months</td><td>15.7%</td><td>17.1%</td></tr><tr><td>> 12 months</td><td>29.9%</td><td>30.1%</td></tr></table>			By Age of Claimant			Aged 18-24	25.6%	23.8%	Aged 25-49	55.5%	57.0%	Aged 50+	19.0%	19.2%	By Duration of Claimant			< 6 months	54.4%	52.9%	6-12 months	15.7%	17.1%	> 12 months	29.9%	30.1%
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<table><tr><td></td><td>Workplace Earnings</td><td>Resident Earnings</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				Workplace Earnings	Resident Earnings																			<table><tr><td></td><td>Workplace Earnings</td><td>Resident Earnings</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				Workplace Earnings	Resident Earnings																													
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Analysis by place of residence by Local Authority and Analysis by place of work by Local Authority			Analysis by place of residence by Local Authority and Analysis by place of work by Local Authority																																																							
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings,- :Tables 7.7a and 8.7a: Annual pay: Gross			Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings,- :Tables 7.7a and 8.7a: Annual pay: Gross																																																							

	Indicator	Quantified Information		Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic															
7.0 TO IMPROVE ACCESSABILITY TO HEALTHCARE, EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, FOOD SHOPPING FACILITIES AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES (INCLUDING OPEN SAPCES AND SPORTS FACILITIES AND PROMOTE HEALTHY AND SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL AND NON TRAVEL CHOICES																						
7.1	Average minimum travel time to reach the nearest key services by mode of travel, local authority, England,	To be determined			Trend No Trend Identified	Accessibility statistics provide a local-level measure of the availability of transport to key services (covering food stores, education (primary and secondary), health care (hopsital and GP), town centres and employment centres). Data exists for SDDC and all other Districts since 2007 although a change in the methodology as data collection means that prior to 2011 data may not be comparable.	Population Material Assets Human Health															
7.2	Private Car/Van Ownership	<table><tr><td colspan="2">South Derbyshire</td></tr><tr><td>Households without a Car or Van</td><td>5,249 (13.5%)</td></tr><tr><td>Households with one car or van</td><td>15,960 (40.9%)</td></tr><tr><td>Households with two or more cars or van</td><td>17,783 (45.6%)</td></tr></table> Source: Census 2021 KS404EW Cars or Vans	South Derbyshire		Households without a Car or Van	5,249 (13.5%)	Households with one car or van	15,960 (40.9%)	Households with two or more cars or van	17,783 (45.6%)	<table><tr><td colspan="2">England</td></tr><tr><td>Households without a Car or Van</td><td>5,691,251 (25.8%)</td></tr><tr><td>Households with one car or van</td><td>9,301,776 (42.2%)</td></tr><tr><td>Households with two or more cars or van</td><td>7,070,341 (32.1%)</td></tr></table> Source: Census 2021 KS404EW	England		Households without a Car or Van	5,691,251 (25.8%)	Households with one car or van	9,301,776 (42.2%)	Households with two or more cars or van	7,070,341 (32.1%)	Trend: Positive: A relatively small proportion of the districts households do not have access to a car or van compared to the England Average.	Data is only published on a decennial basis within the ONS Census	Population Material assets
South Derbyshire																						
Households without a Car or Van	5,249 (13.5%)																					
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7.3	Adult Participation in sport and recreation (3x30 minutes) a week	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Derbyshire County Council</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Derby City</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Source: Derbyshire Sport				Derbyshire County Council			Derby City				Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	Unclear whether this data will continue to be monitored in the future.	Population Human Health							
Derbyshire County Council																						
Derby City																						
7.4	Bus Service Provision in the Villages	Reference to Settlement Hierarchy once finalised			Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None Identified	Population Human Health															

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																				
8.0	TO MAKE BEST USE OF EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE AND REDUCE THE NEED TO TRAVEL AND INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR NON CAR TRAVEL (PUBLIC TRANSPORT, WALKING AND CYCLING)																									
8.1	Percentage of Residents without access to a car	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td></td><td>No. of Households</td><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>Derbyshire</td><td>England</td></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Source: 2021 Census, Table UV63			No. of Households	South Derbyshire	Derbyshire	England	South Derbyshire					Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	Data is only published on a decennial basis within the ONS Census	Population Material assets										
	No. of Households	South Derbyshire	Derbyshire	England																						
South Derbyshire																										
8.2	Frequency score reflecting the availability of bus services providing indicated travel time (in minutes indicated) for employment			Trend: No trend identified	Data is presented as a proportion of variable travel times making direct comparison of some districts inconsistent.	Population Human Health																				
8.3	Mode of Travel to Work	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>Transport Mode</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Car (inc van)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Public Transport</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cycle</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Walk</td><td></td></tr></table> Source 2021 Census Table WP	Transport Mode		Car (inc van)		Public Transport		Cycle		Walk		England and Wales <table><tr><td>Transport Mode</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Car (inc van)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Public Transport</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cycle</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Walk</td><td></td></tr></table> Source 2021 Census Table WP	Transport Mode		Car (inc van)		Public Transport		Cycle		Walk		Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	The rural nature of much of the District and the lack of sufficient transport choice in some locations could create an overall reliance on private car and van use.	Population
Transport Mode																										
Car (inc van)																										
Public Transport																										
Cycle																										
Walk																										
Transport Mode																										
Car (inc van)																										
Public Transport																										
Cycle																										
Walk																										
8.4	Traffic Counts on selected Local Roads	Source: Department for Transport		Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None Identified	Population																				

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																														
9.0	TO ACHIEVE STABLE AND SUSTAINABLE	LEVELS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND	MAINTAIN ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS																																	
9.1	Percentage and number of working Age Population of South Derbyshire	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>All</td><td>60,480</td><td>63.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>30,020</td><td>63.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>30,460</td><td>63.0%</td></tr></table> Percentages based on total population Source: Mid Year Population Estimates (ONS)	All	60,480	63.0%	Male	30,020	63.0%	Female	30,460	63.0%	East Midlands/Great Britain <table><tr><td>All</td><td>62.7%</td><td>63.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>63.3%</td><td>63.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>62.1%</td><td>62.4%</td></tr></table> Percentages based on total population Source: Mid Year Population Estimates (ONS)	All	62.7%	63.1%	Male	63.3%	63.8%	Female	62.1%	62.4%	Trend: Positive: South Derbyshire has a greater proportion of the population economically active than both the East Midlands region and Great Britain as a whole	Overall figures masks lower than average male working age population compared to the Great Britain average.	Population												
All	60,480	63.0%																																		
Male	30,020	63.0%																																		
Female	30,460	63.0%																																		
All	62.7%	63.1%																																		
Male	63.3%	63.8%																																		
Female	62.1%	62.4%																																		
9.2	Percentage and number of economically active people within South Derbyshire	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>Active</td><td>47,300</td><td>78.5%</td></tr><tr><td>In Employment</td><td>46,800</td><td>77.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Employees</td><td>41,800</td><td>69.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Self employed</td><td>5,000</td><td>8.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Unemployed</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr></table> Source Annual Population Survey (Apr - Mar) - Taken from NOMIS	Active	47,300	78.5%	In Employment	46,800	77.6%	Employees	41,800	69.4%	Self employed	5,000	8.2%	Unemployed	-	-	East Midlands/Great Britain <table><tr><td>Active</td><td>77.7%</td><td>77.4%</td></tr><tr><td>In Employment</td><td>72.1%</td><td>71.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Employees</td><td>63.3%</td><td>61.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Self employed</td><td>8.3%</td><td>9.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Unemployed</td><td>7.3%</td><td>7.3%</td></tr></table> Source Annual Population Survey (Apr - Mar) - Taken from NOMIS	Active	77.7%	77.4%	In Employment	72.1%	71.7%	Employees	63.3%	61.4%	Self employed	8.3%	9.8%	Unemployed	7.3%	7.3%	Trend: Positive: South Derbyshire has a greater proportion of working age people who are economically active than the region and Great Britain as a whole.	None Identified	Population
Active	47,300	78.5%																																		
In Employment	46,800	77.6%																																		
Employees	41,800	69.4%																																		
Self employed	5,000	8.2%																																		
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Employees	63.3%	61.4%																																		
Self employed	8.3%	9.8%																																		
Unemployed	7.3%	7.3%																																		
9.3	Percentage and number of economically inactive people within South Derbyshire	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>Inactive</td><td>13,000</td><td>12.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Wanting a job</td><td>2,300</td><td>17.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Not wanting a job</td><td>10,700</td><td>82.2%</td></tr></table> Percentages based on working age population Source Annual Population Survey (Apr -Mar) - Taken from NOMIS	Inactive	13,000	12.7%	Wanting a job	2,300	17.8%	Not wanting a job	10,700	82.2%	East Midlands/Great Britain <table><tr><td>Inactive</td><td>22.3%</td><td>22.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Wanting a job</td><td>22.5%</td><td>24.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Not wanting a job</td><td>77.5%</td><td>75.4%</td></tr></table> Percentages based on working age population Source Annual Population Survey (Apr - Mar) - Taken from NOMIS	Inactive	22.3%	22.6%	Wanting a job	22.5%	24.6%	Not wanting a job	77.5%	75.4%	Trend: Positive: South Derbyshire has a lower proportion of working age people who are economically inactive than the region and Great Britain as a whole	None identified	Population												
Inactive	13,000	12.7%																																		
Wanting a job	2,300	17.8%																																		
Not wanting a job	10,700	82.2%																																		
Inactive	22.3%	22.6%																																		
Wanting a job	22.5%	24.6%																																		
Not wanting a job	77.5%	75.4%																																		
9.4	Self-employment rates	<table><tr><td>Area</td><td>Total % (M + F)</td><td>Number</td><td>Percentage</td><td>Number</td><td>Percentag</td></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>8.2%</td><td>3200</td><td>10.5%</td><td>1800</td><td>5.9%</td></tr><tr><td>East Midlands</td><td>8.3%</td><td>Male self employment</td><td>11.5%</td><td>Female self employment</td><td>5.2%</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>of total economic active)</td><td></td><td>(% of total economic active)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Area	Total % (M + F)	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentag	South Derbyshire	8.2%	3200	10.5%	1800	5.9%	East Midlands	8.3%	Male self employment	11.5%	Female self employment	5.2%			of total economic active)		(% of total economic active)								Trend: Mixed Self-employment rates are similar within the District to the wider region across both genders.		Population.	
Area	Total % (M + F)	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentag																															
South Derbyshire	8.2%	3200	10.5%	1800	5.9%																															
East Midlands	8.3%	Male self employment	11.5%	Female self employment	5.2%																															
		of total economic active)		(% of total economic active)																																
9.5	Earnings by workplace and residence	Source Annual Population Survey (Apr -Mar) - Taken from NOMIS South Derbyshire <table><tr><td></td><td>Workplace Earnings</td><td>Resident Earnings</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings,		Workplace Earnings	Resident Earnings													<table><tr><td></td><td>Workplace Earnings</td><td>Resident Earnings</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings,		Workplace Earnings	Resident Earnings													Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.		Population
	Workplace Earnings	Resident Earnings																																		
	Workplace Earnings	Resident Earnings																																		

