



South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 2 Sustainability Appraisal

Regulation 19 Sustainability Appraisal Report – Non-Technical Summary

South Derbyshire District Council

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SLR Project No.: 430.000116.00001

Client Reference No: C0428

16 October 2026

Revision: 1

Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorised By
1	16 October 2026	CT	KH	KH
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview

South Derbyshire District Council is reviewing the Local Plan which was adopted in 2016. The draft Local Plan Part 2 Review is anticipated to be submitted for Examination in Public in 2026 and has a proposed end date of 2042.

The new Local Plan will set a vision for the District's future, identifying where new homes and jobs should go, which areas need protecting and the planning policies that will guide decisions.

The Local Plan Part 2 should be read alongside the Local Plan Part 1.

A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) has been undertaken to support the development of the new Local Plan and has played an important role in informing the plan-making process.

1.2 The South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 2

The new Local Plan Part 2 will replace the existing Local Plan Part 2 (2017) and will set the planning framework for South Derbyshire until 2042. It will help meet the District's housing needs and guide future development, including housing, employment, infrastructure, community facilities, environmental protection, climate resilience, and planning decisions.

The Local Plan Part 2 has been prepared in line with the vision and objectives outlined in the Local Plan Part 1.

The Local Plan Part 2 contains 25 policies and 15 site allocations. These should be read as a whole alongside the Local Plan Part 1 policies.

Further details on the vision, objectives, policies and sites can be found in **Section 3** of the **main SA report**.



2.0 Methodology

2.1 What is SA

A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is carried out throughout the preparation of a Local Plan to help ensure that sustainability is considered in decision-making. The process, which also meets the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulations, assesses the likely effects of the Plan on the environment, communities and the economy. It helps identify opportunities to improve outcomes and ways to avoid or reduce any potential negative effects.

The Local Plan objectives, policies, development sites and alternatives are appraised against a set of objectives to identify whether there is the potential for significant effects (either positive, negative or uncertain) and recommendations are put forward to mitigate any significant negative and uncertain effects. Guidance for SA sets out an objectives-led, staged process which is described below.

2.2 SA Methodology

2.2.1 Key SA Stages

The SA process ensures that sustainability issues are considered in a clear and transparent manner. In particular, the SA process ensures a structured and systematic consideration of sustainability issues through its focus on testing and comparing the merits of different plan alternatives as well as consultation with key stakeholders.

The key stages of the SA process are:

- **Stage A:** Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
- **Stage B:** Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects;
- **Stage C:** Preparing the SA Report;
- **Stage D:** Consultation and decision-making (**the current stage**); and
- **Stage E:** Monitoring implementation of the plan or programme.



2.2.2 Development of the SA Framework

The SA Scoping Report (Stage A) reviewed relevant plans, policies and programmes, and brought together information on the current social, economic and environmental conditions in the District. It also identified the key sustainability issues facing the area and considered how these may change in the future if the Local Plan is not implemented.

The main output of this stage is the SA Framework, which sets out the key sustainability objectives used to assess the Local Plan. The SA Framework objectives are:

- **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;
- **S02 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 and will support the vitality of existing communities and settlements;
- **S03 Accessibility and Health:** To improve local accessibility to healthcare, education, employment, retail facilities and recreational resources (including open spaces and sports facilities) and enhance wellbeing, promoting healthy and sustainable lifestyles;
- **S04 Quality of Life:** To create safe and attractive places which contribute towards quality of life and community cohesion;
- **S05 Inequalities:** Ensure all residents have equitable access to employment, education, community services and facilities irrespective of race, religion, sex, age, sexual orientation, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership or pregnancy/maternity;
- **S06 Economy:** To deliver growth in key employment sectors and support the creation of new and retention of existing businesses in urban and rural areas;
- **S07 Employment:** To create greater employment opportunities and higher value jobs across the whole District;