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																				
9.6	Industrial and Business Development	Source: South Derbyshire Annual Monitoring Report		No Trend Identified There has been a significant amount of land under construction recorded at the end of the last monitoring period. This was due to the expansion of a major coffee manufacturing plant in Hatton. Stripping out this development completions have been depressed since 2009 although there is no clear trend.	None identified	Population Material Assets																				
9.7	Summary of Industrial Land Availability in South Derbyshire	Source: South Derbyshire Annual Monitoring Report		No Trend Identified	None identified	Population Material Assets																				
10.0 TO DIVERSIFY AND STRENGTHEN LOCAL URBAN AND RURAL ECONOMIES AND CREATE HIGH QUALITY EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES																										
10.1	Number of planning applications (and percentage granted) for farm diversification schemes submitted annually	South Derbyshire <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Applications Approved</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2024/25</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table> Source SDDC	Year	Applications Approved	2024/25		South Derbyshire <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Applications Approved</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2023/24</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table> Source SDDC	Year	Applications Approved	2023/24		2022/23		2021/22		2020/21		2019/20		2018/19		2017/18		No Trend Identified.	Monitored as a contextual indicator in the Council's I Monitoring Report	Population Material Assets
Year	Applications Approved																									
2024/25																										
Year	Applications Approved																									
2023/24																										
2022/23																										
2021/22																										
2020/21																										
2019/20																										
2018/19																										
2017/18																										
10.2	Industrial and Business Development	See 9.6 above		No Trend Identified	None identified	Population Material Assets																				

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																
10.3	Number of agricultural holdings within the District	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td></td><td>Number of holdings</td></tr><tr><td>2025</td><td></td></tr></table> Source: DEFRA (Agricultural Census)		Number of holdings	2025		South Derbyshire <table><tr><td></td><td>Number of holdings</td></tr><tr><td>2024</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td></td></tr></table> Source: DEFRA (Agricultural Census)		Number of holdings	2024		2023		2022		2021		2020		Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None Identified	Population Material Assets
	Number of holdings																					
2025																						
	Number of holdings																					
2024																						
2023																						
2022																						
2021																						
2020																						
10.4	Businesses size by number of employees	Source ONS:		Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None identified	Population Material Assets																
10.5	Employees by Major Industrial Sector	Source Census 1991, 2001, 2011, 2021		Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	This information is largely taken from census data which is updated every 10 years.	Population Material Assets																

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target		Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic	
10.6	Employment by Occupation		South Derbyshire	East Midlands	Great Britain	No trend identified	None Identified	Population Material Assets
		Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	12.4	9.4	10.2			
		Professional Occupations	12.5	17.9	19.8			
		Associate Professional Technical	16.4	13.0	14.0			
		Administrative/ Secretarial	14.7	10.3	10.8			
		Skilled Trade Occupational	12.1	11.0	10.6			
		Caring Leisure and other service occupations	#	8.6	9.1			
		Sales and Customer Services	#	8.0	7.9			
		Process and Machine Operatives	8.9	8.8	6.3			
		Elementary Occupation	12.1	12.5	10.7			
		Source: Employment by Occupation (Jan – Dec) Nomis.						
10.7	Business Births	Source: Office of National Statistics			No trend Identified	None Identified	Population Material Assets	

11.0 TO ENHANCE THE VITALITY AND VIABILITY OF EXISTING TOWN AND VILLAGE CENTRES

11.1	Retail: Proportion of primary shopping space identified as A1 use	Number and proportion of shops – Swadlincote Primary Frontage <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">20 2</td><td colspan="2">20 3</td><td colspan="2">20 4</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>No. of Units</td><td>%</td><td>No. of Units</td><td>%</td><td>No. of Units</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>Swadlincote Primary Frontage</td><td>45</td><td>61.1</td><td>42</td><td>51.2</td><td>44</td><td>53.7%</td></tr></table> Source: South Derbyshire District Council Retail Survey Data		20 2		20 3		20 4			No. of Units	%	No. of Units	%	No. of Units	%	Swadlincote Primary Frontage	45	61.1	42	51.2	44	53.7%	Trend: Mixed: There has been a fall in the number and proportion of A1 uses in Swadlincote primary frontage	None Identified	Population Material Assets						
	20 2		20 3		20 4																											
	No. of Units	%	No. of Units	%	No. of Units	%																										
Swadlincote Primary Frontage	45	61.1	42	51.2	44	53.7%																										
11.2	Visiting local shops	<table><tr><td></td><td>Local Shops</td><td>Shops in another locality</td></tr><tr><td>Almost every day</td><td>36.8%</td><td>5.8%</td></tr><tr><td>At least once a week</td><td>53.7%</td><td>63.7%</td></tr><tr><td>About once a month</td><td>5.9%</td><td>21.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Less frequently but visited within the last 6 months</td><td>1.6%</td><td>5.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Less frequently but visited 6-12 months ago</td><td>0.6%</td><td>1.1%</td></tr><tr><td>more than 12 months ago</td><td>0.4%</td><td>0.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Never</td><td>0.9%</td><td>0.9%</td></tr></table> Source Derbyshire County Council,		Local Shops	Shops in another locality	Almost every day	36.8%	5.8%	At least once a week	53.7%	63.7%	About once a month	5.9%	21.9%	Less frequently but visited within the last 6 months	1.6%	5.8%	Less frequently but visited 6-12 months ago	0.6%	1.1%	more than 12 months ago	0.4%	0.8%	Never	0.9%	0.9%	Trend: No Trend Identified Further data required.	None Identified	Population			
	Local Shops	Shops in another locality																														
Almost every day	36.8%	5.8%																														
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Less frequently but visited within the last 6 months	1.6%	5.8%																														
Less frequently but visited 6-12 months ago	0.6%	1.1%																														
more than 12 months ago	0.4%	0.8%																														
Never	0.9%	0.9%																														
11.3	How residents usually travel to shops	<table><tr><td></td><td>Local Shops</td><td>Shops in another locality</td></tr><tr><td>Walk</td><td>45.3%</td><td>1.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Cycle</td><td>0.9%</td><td>0.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Use own private transport</td><td>47.1%</td><td>80.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Rely on relative/neighbours private transport</td><td>1.0%</td><td>2.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Public transport</td><td>4.3%</td><td>14.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Community transport</td><td>0.1%</td><td>0.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Taxi</td><td>0.5%</td><td>0.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Rely on others going to the shop</td><td>0.7%</td><td>0.8%</td></tr></table> Source Derbyshire County Council, Citizens Panel Survey		Local Shops	Shops in another locality	Walk	45.3%	1.2%	Cycle	0.9%	0.6%	Use own private transport	47.1%	80.3%	Rely on relative/neighbours private transport	1.0%	2.2%	Public transport	4.3%	14.2%	Community transport	0.1%	0.5%	Taxi	0.5%	0.3%	Rely on others going to the shop	0.7%	0.8%	Trend: No Trend Identified Further data required.	None Identified	Population
	Local Shops	Shops in another locality																														
Walk	45.3%	1.2%																														
Cycle	0.9%	0.6%																														
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Rely on others going to the shop	0.7%	0.8%																														

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																						
11.4	Retail: Proportion of primary shopping space vacant.	Number and proportion of Vacant Shops – Swadlincote Primary Frontage <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">2022</td><td colspan="2">2023</td><td colspan="2">2024</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>No. of Units</td><td>%</td><td>No. of Units</td><td>%</td><td>No. of Units</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>Swadlincote Primary Frontage</td><td>9</td><td>11.1</td><td>11</td><td>13.4</td><td>11</td><td>13.4</td></tr></table> Source: South Derbyshire District Council Retail Survey Data				2022		2023		2024			No. of Units	%	No. of Units	%	No. of Units	%	Swadlincote Primary Frontage	9	11.1	11	13.4	11	13.4	Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None Identified	Population Material Assets
	2022		2023		2024																							
	No. of Units	%	No. of Units	%	No. of Units	%																						
Swadlincote Primary Frontage	9	11.1	11	13.4	11	13.4																						
11.5	Vacant Town centre shops in Swadlincote (September)	To be provided			Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None Identified	Population Material Assets																					
12 TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF BUILT DEVELOPMENT AND THE EXISTING BUILT ENVIRONMENT																												
12.1	Building For Life Score	Building for Life (BFL12) Scores Further data required. Source: South Derbyshire Annual Monitoring Reports																										

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																																
13.0	TO MIMIMISE WASTE AND INCREASE THE REUSE AND RECYCLING OF WASTE MATERIALS																																					
13.1	Kg of house-hold waste collected per head (Derbyshire)	South Derbyshire	England	Trend: No trend identified. Further data required	None Identified	Population Material Assets Soil																																
13.2	Percent of household waste recycled/composted (Derbyshire)	Source: DEFRA Website South Derbyshire	Source: DEFRA Website England	Trend: No trend identified. Further data required	None Identified	Population Material Assets Soil																																
13.3	Amount and percentage of household waste composted and landfilled (South Derbyshire).	Source: Audit Commission Best Value PI 84a; DEFRA Website <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Residual household waste (per household) (kg)</th><th>Percentage sent for recycling and composting</th><th>Percentage of municipal waste land filled</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2024</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>			Residual household waste (per household) (kg)	Percentage sent for recycling and composting	Percentage of municipal waste land filled	2024				2023				2022				2021				2020				2019				2018				Trend: No trend identified. Further data required	None Identified	Population Material Assets Soil
	Residual household waste (per household) (kg)	Percentage sent for recycling and composting	Percentage of municipal waste land filled																																			
2024																																						
2023																																						
2022																																						
2021																																						
2020																																						
2019																																						
2018																																						

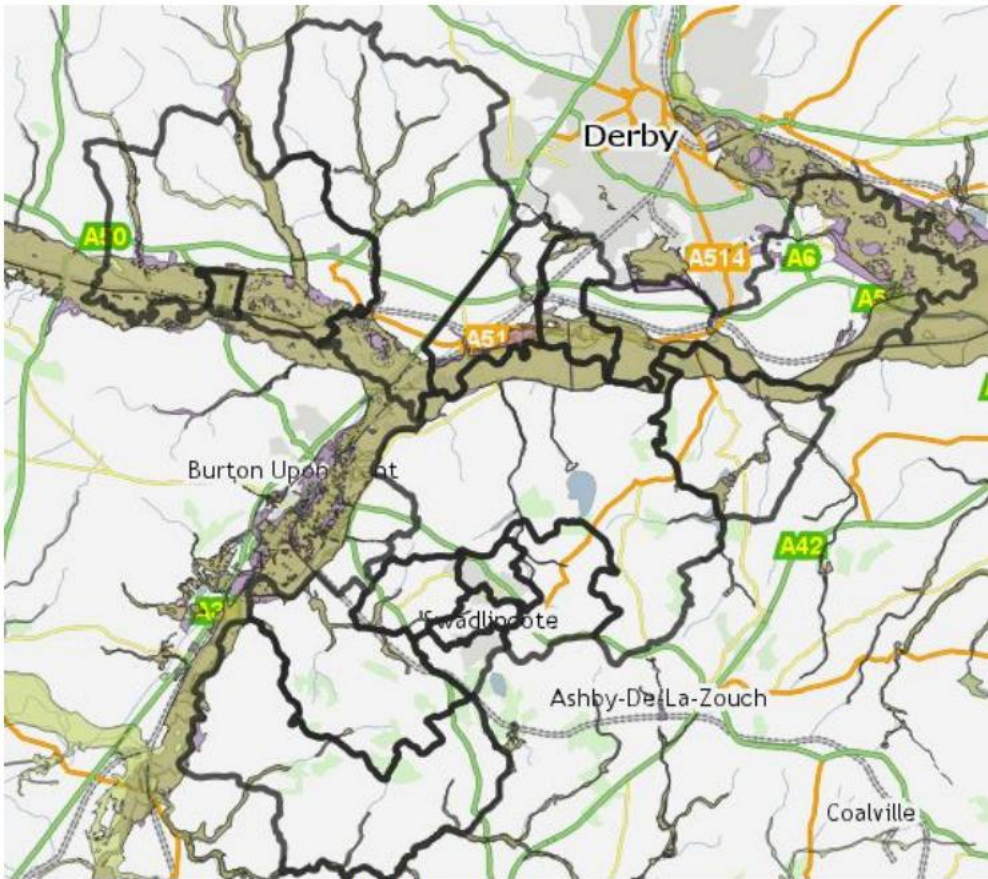
	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topic																								
13.4	Number of recycling sites within the District	<table><tr><td></td><td>2019-20</td><td>2020-21</td><td>2021-22</td><td>2022-23</td><td>2023-24</td></tr><tr><td>Number of sites</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Source: SDDC			2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Number of sites						Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None Identified	Population Material Assets												
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24																									
Number of sites																														
14.0 TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE FORMS OF CONSTRUCTION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES																														
14.1	Percentage of new dwellings completed incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (Sites over 10 units)	<table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Number</td><td>% of all completions</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Source SDDC		Year	Number	% of all completions																			Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	Data is for sites of 10 dwellings or more and excludes soakaways.	Population Water Climatic Factors			
Year	Number	% of all completions																												
14.2	Water Usage Per Capita	<table><tr><td>Severn Trent Region</td><td>149 litres per person per day</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>142-150 litres per day</td></tr></table> Severn Trent Water		Severn Trent Region	149 litres per person per day	England	142-150 litres per day	Trend: Mixed: Water Usage is comparable within the Severn Trent Water Resource Zone to the National Average	Based on data available on STWs website	Population Water Climatic Factors																				
Severn Trent Region	149 litres per person per day																													
England	142-150 litres per day																													
14.3	Water Quality	<table><tr><td></td><td>Overall Status</td><td>Ecological Status</td><td>To Achieve good status by</td></tr><tr><td>Mease (From Hooborough Brook to Trent)</td><td>Mod</td><td>Mod</td><td>2027</td></tr><tr><td>Trent (From R. Dove Conference to Derwent)</td><td>Mod</td><td>Mod</td><td>2027</td></tr><tr><td>Trent (River Derwent to Soar)</td><td>Poor</td><td>Poor</td><td>2027</td></tr><tr><td>Dove (Hilton Brook to the Trent)</td><td>Poor</td><td>Poor</td><td>2027</td></tr><tr><td>Derbyshire Derwent (Bottle Brook to the Trent)</td><td>Poor</td><td>Poor</td><td>2027</td></tr></table> Source Environment Agency,			Overall Status	Ecological Status	To Achieve good status by	Mease (From Hooborough Brook to Trent)	Mod	Mod	2027	Trent (From R. Dove Conference to Derwent)	Mod	Mod	2027	Trent (River Derwent to Soar)	Poor	Poor	2027	Dove (Hilton Brook to the Trent)	Poor	Poor	2027	Derbyshire Derwent (Bottle Brook to the Trent)	Poor	Poor	2027	Trend: Negative: Water Quality is generally poor in the main rivers in the District	None Identified	Water Biodiversity
	Overall Status	Ecological Status	To Achieve good status by																											
Mease (From Hooborough Brook to Trent)	Mod	Mod	2027																											
Trent (From R. Dove Conference to Derwent)	Mod	Mod	2027																											
Trent (River Derwent to Soar)	Poor	Poor	2027																											
Dove (Hilton Brook to the Trent)	Poor	Poor	2027																											
Derbyshire Derwent (Bottle Brook to the Trent)	Poor	Poor	2027																											
14.4	Annual Aggregates Extraction			Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None Identified	Soil Material Assets																								