- **S08 Infrastructure:** To deliver improved infrastructure to support growth and economic competitiveness of urban and rural businesses and communities;
- **S09 Sustainable Travel:** To promote sustainable travel habits including walking, cycling and public transport (bus and rail) usage;
- **S010 Town and Village Centres:** To ensure that town and village centres are vibrant and viable;
- **S011 Resources:** To minimise waste and ensure the sustainable use and protection of natural resources including greenfield land, soil and minerals resources;
- **S012 Pollution:** To minimise water, air, light and noise pollution and ensure that future growth does not lead to the further deterioration of environmental conditions;
- **S013 Contributions to Climate Change:** To reduce the District's contribution towards the emission of climate change gases;
- **S014 Adaptation to Climate Change:** To manage the effects of climate change including flood risk, reduced water availability and overheating;
- **S015 Townscape and Historic Environment:** To conserve and enhance the townscape, historic environment, heritage assets (including known and unknown archaeological sites) and their settings; and
- **S016 Landscape:** To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character.



3.0 SA Assessment findings

3.1 Introduction

The Local Plan Part 2 has been assessed against the SA Framework to establish potential significant effects that may arise as a result of the Local Plan Part 2. Full details of the assessment of the draft Local Plan can be found in **Sections 6 and 7** of the **main SA Report**.

The key to significance of effects is shown in **Table 3-1**.

Table 3-1: Key to Significance of Effects

Significance	Definitions of Effects
Potential for significant positive effects	The option or policy supports the achievement of this objective; it addresses all relevant assessment questions and could result in a potentially significant beneficial effect.
Potential for minor positive effects	The option or policy supports the achievement of this objective; it addresses some relevant assessment questions, although it may have only a minor beneficial effect.
Potential for minor negative effects	The option of policy appears to conflict with the achievement of this objective; it does not address relevant assessment questions and may result in minor adverse effects.
Potential for significant negative effects	The option or policy works against the achievement of this objective; it does not address relevant assessment questions; it could exacerbate a negative situation and may result in a potentially significant adverse effect e.g. loss of all or part of a designated ecological site of national importance.
Uncertain effects	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to determine the assessment at this stage.
Neutral	The option or policy has no impact or effect and is neutral insofar as the benefits and drawbacks appear equal and neither is considered significant.



3.2 Assessment of Policies

A summary of the potential significant effects identified against each of the SA objectives is provided in **Table 3-2** below. Further details on the assessment of the Local Plan policies can be found within **Section 6** of the **main SA Report** and **Appendix C** to the **main SA Report**.

Table 3-2: Local Plan Part 2 Policies Assessment Summary

SA Objective	Summary of Effects
S01: Biodiversity	Potential significant positive effects have been identified where policies contribute to protecting, restoring and enhancing biodiversity within the District. Uncertain effects have been identified where effects are likely to be determined by the scale and nature of development that may arise.
S02: Housing	Potential significant positive effects have been identified where policy makes a significant contribution towards meeting the required housing supply for the District.
S03: Accessibility and Health	Potential significant positive effects have been identified where policies result in the development of additional community facilities, improving access to facilities and healthy lifestyles.
S04: Quality of Life	Potential significant positive effects have been identified where policy has the potential to improve quality of life, access to green space, and support community cohesion.
S05: Inequalities	No potential significant effects have been identified for inequalities.
S06: Economy	Potential significant positive effects have been identified for policies that support the development of economic opportunities across the District, including provision of employment land and floorspace and supporting investment and economic growth.
S07: Employment	Potential significant positive effects have been identified for policies that provide additional employment opportunities.



SA Objective	Summary of Effects
S08: Infrastructure	Potential significant positive effects have been identified for policies that contribute to the development of new infrastructure, such as transport and broadband across the District. Uncertain effects have been identified for policies where effects are likely to be determined by the scale and nature of development that may occur.
S09: Sustainable travel	Uncertain effects have been identified for policies where effects are likely to be determined by the location, scale and nature of development that may occur.
S010: Town and Village Centres	Potential significant positive effects have been identified for policies that support retail and town centre uses, maintain the vitality and viability of town centres, support economic activity and economic growth in South Derbyshire.
S011: Resources	Potential significant negative effects have been identified for policies that result in the use of land and natural resources, including greenfield land and agricultural land and are likely to result in the irreversible loss of this natural resource.
S012: Pollution	Uncertain effects have been identified for policies where effects are likely to be determined by the scale and nature of development that may occur.
S013: Climate Change Contributions	Uncertain effects have been identified for policies where effects are likely to be determined by the scale and nature of development that may occur.
S014: Climate Change Adaptation	Uncertain effects have been identified for policies where effects are likely to be determined by the scale and nature of development that may occur.
S015: Historic Environment	No potential significant effects have been identified for historic environment.



SA Objective	Summary of Effects
S016: Landscape	Potential significant positive effects have been identified where policies protect the landscape character and support the development of landscape features. Uncertain effects have been identified for policies where effects are likely to be determined by the scale and nature of development that may occur.

3.3 Assessment of Site Allocations

The assessment of proposed site allocations was carried out in relation to the SA Objectives. Each site which has been allocated has a corresponding site allocation policy. A summary of the findings is detailed in **Table 3-3** below. The full assessment of proposed site allocations can be found in **Appendix D** to the **main SA report**.

Table 3-3: Local Plan Part 2 Site Allocation Assessment Summary

SA Objective	Summary of Effects
S01: Biodiversity	No potential significant effects have been identified for biodiversity.
S02: Housing	Potential significant positive effects have been identified where sites deliver over 100 homes and therefore make a substantial contribution towards South Derbyshire's housing target.
S03: Accessibility and Health	No potential significant effects have been identified for accessibility and health.
S04: Quality of Life	No potential significant effects have been identified for quality of life.
S05: Inequalities	No potential significant effects have been identified for inequalities.
S06: Economy	No potential significant effects have been identified for economy.



SA Objective	Summary of Effects
S07: Employment	No potential significant effects have been identified for employment.
S08: Infrastructure	No potential significant effects have been identified for infrastructure.
S09: Sustainable travel	No potential significant effects have been identified for sustainable travel.
S010: Town and Village Centres	No potential significant effects have been identified for town and village centres.
S011: Resources	Potential significant negative effects have been identified where sites are located on greenfield land that is of agricultural land use, and development may lead to the permanent and irreversible loss of this resource.
S012: Pollution	Uncertain effects have been identified for sites where development may result in additional noise and light pollution, however effects are likely to be determined by design mitigation measures.
S013: Climate Change Contributions	Potential significant positive effects have been where there is existing sustainable transport infrastructure and development is anticipated to make appropriate provision for EV charging and low carbon heating options.
S014: Climate Change Adaptation	No potential significant effects have been identified for climate change adaptation.
S015: Historic Environment	No potential significant effects have been identified for historic environment.
S016: Landscape	Uncertain effects on landscape have been identified where development at the site may affect landscape character, but effects are likely to be determined following individual assessment.



3.4 Assessment of Alternatives

The SEA Regulations require an assessment of the plan and its “reasonable alternatives”, in addition to those proposed within the preferred plan. Without this, there cannot be a proper environmental evaluation of the preferred plan. The assessment of reasonable alternatives does not need to include all possible alternatives, but only those that are realistic.

Alternative policy and site options have been considered within the SA assessment. Full details on the consideration of alternative policies and sites and assessment findings can be found in **Sections 6.3 and 7.3** of the **main SA Report**.

3.4.1 Assessment of Alternative Policies

In October 2024, an SA was undertaken to support the Regulation 18 consultation on the SDDC preferred Approach to its Local Plan. This assessment assessed alternatives to the spatial strategy, policy alternatives and strategic sites. The findings of this can be found in the [South Derbyshire Local Plan Regulation 18 Sustainability Appraisal Report](#).