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																							
15.0 TO REDUCE WATER, LIGHT, AIR AND NOISE POLLUTION																													
15.1	Water Quality	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Overall Status</th><th>Ecological Status</th><th>To Achieve good status by</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Mease (From Hooborough Brook to Trent)</td><td>Mod</td><td>Mod</td><td>2027</td></tr><tr><td>Trent (From R. Dove Conference to Derwent)</td><td>Mod</td><td>Mod</td><td>2027</td></tr><tr><td>Trent (River Derwent to Soar)</td><td>Poor</td><td>Poor</td><td>2027</td></tr><tr><td>Dove (Hilton Brook to the Trent)</td><td>Poor</td><td>Poor</td><td>2027</td></tr><tr><td>Derbyshire Derwent (Bottle Brook to the Trent)</td><td>Poor</td><td>Poor</td><td>2027</td></tr></tbody></table> Source Environment Agency,		Overall Status	Ecological Status	To Achieve good status by	Mease (From Hooborough Brook to Trent)	Mod	Mod	2027	Trent (From R. Dove Conference to Derwent)	Mod	Mod	2027	Trent (River Derwent to Soar)	Poor	Poor	2027	Dove (Hilton Brook to the Trent)	Poor	Poor	2027	Derbyshire Derwent (Bottle Brook to the Trent)	Poor	Poor	2027	Trend: Negative: Water Quality is generally poor in the main rivers in the District	None Identified	Water Biodiversity
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15.2	Tranquillity Data	© Crown copyright and database rights 2013. Ordnance Survey 100023251. Map Courtesy of DCC Environmental Services. Reproduced under OS Licence No. LA100019461. Tranquility Data collected as part of the National Tranquility Mapping Project (2007) developed for CPRE and Natural England by Northumbria University.	No trend Identified. Information to inform baseline only.	None Identified	Light Noise																								

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																								
15.3	Number of Air Quality Management Areas within the District.	None Source: South Derbyshire District Council	Source: South Derbyshire District Council	Trend: Positive No Change	None Identified	Human Health																								
16.0 TO MINIMISE THE IRREVERSIBLE LOSS OF UNDEVELOPED (GREENFIELD) LAND																														
16.1	Percentage of housing on previously developed (brownfield) land	South Derbyshire <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>%</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>2019/20</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>2022/23</td><td>27</td></tr><tr><td>2023/24</td><td>28</td></tr></tbody></table> Source SDDC	Year	%	2013/14	26	2014/15	33	2015/16	12	2016/17	14	2017/18	11	2018/19	12	2019/20	13	2020/21	13	2021/22	15	2022/23	27	2023/24	28		Trend: Mixed. South Derbyshire has seen a mixed record of development on previously developed land.	None Identified	Population Soil
Year	%																													
2013/14	26																													
2014/15	33																													
2015/16	12																													
2016/17	14																													
2017/18	11																													
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2019/20	13																													
2020/21	13																													
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2022/23	27																													
2023/24	28																													

16.2	No and area of Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) within the District	<table><tr><th>Name</th><th>Area (ha)</th></tr><tr><td>Sinfin Moor (part of)</td><td>198.1</td></tr><tr><td>Anchor Church</td><td>4.80</td></tr><tr><td>Carvers Rocks (SSSI)</td><td>16.67</td></tr><tr><td>Elvaston Castle (part of)</td><td>12.93</td></tr><tr><td>Hilton Terrace</td><td>16.00</td></tr><tr><td>Linton Roadside</td><td>0.11</td></tr><tr><td>Rivermease and Netherseal Crossroads</td><td>0.19</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>248.80</td></tr></table>	Name	Area (ha)	Sinfin Moor (part of)	198.1	Anchor Church	4.80	Carvers Rocks (SSSI)	16.67	Elvaston Castle (part of)	12.93	Hilton Terrace	16.00	Linton Roadside	0.11	Rivermease and Netherseal Crossroads	0.19	TOTAL	248.80	Trend: No Change	Sites likely to need reassessing.	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Soil
		Name	Area (ha)																				
		Sinfin Moor (part of)	198.1																				
		Anchor Church	4.80																				
		Carvers Rocks (SSSI)	16.67																				
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		TOTAL	248.80																				
Source: SDDC																							

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																											
17.0	TO REDUCE AND MANAGE FLOOD RISK AND SURFACE WATER RUNOFF																																
17.1	Number of buildings falling within the Environment Agencies Flood Risk Medium and High Risk Flood areas	<table><tr><td></td><td>South Derbyshire</td></tr><tr><td>Dwellings in Zone 2</td><td>More than 4,000</td></tr><tr><td>Dwellings in Zone 3</td><td>More than 3,000</td></tr></table>		South Derbyshire	Dwellings in Zone 2	More than 4,000	Dwellings in Zone 3	More than 3,000	No Data	Trend: No trend identified.	Figures are for all buildings but will mainly consist of those in housing and employment use.	Population Human Health Climatic Factors																					
	South Derbyshire																																
Dwellings in Zone 2	More than 4,000																																
Dwellings in Zone 3	More than 3,000																																
17.2	Percentage of new dwellings completed incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (Sites over 10 units)	Source SDDC <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Number</td><td>% of all completions</td></tr><tr><td>2024</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Year	Number	% of all completions	2024			2023			2022			2021			2020			2019			2018			2017			Source SDDC	Trend: No trend identified.	Data is for sites of 10 dwellings or more and excludes soakaways.	Population Water Climatic Factors
Year	Number	% of all completions																															
2024																																	
2023																																	
2022																																	
2021																																	
2020																																	
2019																																	
2018																																	
2017																																	
17.3	Number of internally flooded properties (due to flood events)				Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	Population Water Climatic Factors																											
17.4	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on defence or water quality grounds)	<table><tr><td>Year</td><td>South Derbyshire</td></tr><tr><td>2024</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td></td></tr></table> Source: SDDC Annual Monitoring Reports	Year	South Derbyshire	2024		2023		2022		2021		2020		2019		Target 0	Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None Identified	Population Water													
Year	South Derbyshire																																
2024																																	
2023																																	
2022																																	
2021																																	
2020																																	
2019																																	

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics
17.5	Areas of Flood Risk in South Derbyshire	 Source: SDDC Crown Copyright All rights reserved.				