The policies in the Local Plan Part 2 are to implement and add detail to the strategy as set out in the Local Plan Part 1, these have been subject to separate Sustainability Appraisal. It is not considered to be a reasonable alternative to have policies in the Local Plan Part 2 that deviate from the Part 1 strategy.

In the main, the policies in the Part 2 Local Plan have been rolled forwards from the adopted Local Plan Part 2 with minor amendments to reflect updated National Policy or changes to the Use Class Order, these policies have been previously assessed in the Sustainability Appraisal for the adopted Local Plan Part 2. The Local Plan Part 2 also includes a limited number of new policies relating to Burial Grounds, Public Art, Mercia Marina and Toyota. In terms of alternatives, it was considered whether to have a policy or no policy at all amounts to sustainable development and in all cases to have the policy as drafted was preferable on numerous sustainability grounds than to have no policy at all.

3.4.2 Assessment of Alternative Sites

It should be noted that the outcome of the SA is not the only factor that determines whether a site should be allocated. The deliverability and viability of sites are also



key considerations for SDDC, as to whether a site can be justified for allocation and inclusion in the final plan.

The assessment of alternative site allocations has been undertaken utilising the same method and level of detail as the preferred site allocations. A summary of the findings is detailed in below. The full assessment of proposed site allocations can be found in **Appendix E** to the **main SA report**.

Overall, alternative site options have performed similarly to preferred site options across the SA objectives, with significant effects largely associated with housing, resources, and pollution. However, a higher number of significant negative effects associated with biodiversity and landscape were identified.

A summary of the findings is detailed in **Table 3-3** below. The full assessment of proposed site allocations can be found in **Appendix D** to the **main SA report**.

Table 3-4: Alternative Sites Assessment Summary

SA Objective	Summary of Effects
S01: Biodiversity	Potential significant negative effects have been identified where sites are located on greenfield land that has existing biodiversity assets, or where the site allocation may intersect with the catchment of a designated site. Uncertain effects have been identified where sites are located on greenfield land and may result in damage or disruption habitats and species, but there is potential for mitigation from Policies. However, the exact policy wording is currently unclear.
S02: Housing	Potential significant positive effects have been identified where sites will deliver over 100 dwellings as they will make a significant contribution to meeting the District's housing need.
S03: Accessibility and Health	No potential significant effects have been identified for accessibility and health.
S04: Quality of Life	No potential significant effects have been identified for quality of life.



SA Objective	Summary of Effects
S05: Inequalities	No potential significant effects have been identified for inequalities.
S06: Economy	No potential significant effects have been identified for economy.
S07: Employment	No potential significant effects have been identified for employment.
S08: Infrastructure	No potential significant effects have been identified for infrastructure.
S09: Sustainable travel	Potential significant negative effects have been identified where sites are not well served by any public transport service and have a lack of facilities within the local proximity. Potential significant positive effects have been identified where the location of sites is close to both public and active travel options.
S010: Town and Village Centres	No potential significant effects have been identified for town and village centres.
S011: Resources	Potential significant negative effects have been identified where sites are located on agricultural land and development may lead to the permanent and irreversible loss of this resource. Potential significant positive effects have been identified where sites are unlikely to result in the loss of agricultural land and development is likely to protect minerals resources. Uncertain effects have been identified where sites are partially located on greenfield, agricultural land but there is potential for mitigation from Policies. However, the exact policy wording of these mitigating policies is currently unclear.
S012: Pollution	Potential significant negative effects have been identified where sites have potential to increase pollution, including within the River Mease SAC. Uncertain effects have been identified where new development may result in additional noise and light pollution during construction and



SA Objective	Summary of Effects
	operation; however, the nature of development and associated mitigation measures are not known.
S013: Climate Change Contributions	No potential significant effects have been identified for climate change contributions.
S014: Climate Change Adaptation	Potential significant negative effects on climate change adaptation have been identified where sites are located within flood zone 2 and 3 and flood risk is not adequately mitigated by local plan policies.
S015: Historic Environment	No potential significant effects have been identified for historic environment.
S016: Landscape	Potential significant negative effects have been identified where development is located within the greenbelt, as it is likely that these sites would significantly alter landscape character. Uncertain effects have been identified where development may affect landscape character and visual amenity, but will be dependent on site-specific design, the application of mitigation measures and the findings of any detailed landscape and visual assessments undertaken.



4.0 Cumulative effects

A cumulative effects assessment was undertaken for the SA. This looked at two different types of cumulative effects – Intra-plan and Inter-plan and project. These are defined as follows:

- Consideration of how different proposed policies and sites within the Local Plan may interact and cause cumulative effects on a receptor (Intra-plan effects); and
- How the proposed policies and sites within the Local Plan could cause cumulative effects in association with other plans, policies and projects in the surrounding area (Inter-plan and project effects).

Further details on the assessment of cumulative effects can be found in **Section 9** of the **main SA Report**.

4.1 Intra-plan effects

The intra-project cumulative effects resulting from proposed policies and sites have been outlined below. Further details on the assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects can be found within **Section 9.2** of the **main SA Report**.

Positive effects have largely been identified for SA objectives where policies contribute to improving the current status of the District, for example, improving biodiversity enhancements, or providing additional community infrastructure. Positive effects have been identified for biodiversity (S01), housing (S02), accessibility and health (S03), quality of life (S04), inequalities (S05), economy (S06), employment (S07), infrastructure (S08), sustainable travel (S09), town and village centres (S010), pollution (S012), historic environment (S015), and landscape (S016).

Negative effects have been identified for biodiversity (S01), accessibility and health (S03), inequalities (S05), resources, pollution (S012), climate change contributions (S013), climate change adaptation (S014), historic environment (S015), and landscape (S016). There is potential for a cumulative increase in pressure on existing services and facilities, including healthcare, if sufficient facilities are not delivered to accommodate new populations. Development may also lead to a loss of land and biodiversity if multiple developments occur on greenfield land. There is also the potential for development to negatively affect landscape and townscape views



and the settings of heritage assets if located close to assets. There is the potential that multiple developments could result in a cumulative amount of construction waste and emissions of GHGs. Construction of these developments may increase the risk of flooding due to the cumulative increase in hardstanding surfaces.

4.2 Inter-plan effects

An assessment of the potential cumulative effects of the Local Plan Part 2 in association with other plans, policies and projects in the surrounding area was completed, looking at potential cumulative impacts at a strategic level. Further details on the assessment of the inter-project cumulative effects can be found within **Section 9.3 of the main SA Report.**

The following plans and projects were considered:

- East Midlands Freeport
- Midlands Rail Hub
- Derbyshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy
- Neighbouring Local Plans
- Neighbouring Transport Plans
- Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs)

Positive effects have largely been identified where the combination of the Local Plan Part 2 and other plans and projects contribute to protecting and enhancing the existing infrastructure, and providing new facilities within the District. Positive effects have been identified for biodiversity (SO1), housing (SO2), accessibility and health (SO3), quality of life (SO4), inequalities (SO5), economy (SO6), employment (SO7), infrastructure (SO8), sustainable travel (SO9), town and village centres (SO10), pollution (SO12), climate change contributions (SO13), climate change adaptation (SO14), historic environment (SO15), and landscape (SO16).

Negative effects have been identified where development may result in disturbance or loss of assets, such as non-statutory nature conservation sites, or where development may result in stretched infrastructure (such as healthcare) if adequate provision is not provided. Negative effects have been identified for biodiversity



(SO1), inequalities (SO5), resources (SO11), pollution (SO12), climate change contributions (SO13), historic environment (SO15), and landscape (SO15).



5.0 Mitigation, Enhancement and Monitoring

5.1 Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

Mitigation of significant negative and uncertain effects of the plan and enhancement of positive effects are a key purpose of SA. The SEA Regulations require that mitigation measures are considered to prevent, reduce or offset any potential significant negative effects on the environment.