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics
18.0	TO REDUCE AND MANAGE THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE DISTRICTS CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE CAUSES					
18.1	Average Annual consumption of Gas in kWh	South Derbyshire Source Department of Energy & Climate Change, National Archives website	Great Britain Source Department of Energy & Climate Change, National Archives website	Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None Identified	Population Climatic Factors
18.2	Average Annual consumption of electricity in kWh	Source Department of Energy & Climate Change, National Archives website		Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None Identified	Population Climatic Factors
18.4	Installed Renewable or low carbon energy generation in the district (above 1MW)		Source Audit Commission (Data supplied by DTI Energy Trends)	Trend: No Change : There amount of renewable energy capacity remained unchanged in the previous 12	None Identified	Population Climatic Factors

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																												
19.0	TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE	CULTURAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF THE DISTRICT																																
19.1	Number of Listed Buildings within South Derbyshire	South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>Grade 1</td><td>52</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 2*</td><td>47</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 2</td><td>614</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>711</td></tr></table>	Grade 1	52	Grade 2*	47	Grade 2	614	Total	711	East Midlands <table><tr><td>Grade 1</td><td>1,015</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 2*</td><td>1,920</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 2</td><td>26,918</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>29,853</td></tr></table>	Grade 1	1,015	Grade 2*	1,920	Grade 2	26,918	Total	29,853	Trend: Positive: The District has a higher proportion of grade 1 and 2* listed buildings and structures than the regional average (by district)	None Identified	Material Assets Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural & Archaeological Heritage												
Grade 1	52																																	
Grade 2*	47																																	
Grade 2	614																																	
Total	711																																	
Grade 1	1,015																																	
Grade 2*	1,920																																	
Grade 2	26,918																																	
Total	29,853																																	
19.2	Listed Buildings at Risk Grade 1 and 2*	Source: South Derbyshire District Council South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>listed buildings at risk</td><td>Number</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 2*</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 2</td><td>34</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>42</td></tr></table>	listed buildings at risk	Number	Grade 1	1	Grade 2*	7	Grade 2	34	Total	42	Source: East Heritage Website East Midlands <table><tr><td>Number of listed buildings at risk</td><td>Number</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 1</td><td rowspan="2">} 132</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 2*</td></tr><tr><td>Grade 2</td><td>(No Data)</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>132</td></tr></table>	Number of listed buildings at risk	Number	Grade 1	} 132	Grade 2*	Grade 2	(No Data)	Total	132	Trend: Negative: 6% of all at risk grade 1 and 2* buildings and structures in the East Midlands are located within South Derbyshire.	None Identified	Material Assets Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural & Archaeological Heritage									
listed buildings at risk	Number																																	
Grade 1	1																																	
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Grade 1	} 132																																	
Grade 2*																																		
Grade 2	(No Data)																																	
Total	132																																	
19.3	Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMS)	Source: SDDC South Derbyshire <table><tr><td></td><td>Number</td></tr><tr><td>Scheduled Ancient Monuments</td><td>20</td></tr></table>		Number	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	20	Source: English Heritage Website Derbyshire <table><tr><td></td><td>Number</td></tr><tr><td>Scheduled Ancient Monuments</td><td>493</td></tr></table>		Number	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	493	No Trend Identified	None Identified	Cultural Heritage inc. Architectural & Archaeological Heritage																				
	Number																																	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	20																																	
	Number																																	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	493																																	
19.4	Number of Conservation Areas	Source: South Derbyshire District Council South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>Name</td><td>Area</td></tr><tr><td>Total (22)</td><td>655.57</td></tr></table>	Name	Area	Total (22)	655.57	Source: English Heritage South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>Name</td><td>Area</td></tr><tr><td>Total (22)</td><td>655.57</td></tr></table>	Name	Area	Total (22)	655.57	Trend: No Change	None Identified	Material Assets Cultural Heritage inc. architectural & archaeological Heritage																				
Name	Area																																	
Total (22)	655.57																																	
Name	Area																																	
Total (22)	655.57																																	
19.5	Number of Historic Parks and Gardens	Source: South Derbyshire District Council South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>Name</td><td>Area</td></tr><tr><td>Bretby Hall</td><td>280.1 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Calke Abbey</td><td>218.3 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Elvaston Castle</td><td>97.91 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Melbourne Hall</td><td>21.52 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Swalkstone Old Hall</td><td>2.81 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Total (5)</td><td>620.64 ha</td></tr></table>	Name	Area	Bretby Hall	280.1 ha	Calke Abbey	218.3 ha	Elvaston Castle	97.91 ha	Melbourne Hall	21.52 ha	Swalkstone Old Hall	2.81 ha	Total (5)	620.64 ha	Source: South Derbyshire DC South Derbyshire <table><tr><td>Name</td><td>Area</td></tr><tr><td>Bretby Hall</td><td>280.1 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Calke Abbey</td><td>218.3 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Elvaston Castle</td><td>97.91 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Melbourne Hall</td><td>21.52 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Swalkstone Old Hall</td><td>2.81 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Total (5)</td><td>620.64 ha</td></tr></table>	Name	Area	Bretby Hall	280.1 ha	Calke Abbey	218.3 ha	Elvaston Castle	97.91 ha	Melbourne Hall	21.52 ha	Swalkstone Old Hall	2.81 ha	Total (5)	620.64 ha	Trend: No Change Historic Parks and Gardens cover 1.85% of the total land area of the District	None Identified	Cultural Heritage inc. architectural & archaeological Heritage
Name	Area																																	
Bretby Hall	280.1 ha																																	
Calke Abbey	218.3 ha																																	
Elvaston Castle	97.91 ha																																	
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Total (5)	620.64 ha																																	

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics
19.6	Location of Heritage Assets in South Derbyshire					

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics																
20.0 TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE DISTRICT FOR ENJOYMENT AND																						
20.1	Total number of conservation areas with up to date character appraisal	22 Data: SDDC .	None Identified	Trend: Positive	All Conservation areas have Appraisals	Cultural Heritage inc. architectural & archaeological Heritage																
20.2	Library Visits in Derbyshire	<table><tr><td>Frequency</td><td>Percentage</td></tr><tr><td>Almost every day</td><td>0.6%</td></tr><tr><td>At least once a week</td><td>8.3%</td></tr><tr><td>About once a month</td><td>17.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Less frequently but visited in last six month</td><td>14.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Less Frequently but visited 6-12 months ago</td><td>8.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Last visited more than 12 months ago</td><td>28.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Never used</td><td>21.8%</td></tr></table> Source: Derbyshire Citizens Panel	Frequency	Percentage	Almost every day	0.6%	At least once a week	8.3%	About once a month	17.2%	Less frequently but visited in last six month	14.9%	Less Frequently but visited 6-12 months ago	8.9%	Last visited more than 12 months ago	28.2%	Never used	21.8%	No Data presently available	No Trend Identified	Data is unlikely to be collected on an annual basis and is included as baseline evidence only.	Population Cultural Heritage
Frequency	Percentage																					
Almost every day	0.6%																					
At least once a week	8.3%																					
About once a month	17.2%																					
Less frequently but visited in last six month	14.9%																					
Less Frequently but visited 6-12 months ago	8.9%																					
Last visited more than 12 months ago	28.2%																					
Never used	21.8%																					
21.0 TO CONSERVE AND ENHANCE THE DISTRICTS LANDSCAPE AND TOWNSCAPE CHARACTER																						
21.1	Amount of Brownfield Land			Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	Data is unlikely to be collected on an annual basis going forward.	Soil Material Assets																

	Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparator and Target	Trend	Issues/ Constraints	SEA Topics												
21.2	Percentage of housing on previously developed (brownfield) land	South Derbyshire <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>2025</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2024</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td></td></tr></table> Source SDDC		Year	Percentage	2025		2024		2023		2022		2021		Trend: No trend identified. Further data required.	None Identified	Population Soil
Year	Percentage																	
2025																		
2024																		
2023																		
2022																		
2021																		