Proposed mitigation and enhancement measures have been set out in **Table 5-1** below.



Table 5-1: Proposed Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

SA Objective	Source of Effect/s	Mitigation/Enhancement	Mechanism
SO1	Policy H23: Non-Strategic Housing Allocations Policy H26: Residential Gardens within Rural Areas Policy H27: Residential Extensions and other Householder Development Policy H28: Residential Conversions Policy BNE5: Development in Rural Areas Policy BNE6: Agricultural Development Policy BNE7: Trees Woodland and Hedgerows Policy BNE12: Former Power Station Land Policy RTL2: Swadlincote Town Centre Potential Redevelopment Locations Policy INF12: Provision of Secondary Education Facilities	Development will deliver a minimum of 10% BNG, as required by national policy	Site level BNG delivery (section 106 agreements) Local Plan Policy BNE3



SA Objective	Source of Effect/s	Mitigation/Enhancement	Mechanism
	Policy INF13: Infinity Garden Village Policy INF14: Burial Grounds Policy INF16: Mercia Marina		
SO1	H23A: North of Linton Road, Castle Gresley H23B: Southwest Swadlincote H23D: Land south of Walton Road, Drakelow H23F: Land south of Etwall H23G: Land East of Hatton H23H: Land East of Hilton H23J: Jawbone Lane, Melbourne H23K: Kings Newton Lane, Melbourne H23M: Land off Mount Pleasant Road, Repton H23N: William Nadin Way, Swadlincote, Site D	The site should be required to implement blue / green infrastructure where possible particularly where the site can be connected to the Local Wildlife Site and development should maintain as much of the existing vegetation as possible.	Site level design



SA Objective	Source of Effect/s	Mitigation/Enhancement	Mechanism
	H23P: Land off Kingfisher Way, Willington		
SO1 SO3	Policy BNE9: Enhancement of Local Green Spaces	Policy BNE9 could be enhanced by including specific Local Green Spaces that require improved access and related biodiversity improvements.	Policy text/ supporting text
SO3	H23B: Southwest Swadlincote	The site should improve accessibility between the site over the A444.	Site level Transport and Accessibility Assessment
SO8 SO9 SO12 SO13 SO14 SO16	Policy BNE12: Former Power Station Land	Further details of the scale and nature of future development will help to inform mitigation at the site level for any potential impacts on infrastructure, transport, pollution, climate change, flood risk and landscape.	Further site details and site level assessments
SO7	H23H: Land East of Hilton	Enhanced active travel routes to existing (and future employment) at Toyota and the Freeport would support these employers attract younger	Site level Transport and Accessibility Assessment



SA Objective	Source of Effect/s	Mitigation/Enhancement	Mechanism
		people and would ensure opportunities for employment to new residents.	
SO9	H23H: Land East of Hilton	Dedicated bus services could be sought as part of the site's development.	Site level Transport and Accessibility Assessment
SO9	Policy BNE12: Former Power Station Land	Further details of the scale and nature of future development will help to inform mitigation at the site level for any potential impacts on transport infrastructure.	Further site details and site level assessments
SO11	Policy INF12: Provision of Secondary Education Facilities Policy INF13: Infinity Garden Village	A detailed agricultural land assessment should be undertaken in order to identify more accurately what the agricultural classification grade is on development sites.	Agricultural land assessment
SO11	Policy BNE8: Local Green Space	Policy BNE8 could be enhanced by specifically referring to the wider benefits of Local Green Space protection (e.g. protection of greenfield land).	Policy text/ supporting text



SA Objective	Source of Effect/s	Mitigation/Enhancement	Mechanism
SO11	H23B: Southwest Swadlincote H23C: Swadlincote Lane, Church Gresley H23D: Land south of Walton Road, Drakelow H23F: Land south of Etwall H23H: Land East of Hilton H23J: Jawbone Lane, Melbourne H23K: Kings Newton Lane, Melbourne H23M: Land off Mount Pleasant Road, Repton H23N: William Nadin Way, Swadlincote, Site D H23P: Land off Kingfisher Way, Willington	It is recommended that the wording of Policy BNE4 be expanded to ensure that development proposals give due consideration to the careful management of soils and are supported by a Soil Management Plan, where appropriate.	Policy text/ supporting text
SO11	H23L: Land off Old Etwall Road, Mickleover	100% of the land is subgrade 3, which may or may not be Best and Most Versatile land (BMV). Further assessment would be required to confirm the quality of land within the site as per the draft	Agricultural land assessment



SA Objective	Source of Effect/s	Mitigation/Enhancement	Mechanism
		wording of Policy BNE4, which means the impact on BMV is uncertain.	
S012	Policy INF12: Provision of Secondary Education Facilities Policy INF13: Infinity Garden Village	A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) should be implemented during construction.	CEMP/ site level assessment
S012	Policy H23: Non-Strategic Housing Allocations	Policy H23 should explicitly refer to pollution as a key consideration for sites.	Policy text/ supporting text
S012	Policy H29: Extensions to and intensification of authorised Gypsy and Traveller Sites	Further details of the scale and nature of gypsy and traveller extensions will help to inform any additional mitigation required for potential impacts on pollution at the site level.	Further site details and site level assessments
SO12	Policy RTL2: Swadlincote Town Centre Potential Redevelopment Locations Policy INF16: Mercia Marina	Further details of the scale and nature of future development will help to inform mitigation at the site level for any potential impacts on pollution.	Further site details and site level assessments
SO13	Policy INF12: Provision of Secondary Education Facilities	Policy INF12 could be enhanced through the inclusion of requirements for sustainable	Policy text/ supporting text



SA Objective	Source of Effect/s	Mitigation/Enhancement	Mechanism
		transport modes and electric vehicle charging points.	
SO14	Policy INF13: Infinity Garden Village	Flood risk mitigation measures, including sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS), should be incorporated into scheme design.	Site level design
SO14	Policy BNE8: Local Green Space	Policy BNE8 could be enhanced by specifically referring to the wider benefits of Local Green Space protection (e.g. flood risk management).	Policy text/ supporting text
SO14	Policy INF12: Provision of Secondary Education Facilities Policy INF13: Infinity Garden Village	Development should be undertaken to a high and utilise sensitive design to ensure conservation of the local landscape character.	Site level design
SO14	H23B: Southwest Swadlincote H23D: Land south of Walton Road, Drakelow H23G: Land East of Hatton H23H: Land East of Hilton H23I: Land off Primula Way, Littleover	As the areas covered by a watercourse and flood risk are discrete, it is likely that development would be able to designed with an appropriate layout to avoid the areas of flood risk within the site.	Site level design



SA Objective	Source of Effect/s	Mitigation/Enhancement	Mechanism
S015	H23D: Land south of Walton Road, Drakelow	Drakelow House is within the site boundary. It is not designated as a heritage asset but assessment should be undertaken to understand any historic importance of the building prior to development.	Site level Heritage Assessment
S015	H23M: Land off Mount Pleasant Road, Repton	Development of the site would need to be supported by archaeological surveys where necessary. In this instance, the Historic Environment Record area is sufficiently distanced such that development of the site is unlikely to materially impact the heritage asset. Therefore, a neutral effect is identified.	Site level Heritage Assessment



5.2 Monitoring Measures

The SEA Regulations require that monitoring is undertaken on a plan so that the significant effects of implementation can be identified, and remedial action imposed. The purpose of the monitoring is to provide an important measure of the sustainability outcome of the final plan, and to measure the performance of the plan against sustainability objectives and targets. Monitoring is also used to manage uncertainty, improve knowledge, enhance transparency and accountability, and to manage sustainability information.