APPENDIX THREE: KEY ISSUES

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of Local Plan
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna				
New development may affect specific internationally, nationally, or locally designated wildlife sites	There are 5 SSSIs, which are located wholly or partly within South Derbyshire, one of which is a special Area of Conservation (SAC). Presently only roughly a quarter of SSSIs by land area in Derbyshire are in a favourable condition, with almost all the remaining area being in an 'unfavourable recovering' condition. The River Mease SAC is in an unfavourable condition due to elevated levels of phosphates in the River. Pollution from nutrients is the result of a combination of discharges from local waste water treatment works, diffuse urban pollution and agricultural sources.	Natural England Website Local Plan Habitat Regulations Screening Assessment River Mease Water Quality (Phosphate) Management Plan Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Annual Report	Continued degradation and possible loss of sites. Without the Local Plan setting out a positive strategy for growth to meet future housing and commercial development needs, the location and scale of new development will be controlled through the development control process rather than through development being targeted to locations with greater environmental capacity. In particular, greater levels of growth could take place in the River Mease catchment, which could lead to an increase in phosphates into the River (up to existing treatment work consents), or as a result of diffuse pollution from surface water or non mains foul water treatment. The Local Plan could also help improve the management of locally important wildlife sites where these are integrated into development, and could control losses of wildlife sites through the inclusion of appropriate site protection policies in the Plan.	Moderate- The Part 2 Local Plan could significantly reduce the impact of new development on sites designated for their environmental importance. New development could be steered away from areas sensitive to growth such as the River Mease, which could be affected by growth in South Derbyshire in combination with that proposed in North West Leicestershire. The Local Plan could also steer new development away from local and national wildlife sites, and seek to improve the management and links between sites where these are related to new development projects.
New development could lead to the loss or deterioration of UK and local BAP Priority habitats and species.	Many Local Wildlife sites or identified BAP Habitats are located within or adjoining existing settlements. A recent review of the management and condition of County level (Local Wildlife Sites), indicated that many sites have been degraded or lost as a result of poor management and/or development pressure.	Review of Non statutory County Wildlife Sites undertaken by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust	Continued degradation and possible loss of sites: To date, losses of wildlife sites to development have been modest, as sites have been protected through existing Local Plan policy from physical loss due to development. However, the Local Plan is out of date, and has been superseded by policies of the NPPF, which is less detailed. It is anticipated that losses of sites due to development will remain relatively modest, as wildlife sites have limited protection through national policy.	Minor: The Part 2 Local Plan would continue to protect wildlife sites by steering new development away from sites of local importance or other sites which are inhabited by protected species, in order to ensure losses or the deterioration of wildlife sites resulting from physical development are minimised. It would also support the delivery of green infrastructure including priority habitats and species included in local biodiversity action plans.
Population and Human Health				
South Derbyshire has the fastest growing population in Derbyshire, and this is placing demand on local infrastructure and services.	Growth is exerting pressure on existing infrastructure such as schools and doctors' surgeries, and will require significant new infrastructure provision to be sustained over the plan period.	Community Strategy for South Derbyshire 2009-2029 ONS sub-national projections 2021 Census	Continued population growth at a rate higher than any other Derbyshire Authority: the district's population is forecast to increase by 31% between 2010 and 2035. Over the same period, England is forecast to grow by 19%. This rapid growth will place a significant strain on local transport, education and health care infrastructure/services, and the expansion or upgrade of existing infrastructure to meet uncoordinated growth demands may not be possible in some areas, triggering the need for new strategic infrastructure provision.	Moderate/Major The Local Plan and associated Infrastructure Delivery Plan could help ensure that new facilities and infrastructure required to meet development needs and natural changes in population can be secured as part of new development. Further the Plan could ensure that local infrastructure is delivered in a timely manner to the benefit of existing and new communities

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
Population and Human Health				
The District has an ageing population	The number of residents aged over 65 is forecast to increase by 37% from 2011, to 2021.	Review of baseline data ONS sub-national projections 2021 Census	The district population will continue to age. The proportion of residents aged 65 and over will continue to increase, as residents live longer and birth rates fall. This increase could lead to changes to the types of accommodation required, and how healthcare and leisure facilities are used within the district.	Moderate: Growth delivered through the Part 2 will deliver a limited number of homes to meet specific local needs. The smaller villages where homes may be allocated through this Plan will mostly be located tend to have older age profiles and new affordable and market housing could increase housing choice locally.
The cost of housing within the District is unaffordable for many within the local community.	As of 2021, house values in the District were 6.95 times median (gross) annual workplace earnings. A decrease from 7.29 times earnings in 2019 indicating that homes have become more affordable in the monitoring period. This makes the District a more affordable place to buy a house than both the England (7.83) and south west region (8.79) averages. However, homes in some areas such as Aston, Repton and Melbourne tend to be significantly more expensive than those in Swadlincote and Hilton.	Local Housing Strategies Land Registry Data Annual Monitoring Reports Derby HMA Housing Requirement Derby HMA Strategic Housing Market Assessment	Short term: Deterioration in affordability. Medium to long term: Uncertain. Housing Affordability is largely determined by house prices (themselves largely based on economic cycles and housing supply), and the ability of households to buy property (household income, availability of credit). Given the difficulty in forecasting economic trends, it is difficult to predict whether housing affordability will change, and which direction such change will take, although it is now widely anticipated that house prices will increase slightly in the short to medium term as a result of government initiatives and a lack of new and existing homes coming to market.	Moderate: The Part 2 Local Plan will make provision for the remaining housing provision component of the Plan period. This additional housing may be targeted at key and local service villages and will assist in the delivery of affordable homes in these areas.
The District has a significant population of gypsies and travellers whose needs differ compared to the wider population.	A Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) covering Derbyshire, the Peak District National Park and East Staffordshire was jointly commissioned and subsequently published in October 2024. This study identified a need for South Derbyshire of 59 new pitches over the period 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2040, of which 20 pitches were to be delivered in the first five years. Beyond March 2025 the identified need for new pitches for each five-year period is twelve, thirteen and fourteen respectively	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment South Derbyshire Annual Monitoring reports South Derbyshire Local Development Scheme	Continued increase in demand for pitches over the Plan period: A Local Plan could give the Authority greater control over the location of sites, although it is unlikely that overall supply of sites would be impeded significantly in the absence of policy.	No Impact. The Part 2 Local Plan will not include policies to address this issue. A separate Gypsy and Travellers Planning Document is proposed to allocate new sites to meet locally identified need.

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
Levels of deprivation vary through the District, with particular pockets of Deprivation within the Swadlincote urban area.	South Derbyshire is ranked at 218 out of 354 local authorities on the Government's indices of deprivation (where a rank of 1 indicates the most deprived). Between 2015 and 2019 the Authority recorded a slight decline in its relative performance compared to other administrative areas, from being placed at 221. Education-related deprivation worsened, however, housing-related variables improved. However, whilst on average levels of deprivation are lower than surrounding Districts there remain pockets of deprivation, with a small number of wards in the District being located in the poorest 20% of wards nationwide. These include Hartshorne and Ticknall, and Newhall and Stanton. The IMD figures for 2025 will be updated imminently.	Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2025 (to be updated) Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015	Possible general improvement in deprivation levels, but with large variations between different parts of the District. IMD is derived from seven topic areas including income; employment; health and disability; education, skills and training; barriers to housing services; crime; and living environment deprivation. Multiple agencies are responsible for tackling different forms of deprivation, which is measured against the population as a whole. This makes prediction difficult.	Minor/Moderate: The Part 2 Local Plan can seek to target locally scaled growth to communities which require the provision of affordable homes. Growth could also support local service provision or new infrastructure provision.
Skill levels vary significantly across the District.	There is a general dichotomy in educational attainment, with resident in the northern part of the District more likely to have higher-level qualifications than those around Swadlincote. For example, around a third of residents in Etwall, Repton, Aston, North West and Hilton have higher qualifications; whilst in the Swadlincote area (Church Gresley, Newhall and Stanton, Woodville, Midway, Swadlincote and Linton) the proportion of people with higher level qualifications falls to around 10%.	Review of baseline data ONS Census Data 2011/2021 NOMIS Data	Continued improvement Likely: A range of organisations are responsible for delivering education and training provision. Significant evidence exists that skills levels throughout the population are improving at the District Level, and this is borne out in recently updated census data for the district as a whole.	No Impact: The local Plan Part 2 will not include any policies that will materially affect this issue
Crime rates within the District are low, but fear of crime remains a significant issue	Crime rates within the District are low, and South Derbyshire is one of the safest places to live in Derbyshire.	South Derbyshire Community Strategy 2009-29 Derbyshire Citizens Panel Results	Relative fluctuation in crime rates. Fear of crime remains a significant issue within the local community.	Minor: The Part 2 Local Plan can ensure that new developments are required to incorporate crime reduction design techniques. It can also seek to regenerate derelict or underused parts of the District, which can be a focus of antisocial behaviour or vandalism.
Many rural communities are increasingly becoming dormitory in nature, as a result of losses of existing local shops and services	Recent years have seen losses of a number of village shops, post offices and public houses. Coupled with this trend, there is also increasing pressure on many employment sites within some larger villages for re-use for housing. The loss of such facilities is making many rural residents more reliant on car journeys to access facilities and employment.	Annual Monitoring Reports South Derbyshire Community Strategy 2009-29	Continued loss of some village shops and other services. Economic and social change will continue to exert pressures on some local services and shops.	Minor/Moderate: The Local Plan Part 2 may include policies to prevent retail losses in rural areas. However the effectiveness of any policy is questionable given that viability is a key issue leading to the closure of facilities.

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
Less than a quarter of District's residents frequently participate in physical activity	Physical activity is considered relatively low in South Derbyshire, with most adults failing to achieve weekly physical activity.	South Derbyshire Health Profiles	Continued limited improvement in participation rates. It is likely that the number of adults taking part in sport and other physical activity may improve in the short to medium term (a number of local strategies include objectives and targets to increase participation in sport). It is expected that these strategies will help improve participation in sport locally.	Minor: the Part 2 Local Plan could provide new areas of open space or contribute towards improvements to existing open spaces. This will help ensure that communities continue to have opportunity to benefit from recreational or formal and informal leisure space close to where they live.
Material Assets				
The District's has a relatively small workplace workforce and is reliant on manufacturing for many of its jobs	The number of people employed within the manufacturing industry continues to decline, due to structural changes to the economy at the national level.	D2N2 Economy Report Census 2011, 2021 NOMIS Data Derby Housing Market Area Employment Land Review	Reduction in number of people employed in manufacturing locally. Continuing structural changes in the economy are likely to continue reducing the number of people employed in this sector, both locally and nationally in the short term. Longer term trends are uncertain and could be influenced by government objectives to 'rebalance' the economy.	Minor: The Local Plan Part 1 allocates land to meet future economic needs and includes policies to prevent employment losses. The inclusion of further housing sites in this part of the Plan will further reduce the need to allow employment land losses to meet the District's housing need.
There remains pressure on existing employment sites to be developed for housing.	A number of employment land sites have already been lost within the District, most notably within the Swadlincote area, but also in a number of key service villages. In addition, there is continuing pressure on many employment sites because of government targets to deliver new housing developments on previously developed land, coupled with the uplift in land value landowners and developers can gain through successfully securing approval for the residential use of existing commercial sites.	Economic Development Team Baseline Data Annual Monitoring Reports Employment Land Review	Continued loss of employment sites: increasing losses of employment land as isolated urban or village industries continue to come under pressure for redevelopment for residential use.	Major: The allocation of housing land to fully meet the District Council's objectively assessed housing need could help reduce the amount of employment land lost to housing over the Plan period.
The majority of the District is in agricultural use, but farmers and those in related businesses are facing increasing pressure to diversify.	Over two thirds of the District is in Agricultural use, and there is increasingly a need for farmers, or those companies traditionally associated with the farming industry, to supplement incomes through the creation of new economic opportunities through rural diversification.	South Derbyshire Annual Monitoring Reports	Continued interest in farm and rural diversification likely. The trend towards the diversification of the rural economy has been triggered by volatile farm incomes and changes to agricultural practice, together with increasing leisure and recreation opportunities associated with The National Forest and other tourism resources. It is likely that continued demand for farm and rural diversification will persist in the short to medium term.	Moderate: The Local Plan Part 2 can include appropriate policies which seek to facilitate the diversification of the rural economy (including farm diversification), subject to wider sustainability considerations.

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
Unemployment rates are on average low, but vary significantly across the District.	Unemployment within the District stood at 3.8% in December 2023. This is slightly higher than both the Derbyshire and England averages (2.8% and 3.5% respectively). However, it is worth noting that unemployment rates are generally higher around Swadlincote, and within the male population.	Monthly unemployment statistics for Derby and Derbyshire (December 2023)	Uncertain. Unemployment rates within some parts of the District consistently remain higher than the District Average, pointing to underlying issues which may need addressing at the local level.	Minor: The Part 2 Local Plan could contribute towards the delivery of new homes in smaller settlements and could support local construction jobs. It could also indirectly support the protection of employment land in smaller settlements by ensuring that adequate housing provision is made to meet the District's objectively assessed need.
The District is well served by the strategic road network, although many routes suffer frequent congestion.	The District has relatively good access to strategic north-south transport routes (M1, M42/A42 and A38), as well as good access to east-west routes in the Northern part of the District (A52, A50).	Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 Derby HMA transport modelling Plan-wide Transport modelling	Uncertain: Large scale growth around the Southern edge of Derby could, in particular, affect capacity on the A50 and junctions at Chellaston and Willington and the A6.	Minor: The Part 2 Local Plan is unlikely to significantly exacerbate pressure on the strategic road network. As growth is likely to be small scale and dispersed across a wide area over the whole of the Plan period. However growth could lead to increased levels of local congestion.
Local Transport routes are relatively poor and suffer congestion particularly during peak travel times.	Local routes within the District are underdeveloped placing significant pressure on a number of key local routes including the A511, A514 and A444, all of which are subject to congestion at peak times.	Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 Derby HMA transport modelling Plan-wide Transport modelling	Increasing congestion on local roads: It is expected that without measures to reduce car usage locally, and in the absence of new road provision, congestion will continue to increase with congestion becoming more frequent and more severe than at present, as a result of additional development and continuing trends towards higher car usage.	Minor: the Part 2 Local Plan can seek to promote the development of new infrastructure, ie improvements to junction or installation of traffic lights or other measures where traffic congestion is an identified issue. It can also seek to manage and reduce travel demand, through the development of sustainable and mixed communities which have access to a choice of transport means, and support the delivery of new walking, cycling routes and public transport delivery.
Public transport provision across the District is variable.	Public transport provision varies significantly across the District. Public transport provision is more comprehensive around Swadlincote and on the fringes Derby City, whilst more rural parts of the District tend to have comparatively poor level of provision.	Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 Derby HMA transport modelling Plan-wide Transport modelling	Continuation of Current Trend: Public transport services will continue to be focused in locations where the demand is greatest. As such, the provision of public transport services in the most rural parts of the District may remain limited, reflecting market demand for the provision of such services.	Minor: the Provision of new homes including within the Districts Villages could help sustain existing public transport provision.

There are high levels of car usage and ownership within the District.	The rural nature of the District, coupled with the relatively low number of workplace jobs located in the District, makes residents dependent on the private car for accessing jobs. Car ownership is considerably higher within the District than at the national level.	Census 2021 Census 2011	Unclear: Most new development, even in the districts villages will be targeted to those areas that have an hourly or better bus service. However some growth is likely to take place in rural villages or rural areas outside settlement boundaries. .	Minor: the Part 2 Local Plan may seek to direct new housing sites to those villages best served by existing public transport services. However the Plan may make provision for some infill and development in rural villages away from decent public transport services.
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Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
The quality and range of retail and leisure services offered in Swadlincote and the villages needs conserving and enhancing, to prevent the loss of customers to nearby regional or local centres.	Recent retail schemes have substantially improved the retail offer within the town. However, many residents choose to access retail services outside of the District, in Burton, Derby City or beyond.	Swadlincote Vision and Strategy Annual Monitoring Reports	Unclear: It is unclear whether there is likely to be significant enhancement to retail and leisure in the future, as this has tended to be market led. Within the villages however, the loss of existing retail services is likely to continue, with the decline of facilities in many of the District's smaller settlements.	Moderate: In respect of the villages the Plan will support retail development in larger villages and will include policies to control the loss of shops, post offices, pubs and other key local services.
Soil, Water and Air				
Around half of all household waste is still disposed of to landfill.	The District Council currently recycles or composts just under half of all household waste collected by the authority.	Annual Monitoring Reports	Slight improvement in recycling rates likely.	Minor: The Local Plan may include policies which seek the provision of bring sites alongside major development schemes. It can also seek to ensure that new homes are well designed to facilitate recycling or composting (i.e. through the provision of adequate storage space in new homes to store waste).