The aim of monitoring is to check whether the plan is having the significant effects that were predicted in the SA, and to deal with any unforeseen problems. Those remaining significant effects (albeit uncertain effects) that remain following the implementation of the mitigation and enhancement measures above include the following:

- **SO9:** Uncertainty on what transport infrastructure will be provided or how development will be integrated with existing transport infrastructure and services;
- **SO11:** Significant negative effects remain as development is likely to lead to the loss of greenfield land and BMV land;
- **SO12:** Uncertainty on the potential effects on air quality, noise, light or water quality from future development;
- **SO13:** Uncertainty on the details of the scale and nature of future development and how it they will mitigate against climate change;
- **SO14:** Uncertainty on the details of the scale and nature of future development and how it they will mitigate against flood risk; and
- **SO16:** Uncertainty on the details of the scale and nature of future development and how it they will mitigate against any potential impacts on landscape.

It should be noted that these uncertain effects are generally where limited scheme information is currently available.



Table 5-2 sets out those monitoring measures which could be suitable in monitoring those uncertain residual effects outlined above.



Table 5-2: Proposed Monitoring Measures

Potential Effects	Potential Key Performance Indicators	Monitoring Mechanism
SO9: Uncertainty on what transport infrastructure will be provided or how development will be integrated with existing transport infrastructure and services	• Modal share of journeys by walking, cycling and public transport • Number/proportion of developments delivering identified transport infrastructure improvements • Accessibility of new development to key services by sustainable modes • Traffic volumes on key routes	• Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) • Infrastructure Delivery Plan monitoring • Highway Authority transport monitoring data • Travel Plan monitoring reports
SO11: Significant negative effects remain as development is likely to lead to the loss of greenfield land and BMV land	• Hectares of greenfield land developed annually • Hectares of BMV (Grades 1, 2 and 3a) agricultural land lost to development • Percentage of housing delivered on previously developed land	• AMR • Agricultural Land Classification surveys submitted with applications



Potential Effects	Potential Key Performance Indicators	Monitoring Mechanism
SO12: Uncertainty on the potential effects on air quality, noise, light or water quality from future development	• Number of planning permissions requiring air quality, noise or lighting mitigation • Monitoring results for Air Quality Management Areas • Number of substantiated statutory nuisance complaints relating to noise or light pollution • Ecological and chemical status of local waterbodies	• Local authority environmental monitoring reports • Environmental Health records • Environment Agency water quality monitoring • Planning condition compliance monitoring
SO13: Uncertainty on the details of the scale and nature of future development and how it they will mitigate against climate change;	• Percentage of major developments incorporating renewable or low-carbon energy technologies • Estimated carbon emissions from new development • Number/proportion of developments meeting adopted energy efficiency standards	• AMR • Sustainability statements submitted with planning applications



Potential Effects	Potential Key Performance Indicators	Monitoring Mechanism
	Installed renewable energy capacity delivered through the plan	
SO14: Uncertainty on the details of the scale and nature of future development and how it they will mitigate against flood risk; and	- Number of planning permissions contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk grounds - Number of applications incorporating SuDS - Number of completed developments within Flood Zones 2 and 3 - Recorded flood incidents affecting new development	- Environment Agency flood monitoring - Lead Local Flood Authority monitoring - Strategic Flood Risk Assessment updates
SO16: Uncertainty on the details of the scale and nature of future development and how it they will mitigate against any potential impacts on landscape	- Number/proportion of developments incorporating landscape mitigation measures - Amount of development permitted within designated landscape areas	- AMR - Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments



Potential Effects	Potential Key Performance Indicators	Monitoring Mechanism
	• Area of habitat creation, green infrastructure and landscape enhancement delivered • Number of appeals allowed where landscape harm was a principal issue	



6.0 Next steps

This SA Report and accompanying NTS and Regulation 19 version of the Local Plan Part 2 Review will be consulted on in October/November 2026, prior to submission to the Secretary of State for Examination in Public in 2027.

Table 6-1: South Derbyshire Local Plan Timetable

Local Plan Activity	Timeframe
Public Consultation	October/November 2026
Submission	December 2026
Examination	Spring 2027
Adoption	Summer 2027





Making Sustainability Happen