There will be a continued need for sand and gravel workings within the Trent, Lower Derwent and Lower Dove Valleys.	The geology of Derbyshire exhibits a rich variety of minerals, especially limestone, and sand and gravel, which are important construction materials. Three of the Trent Valley sites (Swarkestone, Elvaston and Shardlow) are located in South Derbyshire and going forward will fully meet local sand and gravel requirements.	Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan Derbyshire Local Aggregates Assessment	Increased demand in the short term, but reductions in extraction in the longer term. It is likely that extraction rates will move back towards longer term average rates in the short term, although in the longer term they could reflect the historic trend towards falling production – most likely associated with improved resource efficiency, and increased use of secondary aggregates.	No significant Impact: the Part 1 Local Plan already includes policies to minimize resource use and safeguard minerals. The delivery of new homes through the Part 2 Local Plan is unlikely to materially affect sand and gravel extraction or the reduction in primary won materials.
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Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
New development will generate the need for additional water supply, but existing supplies in many parts of the region are fully committed.	An increase in housing development will result in an increase in water consumption. Without increases in planned supply and/or measures to reduce water use, many parts of the region will be in deficit by the end of the Plan period. More locally, much of the plan area in the falling within the Trent catchment has water available to meet future need. However in some areas, including the Mease SAC, water is either not available or only available in the winter.	Derby HMA Water Cycle Study Water Company Water Resource Management Plans 2010-35 WRMPs 2015-40 River Mease DCS Programmes	Continued and increasing pressure on water resources: water resources will be squeezed in the short to long term as a result of increased development, coupled with climate change impacts, and reductions in water resource available (to protect environmentally sensitive areas). Current Water Resource Management Plans indicate that resources will be placed under greater pressure in the future, and demand management will be important to reduce demand and ensure sufficient water supplies can be made available towards the end, and after the close of the Plan period.	Minor: The Local Plan Part 1 already includes policy to suppress water usage in new homes. New development on the scale proposed is unlikely to have a notable effect on water supplies nonetheless increased development would put some additional strain on existing supplies.

There is a lack of capacity in both the sewerage system and receiving environment in some areas to receive additional wastewater flows.	Within South Derbyshire there are known capacity issues at a number of waste water treatment works. In addition, the sewerage network around Derby City and some other areas are unlikely to be able to accommodate proposed growth without further investment in infrastructure. More significantly, the receiving water capacity for treatment works in the Mease Catchment is such that it is unlikely that additional waste water flows beyond existing consents would be granted. This is because additional discharge of waste water could affect the integrity of the River Mease SAC.	Derby HMA Water Cycle Study River Mease Water Quality (Phosphate) Management Plan	Potential for significant impacts on waste water infrastructure and the receiving environment. In the absence of a Local Plan Part 2 the majority of new housing for South Derbyshire would still be delivered via the Part 1 allocations and as a result of windfalls	Minor – Moderate: The Local Plan Part 2 could reduce pressure on infrastructure close to capacity by allocating sites in those locations with headroom to accommodate growth. Moreover it could phase growth in a way which allows Severn Trent to improve its treatment works to accommodate growth.
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Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
Much of the District lies within areas known to be at significant flood risk.	Based on the current number of homes in the District, around 10% of all dwellings are at high or medium risk from flooding. In addition, around a fifth of the district by land area is at medium or high flood risk from main river flooding.	GIS Data South Derbyshire Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Derby HMA Water Cycle Study Managing Flood Risk: River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan River Derwent Flood Risk Management Strategy	Uncertain: climate change could increase the number of properties at flood risk. National Policy is likely to restrict significant large-scale growth from coming forward in areas subject to flood risk.	Minor to moderate: The bulk of the District's housing sites to accommodate growth have been identified for the Plan period. For the most part these sites are located outside of areas at high or medium levels of flood risk. The Part 2 Local Plan is unlikely to allocate sites in areas at flood risk unless those sites comply with relevant policies. Such policies restrict development in areas of flood risk unless development is essential for regeneration of a site or would provide sustainability benefits that outweigh flood risk.
New development could give rise to increased air, water or light pollution, or could reduce local tranquillity.	Significant new development could lead to the urbanisation of many currently undeveloped sites. This could reduce tranquillity, or lead to increases in water, air or light pollution.	Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 Derby and East Staffordshire Air Quality Management Area strategies Derby HMA water Cycle Study Derbyshire County Council Tranquillity Mapping	Positive : It is likely that water quality will continue to improve in order to meet targets and objectives associated with the water framework directive (irrespective of new housing development). In respect of and noise and light pollution, new development could give rise to additional complaints to the Council's environmental health team, although it is unlikely that development would lead to a significant deterioration in the environmental quality given the inclusion of policies in the Part 1 Local Plan.	Minor: The Local Plan (Part 2) can seek to locate new homes in locations where they will have the least impact on the environment, and mitigate effects where they occur.
There is a significant amount of previously developed (brownfield) land within the District.	As of 2011-12 there were 360ha of derelict or underused land recorded in South Derbyshire. This equated to just over 1% of the total land area of the District, and is considered to be significant given the largely rural nature of the District. This figure is to be updated.	South Derbyshire National Land Use Database Return Annual Monitoring Reports	Major reduction in brownfield land (in area terms) likely. Almost half of the brownfield land in the district is accounted for on two large former power station sites. Drakelow site has been allocated and the remainder being at the Willington site.	Minor to: The Local Plan Part 2 can seek to facilitate the reuse of smaller previously developed sites where these are considered sustainable.

Key Issue	Explanation	Source	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan	Proposed Impact of the Local Plan
Climatic Factors				
There is comparably little renewable energy generation underway within the District.	Increasingly, the government is encouraging the take up of onsite, or decentralised renewable or low carbon energy generation, but at present this trend is not reflected within the District.	Annual Monitoring Report Derbyshire Spatial Energy Study Local Nature Recovery Strategy	Increase in renewable energy capacity Likely: External energy policies and renewable energy grants, coupled with the increasingly expensive cost of carbon-based energy supplies, is likely to lead to increases in locally based micro and small scale renewable energy capacity. However, wind energy capacity could be constrained due to the proximity of East Midlands Airport and landscape constraints. District-wide work such as the Spatial Energy Study and the LNRS identify opportunities and constraints for renewable energy generation.	No Significant Effect. Renewable energy policy is set out in the Part 1 Local Plan. The Part 2 Local Plan will not include additional strategic policies to promote renewable energy delivery.
Cultural Heritage				
The cultural heritage, including archeology of the district, could be affected through the loss of historic assets or by unacceptable changes to their setting. However, sensitive development could result in opportunities to enhance historic places and improve public access to historic sites.	Pressure for new development has historically had a negative impact on much of the District's archeological or cultural heritage. This is borne out in a number of conservation area appraisals commissioned by the Council. The protection of the Districts' cultural heritage remains a significant issue for many local residents, businesses and community groups.	Conservation Area Appraisals Annual Monitoring Report	Uncertain: A number of historically significant buildings continue to be at risk from new development or, in some cases, as a result of a lack of development.	Moderate -Major: The Part 2 Local Plan can direct new development to locations unlikely to affect designated and undesignated assets.
Landscape				
Uncontrolled or unsympathetic development could harm local landscape or townscape character.	The landscape character assessment produced by Derbyshire County Council suggests that large-scale developments have had a detrimental impact on a number of landscape character areas in the District. In particular, landscape types located in the Trent Valley have been eroded by new development, whilst the landscape around Swadlincote (in the Leicestershire and South Derbyshire Coalfield) has also faced significant change (albeit more positive change) as The National Forest seeks to deliver wider landscape and nature conservation improvements in an area historically impacted by coal mining, (including open casting) and clay extraction. Future renewable energy-related and LNRS work will need to be undertaken with landscape-related implications in mind.	The Landscape Character of Derbyshire Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity Trent Valley Landscape sensitivity Study Key Villages landscape Sensitivity Study Strategic Sites landscape Assessment Study Local Nature Recovery Strategy Derbyshire Spatial Energy Study	Continued erosion of local landscape character: Further growth on the edge of smaller settlements could lead to divergence in local countryside character, especially in northern parts of the District. Across the southern part, landscape improvements driven by The National Forest are helping to enhance an historically despoiled landscape. This work is likely to continue in the absence of the District Council adopting its Part 2 Local Plan	Minor: New development on the edge of many rural settlements could further erode local landscape and townscape character and distinctiveness. However growth could also provide opportunity to improve settlement edges or deliver more locally appropriate design especially given the requirements in policies included in the Part 1 Local Plan.

New development could lead to the loss of existing open space which has recreational value or benefits the character of the area.	Housing development pressure, and government policies supporting re-using brownfield land and making the most efficient use of land, is leading to increased pressure on both formal and informal open space located within and around existing settlements.	National Forest Strategy	Potential for continued losses of open space and other permissive open land: the continued emphasis on securing the efficient use of land is placing increasing pressure on the redevelopment of land with and adjacent to existing settlements, much of which helps contribute to the character of the area in which it is located.	Minor- Moderate: the Local Plan Part 2 could seek to include policies which protect identified open space within existing settlements. Further, the Plan can also seek to protect previously developed sites which are considered to have landscape or biodiversity interest.
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